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May 17th, 1902.

Miss A. A. Brown
c/o Mrs. Sayer,
20 Avon Ave., Newark, N. J.

My dear Miss Brown:

I was out of town on Monday when your boat came in, but I had left a note here that was to be given to you at the steamer by Alexander. I find, however, that he did not get it, so I enclose it herewith. We shall be hoping to see you soon and rejoice that you are safely home at last. Please be careful and do not overdo the matter of speaking in the Churches. You will have endless demands upon you and you can easily wear yourself out responding to them. You will do best to go slowly, even though it may be, as I know it will be, very hard to refuse. If you find it too hard, just refer your persecutors to us.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

April 30th, 1902.

The Rev. Robert C. Richardson,

Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Richardson:-

I received some time ago, your good letter written from Bombay, telling of your safe arrival after a pleasant voyage. Long before this, you will have been comfortably settled in your new home in India, and I hope that you and Mrs. Richardson are as happy in it as doubtless you have anticipated being. You will have heard, probably, of the agility with which Mr. Mattison and Miss Lincoln have followed in your footsteps. Indeed, the news of their engagement ^{was only received} a few weeks ago, and almost before we had time to recover breath, a letter came announcing their marriage.

How are you and Mrs. Richardson finding the language? You have had time enough now to get hold of some of it, and probably even before mastering Marathi, have been able to do missionary work by the use of English. I hope you have been able to get settled in habits of daily seeking some opportunity to speak about Christ. Whoever does not seek such opportunities constantly, is not likely to perceive them when they come. And that life is fullest of blessing which takes advantage of every such opportunity, however humble. I believe that one great source of happiness, and also all useful and fruitful service, is to be found in our willingness to accept every opportunity that comes to us each day as from God, and intended by Him to be used for spiritual ends. One great loss of our religious life is found in our unwillingness to make use of the ordinary and the small. We expect God in the spectacular, the extraordinary; but we are not on the watch for Him in the commonplace. I was reading just the other evening, the story of Jacob's dream at Bethel, and I thought what an illustration it was of our ordinary life. In his explanation of the experience, Jacob does not intimate that there

Mr. Richardson, 2.

was any change in the place or in God's relations to it. God had been there all the time, as he discovered, only he had not been aware of it. Of course Jacob's mind was full of those primitive notions, which would probably have led him to feel that if he had slept a mile on either side of the spot where he did lie down, he would not have seen God. But we know in the light that Christ has thrown on life that if Jacob had gone asleep one hundred miles from Luz, he would have been as near God as he was with his head on the stone pillow. It is hard for us to realize that God is in the commonplace, and also in the common times and the common experiences. We want the great opportunities, the chance to sway a multitude, and to do the unique thing; and waiting for these, which to most of us never come, we miss the opportunities which fill every day, and the improvement of which constitutes a true and unwavering Christian life and service. Do you remember the quatrain from Omar Khayyam: -

"Ah, love, could'st thou and I with fate conspire
To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,
Would not we shatter it to bits, - and then
Re-mould it nearer to our heart's desire?"

And because Omar Khayyam was unable to do this quite spectacular thing and reform the entire universe at a stroke, it seemed to him scarcely worth while to undertake his own self-reformation. In longing to reform the whole world he threw away his own life. I am sure that we need to learn this lesson in our Christian life. We are content to let scores of good opportunities for direct spiritual work slip by because they seem petty. We are waiting perhaps to preach to the congregation on Sunday, and so say nothing, deeming it scarcely worth while, to the man we meet on Friday, with whom one word of ours might have more lasting influence than all that we pour out upon our congregation on Sunday. Jeremiah Evarts, who was the first Treasurer and one of the first Secretaries of the American Board, and who was the father of Senator William M. Evarts, and a man of great strength of character, used to advise the missionaries going out in those early days, to let no day pass without putting into it some definite spiritual service however small or apparently unimportant. I believe it was the best advice, and that those people

Mr. Richardson, 5.

accomplish most who do most faithful little things, and as a matter of fact, only those who thus prepare for the great crises, are going to be able to meet them when they come. Phillips Brooks used to use an illustration of a ship struggling in a storm, regarding which the spectators say the issue will be determined by the captain's skill and the courage of the crew. "Not at all," said Phillips Brooks, "how that ship will come through the storm was determined years before, when the timbers were growing on the hillsides, or when the rivets were driven in the shipyard." If we try to learn this lesson, and succeed, we should be filled with happiness for one thing, because we would be always doing our Master's work; and we would be filled with encouragement for another thing, because we should unfailingly see our Master doing our work. I think both the peace and the power of life are to be found in the Christianization, so to speak, of common experiences and opportunities, and the will to make everything and every time tributary to the direct spiritual work which has been given us to do.

With warm regards to Mrs. Richardson and yourself.

Very cordially yours,

April 30th, 1902.

The Rev. W. H. Hannum,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Hannum:-

Since I wrote to you last, your notes of January 8th, February 6th and 14th have been received. I think none of these contain any items requiring the Board's action. I reported, however, to the Board, the Mission's approval of the Board's action appointing Dr. Williamson, subject to the Mission's judgment.

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the proceedings of the Seventh Council of the Presbyterian Alliance. I wrote you some little time ago on this subject, I think. I cannot remember exactly, because I am working at home to-day, and have not the letter books at hand. You will be interested to know that your work is already having an influence outside of India. I sent a copy of the proposed doctrinal statement of the new Church, to the Rev. J. C. Garritt, of Hangchow, China, who is Secretary of the Committee on Union among the Presbyterian bodies in China, and he has had copies of it made and sent out over China, suggesting that the same basis be adopted by the United Church in China which it is proposed to establish. If the name - The Church of Christ in India (Presbyterian) is adopted by you, and the Chinese missionaries and Presbyteries follow your example in this also, it will be very interesting to have great Churches in India, China and Japan all bearing the same name, and having substantially the same doctrinal basis, although the Church of Christ in Japan, as you know, has for its creed, merely the Apostles Creed with several clauses added regarding the Holy Spirit, the Inspiration of the Scriptures, and I believe, the Divinity of Christ.

I think the doctrinal basis which you adopted is a fairly satisfactory one.

Mr. Hannum, 2.

It will not require many changes to let in the Arminians. I would a little rather see a doctrinal statement adopted that we could do this from the beginning; but I suppose it would be doubtful if such a statement would be acceptable to your Presbyterians, some of whom I presume would rather see the entire Westminster Confession made the doctrinal symbol of the new Church. Our General Assembly assented to the union of our missionaries with the other missionaries in establishing the Church of Christ in Japan, I believe; and the Presbyterian and Reformed Alliance has accepted the Church of Christ in Japan and approved of its creed, although, as I have intimated, it is a creed that retains nothing peculiarly Calvinistic, and that can be accepted just as heartily by Arminians. Indeed, one of the Missions co-operating with the Church of Christ, is, I think, somewhat Arminian. These facts make me a little bolder in expressing my sentiments in this confidential way to you than I otherwise would be.

As you know, I am a heretic on the subject of missionaries being members of native Presbyteries. I do not think it is just to the Native Church. And it seems to me to be logically indefensible. It may be defended on the ground of expediency, but it may be attacked on the same ground. I would rather see the native Church grow up with an independent identity of its own from the beginning. Let the missionaries sustain merely an advisory relation to it. The scheme which you have adopted of making the missionaries members in full standing of two different Churches, and subject to two different Churches is surely an anomaly. One great difficulty with the work in India for years has been that the Missions have overshadowed the churches, and that the missionaries overshadow the native workers. If you now accept full standing in the Presbyteries, it seems to me you put an almost unanswerable argument into the hands of the natives, who may insist that they ought to have full standing in the Missions. To be sure, you may meet this argument in part, but you cannot destroy its force. Of course a great deal depends on the spirit of the men. But as I see it, the right principles in the matter would be far better conserved if you occupy the position only of corresponding members.

Mr. Hannum, S.

Thank you very much for the good Station letter of February 6th. I am glad Miss Parsons could visit you, but am sorry she had so little time. I covet the opportunity of spending a whole Winter in India, and going thoroughly into the work. Perhaps this will come some day.

We are looking for Miss Brown home this week. I am very anxious to see her personally, and anxious also to hear about that big family of hers at Kodoli. I suppose she will be bringing a full list of it with her. We have felt the need of this list greatly.

With warm regards to you and Mrs. Hannum, and hoping that you are both very well, I am,

Very cordially yours,

April 30th, 1902.

PERSONAL.

My Dear Mr. Hannum:-

I thank you for your kind personal note of February 14th regarding Mrs. Wanless. I have known about her case for years. I do not remember how it came to my knowledge, but neither your letter, nor any of the other intimations which have come from time to time have surprised me, because I have known the facts. Thank you heartily for the helpfulness of your note.

Very cordially yours,

April 30th, 1902.

Dr. W. J. Wanless,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Dr. Wanless:-

Your good letters of March 13th and 20th have been received. I wrote, giving the facts as you and Dr. Williamson gave them regarding the bungalow, to Dr. Miller of Bryn Mawr, telling him that I did it just for his personal knowledge, and asked him whether he thought it would be proper to lay the facts before Mr. Converse. I told him that Mr. Converse had done so much for Miraj, and was doing so much for the mission work generally, that I was anxious not to trespass on his goodness; but if Dr. Miller thought he would like to know of this thing, we should be glad if it might be brought to his attention. Dr. Miller wrote to me that he intended to see Mr. Converse about it very soon, and that he would present the matter to his church. I have not yet heard from him as to the outcome. I sent him extracts from your letters and from Dr. Williamson's, so that he knows just how much you have. I told him that I supposed a good bungalow built for a family would cost about eight or nine thousand Rupees; but that a smaller one would of course serve for just Dr. Williamson. I suggested, however, that you might feel it would be better to build a full sized house, so that it would be available for the use of a family at any time that changes in the Mission force might make this necessary.

With reference to the government grant, I cannot see myself why we should not accept them. We are doing in our schools and in our hospitals, in addition to our own work, work that might properly be regarded as the duty of the government. The government has always recognized this, and has stood ready to contribute. Mr. Janvier tells me that there has not been any restriction upon their work resulting from the accepting of such sums; and I have never heard of any re-

Dr. Wanless, 2.

restriction in our other Stations. Of course there is sometimes a difficulty or difficulties which come from the necessity of maintaining a certain grade of work in order to obtain the government grants; but if we do not maintain this grade and forfeit the grant, we are only where your schools are already. Whereas, often we have to maintain this grade in order to accept the pupils whether we accept the grant or not. If your Committee decides adversely, we should be very glad to have the full statement of the reasons for their judgment. But I cannot see in my present light here, why your Mission should occupy a position any different from that held by the Lodiana and Furrukhabad Missions. If the acceptance of such grants curtailed our religious work, or hampered us in any way, of course we should not accept it; but if they do not do this, but merely help to bear in part the secular burden of the work, thus setting free that much of our funds for distinctly religious work, it seems to me we are culpable if we decline them.

I am sorry to say that I did not see your brother at Toronto. I did not know his address, and indeed, your note regarding him did not come until I had returned to New York after the Convention. It was a splendid meeting, as doubtless you have heard from him. I hope he may be guided in his judgment as to his duty, and we should rejoice if that guidance led him out to the mission field.

Will you please let Dr. Williamson see this letter, and tell him I shall be writing to him shortly, as soon as I hear from Dr. Miller; and that I shall answer at that time the three or four letters which I have from him?

With kindest regards to Mrs. Wanless and yourself, and hoping that she is very much better than she has been, and that you yourself are quite well, I am,

Your sincere friend,

May 8th, 1904.

Dr. S. Hutter Williamson,
Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Dr. Williamson:-

I rejoice to be able to write encouragingly regarding the new bungalow. In receiving your letter and the letters from Dr. Wanless, regarding the necessity for it, I brought the matter before our Council here, and asked permission to submit the whole case to the Rev. W. H. Miller, pastor of the church at Bryn Mawr, which supports Dr. Wanless. Having obtained this permission, I explained the situation to Dr. Miller, and quoted some extracts from your letters and Dr. Wanless's, and told him that we were reluctant to lay any farther appeal before Mr. Converse, who is one of our most generous supporters, and who gives so unwith- holdingly that we shrink from even giving him an opportunity to give unless we feel sure that the matter ought to be laid before him. Dr. Miller showed my letter to Mr. Converse, and now writes as follows:

"I write to you again in reference to your letter of the 24th ult. regard- ing the need of a bungalow for Dr. Williamson of the Miraj Station in India. Mr. Converse has had the matter under consideration for some days. I had suggested to him the advisability of making a special appeal to the congregation for funds for the specific object referred to in your letter. He seems to think it would be better to approach the subject in a somewhat different way. Our fiscal year ended on the 31st of March. The annual report of our Missionary work was made to the congregation at its annual meeting on the 30th of April. This there- fore is the time for making our usual appeal for subscriptions for the new year. Mr. Converse recommends that in making this appeal we ask for enlarged subscrip- tions in order to cover the cost of the new bungalow needed (i.e. so much of the cost as is not otherwise provided for). A number of new families have come into the congregation since last summer. Some of these are people of means, and it appears to be but reasonable to hope that we may attain a considerable increase in the amounts subscribed over what was received last year. We shall call an early meeting of the Executive Committee of our Missionary Society, to take definite ac- tion in the matter; but meanwhile Mr. Converse has authorized me to say to you that the Bryn Mawr Church will undertake to raise whatever additional funds are neces- sary for the building of the residence for Dr. Williamson; in other words that he will make up any deficiency there may be in the sum subscribed for this purpose by members of the congregation. We felt that it was important for you to know at once that the funds would be forthcoming, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in ordering the commencement of the building.

I do not suppose that you will need to have the money actually in hand in

Dr. Williamson, 2.

...in connection with the... of funds...
...in the prospect of securing at once the... needed by Dr. Williamson, I am,

I laid this letter which arrived on Tuesday, before our Board at its meeting that day, which had been postponed, and I was authorized to inform you and the Mission that, on the basis of this guarantee of Dr. Miller's from the Bryn Mawr Church, which is as good as the money in hand, you were authorized to go ahead and erect the bungalow.

As I understand from your letter, you have in hand, or to be paid during the year, \$650., and probably another \$300. available next year. This would give I suppose something less than half of what would be needed for a new bungalow. We shall expect to hear from you definitely (1) as to the amount you have in hand, or expect to receive toward the building, (2) the total cost, and (3) the consequent balance which will have to be provided by the Bryn Mawr Church.

I rejoice that the matter is carried forward in this prompt and happy way.

As I wrote to Dr. Wanless recently, while the immediate use of the bungalow is for you, it is well in building to have in mind the permanent necessities of the Station rather than the temporary needs of the members of the Station. I understand that the bungalows at Miraj are rather small, and possibly it would be best now in building this bungalow, not to make it smaller still and adapt it to your personal use, but to erect a good house that will be a good house for the use of the Station in case it should be needed to be occupied later by a missionary's family.

I shall write of this, of course, as soon as possible to the Mission, but I may not be able to get a letter off by this mail. Will you, accordingly, be good enough to show this letter to Mr. Hannum, the Mission Secretary, and in the case of the need of immediate funds, to the Mission Treasurer?

Very cordially yours,

May 8th, 1902.

Dr. J. Putter Williamson,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Dr. Williamson:-

I enclose a letter regarding the new bungalow. I wrote about that matter separately, so that you could show my letter to others. I just want to write now a word in reply to your good letters of March 17th and 20th, and the application blanks which accompanied them. The doctrinal statement in your letter of March 17th, is of course, as I knew it would be, thoroughly satisfactory. I am glad you stated your views with such good sense. No question has been raised that seemed to render it necessary to lay the matter before the Board. With reference to the refunding, which you feel in honor bound to make to the International Committee, I would say that I can appreciate your feelings, and share thoroughly your conviction that in such matters it is best to be nice to the utmost extreme. At the same time, you may be interested in knowing the general practice that prevails among our American Missionary Societies. We have a sort of a general rule applying to the cases of young women who leave one Mission to marry some member of another Mission. As proposed at one of our Annual Conferences of Mission Boards, this rule was as follows:

"QUESTIONS OF COMITY ARE INVOLVED IN THE INTERMARRIAGE OF MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT SOCIETIES. There has been no general rule to assist societies having to deal with such cases. Would not some such principle as this be equitable: That a missionary leaving the society which sent her to the field, within a year of her arrival, shall return or have refunded on her account, the amount expended by her society for her outfit and traveling expenses? That for each year beyond the first year, 25 per cent. shall be deducted from these expenses in fixing an equitable return, and that after four years she shall be regarded as having discharged all such obligations by the service rendered? The adoption of some rule on this subject by this Conference would help many societies, and whether lenient or strict, bear equally upon us all."

Of course the fact of your illness and your absence in Europe is justly to be taken into account, as you are doing. I shall try to get a little more consideration

Dr. [unclear]

given to the whole subject here, and see whether that outfit appropriation can be increased at all.

I hope that you are very well and enjoying the work at Miraj. It is a delight to think of you as associated now with our own Church, and I shall hope often to hear from you.

You will rejoice to know that last year was the best year we have ever known I mean our last financial year, which closed on the 30th of April. It was the best year financially at home; our receipts for the regular work amounting to more than eleven hundred thousand dollars. While counting in special gifts toward our building, it amounted to nearly a million and a half. Abroad the spiritual results were greater than in any other year, and we are looking forward with hopeful hearts to a real advance in our mission work all over the world.

With warm regards.

Your sincere friend,

Wm. [unclear]

W. 1

May 10th, 1902.

Dr. Louise H. Keator,
338 South Lincoln Street,
Peolo, Ill.

My dear Dr. Keator:

After our correspondence some time ago, with reference to your field of work in India and when it was decided that you would go to the Village Settlement, there was later correspondence which seemed to make it wise to alter this arrangement. But as we understand now, the reason for the change has been removed and the Churches that it was thought for a time might underwrite your support will not be able to do so, so that we are free to assign you as originally planned to the two ladies here who wish to support the doctor in connection with the Village Settlement.

I think I have heard some statement to the effect that some of your friends were fearful lest the salary provided in the Village Settlement was inadequate. On the other hand, the missionaries write that it is ample. It is the same amount provided in similar work by the Methodist Board and it is the salary provided by the China Inland Mission in all its fields. If further experience proves that it is insufficient, our Board is cordially willing to increase it.

The young women of the Settlement are hoping soon to be in their own station, in the midst of a populous village field, otherwise unreached.

Very cordially yours,

May 18th, 1902.

Miss Bertha C. Johnson,
445, The Rookery,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Miss Johnson:

Dr. Halsey handed to me recently your note of April 29th. He will already have informed you formally of your appointment and assignment to the Western India Mission. Miss Foster has been assigned to the Lodianna Mission. I wish we had enough new missionaries for India to send two or three of you to each Mission, but the supply is painfully insufficient. If there is any strong reason why you should go to Lodianna and Miss Foster to Western India, we should of course be glad to make the change. Please let me know if there is any way in which I can be of any service to you. I have charge of the correspondence with the India Missions and look forward to a long and happy association with you.

Hoping to see you in June and trusting that if there are any questions that I can answer for you that you will not hesitate to write about them, I am,

Very cordially yours,

May 15th, 1902.

Miss Emily T. Minor,
850 East 165th Street,
New York City.

My Dear Miss Minor:-

I have just been writing to Miss Jefferson with reference to her plans for returning. Miss Barr tells me that she has heard from Miss Jefferson that she does not expect to return this Fall, and I am not sure from what Miss Barr says, whether you are planning to return this Fall or not. It would be of course a help to Miss Barr to know definitely as soon as possible, and Mr. Hand will need to know, as in case you do not return, of course he would be limited in his home allowance payments to the twelve months at the most, without some special action of the Board. I do earnestly hope that nothing will interfere with your return and Miss Jefferson's, and even if Miss Jefferson cannot go back this Fall, that you may be able to do so.

Very cordially yours,

May 15th, 1902.

Miss Amanda Jefferson,
Berwick, Nova Scotia.

My Dear Miss Jefferson:-

Miss Barr tells me that she has heard from you that you will not be returning to India this Fall, although she gathers from your letter that it is only a postponement of your return, that you are not permanently giving up the idea of going back. I am very sorry indeed to hear of the illness of your father, which compels you to give up temporarily the work in India, and hope that he may so far recover as to open the way for your soon return. With reference to the home allowance provision, I would ask, in view of your expectation not to go back this year, how much longer you will feel the need of such help from the Board? Of course the provision of fifteen or sixteen months' home allowance, in the case of missionaries from India, contemplates their return to the field after the expiration of the furlough, and is not such a provision as the Board would feel called upon to make in the case of missionaries not going back. It would not be dealing equitably with missionaries from other fields, where the furlough and home allowance cover only twelve months, as the climatic conditions are such as to enable the missionaries to leave the field and return at such seasons as to be in this country only twelve months. I think your home allowance began on June second, so that twelve months will have expired June second of this year. The home allowance would naturally end then at the latest, except for some extraordinary necessity, if you should not return.

It has been a pleasure to see more or less of Miss Minor who has been very diligent, and who has been doing very useful work among the churches.

Miss Brown arrived about a week ago, looking very well; but the rest and comfort of the home air and the home life are things that she stands in need of.

Miss. Jefferson, 2.

With kind regards, and sincerely trusting that your father may greatly
improve, I am,

Very cordially yours,

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May 15th, 1902.

Miss A. A. Brown,
c/o Mrs. Sayer,
20 Avon Ave., Newark, N. J.

My dear Miss Brown:

I think you told me the other day that you had a list of all your Kodoli orphans. You may remember that I wrote some time ago, that I wrote to the Mission, asking for a statement from each station, showing the number of orphans, giving their names and ages and the names of their supporters. This was in part necessary, because Mr. Sturgis wished to have a complete list from us of all his children, giving their ages and names, and then we needed it also because constantly requests are coming for orphans to support and we are unable to meet these requests, unless we have some information of this sort. Furthermore there was risk of confusion if we didn't get the matter straightened out. If you have a list with such information, could you not let me have it to have a duplicate copy made of it here?

Especially, will it be necessary soon to get the names and ages of all Mr. Sturgis' orphans. He went to Japan this Spring and will be back soon and I was to have a list ready for him on his return.

I hope you are getting a little rest. Dr. Halsey told me he was letting you off from the Carnegie Hall meeting next Wednesday evening, but he was hoping that you would say a few words in Central Church that evening. You know how zealous I am that you should not undertake much speaking now, but I do think that this

Miss A. A. Brown

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would be a good opportunity to say a word that would be helpful and
you could easily do it in the Church. Would you be willing to take
about ten minutes then, or a little more, if you wish, to tell about
the fine orphans?

Very cordially yours,

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May 29th, 1902.

Miss A. A. Brown,
20 Avon Avenue,
Newark, N. J.

My Dear Miss Brown:-

Your kind note, with its list of famine orphans supported by Mr. Sturgis and Mr. Emerson, is received. Our understanding was that Mr. Sturgis had one hundred orphans under your care, and Mr. Emerson one hundred. There are also fourteen orphans under Mr. Wiley's care, fifteen under Mr. Wilson's, for whom the money was sent through Mr. Sturgis. In the lists that have been sent us from the various stations of the Western India Mission, with the exception of Kodoli, for which we have received no list, these 29 orphans supported by various friends through Mr. Sturgis are all reported, but of the one hundred supported by Mr. Sturgis himself, there is reported in the Kolhapur list, 35, and in the Sangli list, 2, while your list, which is just sent, mentions 27; this makes a total of 64, so that there are 36 of Mr. Sturgis's orphans yet to be accounted for. Have you not any of these in your list? If not, cannot you assign 36 of the names on your list to Mr. Sturgis, and send me these names, with the ages of the children? As I intimated in my letters to the Mission, Mr. Sturgis is a very generous man, but naturally he is careful and particular about details, and we have kept him waiting for a number of months now, until we could furnish him with what he asked for, namely, a list of the orphans he is supporting in India, with the names and ages. Twenty-five of these were at Baharanpur, twenty-five at Hoshyarpore, twenty-five at Patshgarh, and one hundred in your Mission. I think I have now all the information Mr. Sturgis wants, with the exception of that for thirty-six of his orphans in your Mission. Our understanding was that these were at Kodoli.

Trusting that you can straighten the matter out for us, and if you do not have them on your list, can assign him that man of your children, I am,

Very cordially yours,

June 4th, 1902.

Miss Bertha G. Johnson,
Hinsdale, Illinois.

My dear Miss Johnson:

Very often missionaries on their way out to India diverge from the regular route and spend a few days or weeks in Europe. What our Board makes itself responsible for is the expense of the direct journey to the field, but if you wish to leave a little earlier, in order to have some time in Europe and then to join some one of the regular missionary parties at one of the Mediterranean ports, I think it could easily be arranged. The expense would not be much greater. When you come to the Conference next week, you can talk this over with Mr. Hand, who makes all the traveling arrangements, and I have no doubt that you will be able to fix on some plan that will be satisfactory.

We do, indeed, join heartily in praying for you and for all the others who are going out this year, that these last months at home may be full of spiritual blessing and that when you go it may be in the very fullness of the power and joy of the Gospel.

Very sincerely yours,

June 10th, 1902.

Miss Emily T. Minor,
850 East 103th St.,
New York City.

My dear Miss Minor:

Your note of May 20th was received some days ago. You will already have heard from Miss Jefferson doubtless of her purpose not to go back this Fall, as she feels that she ought to stay for a while with her Uncle, and also that she ought not to go back to India until she has had an opportunity for some rest, such as the hard work she has been doing in caring for her Aunt has denied her. We got word from your note of May 20th that you will now plan to go back with the other missionaries, going out this Fall. Mr. Hand will arrange for you as soon as he hears definitely from you.

The conference with new missionaries begins to-morrow and lasts for a week, and if you are here, of course we should be delighted to have you come in to any of the meetings.

Very cordially yours,

June 10th, 1902.

Miss Amanda M. Jefferson,
Berwick, Nova Scotia, Canada.

My dear Miss Jefferson:

Your kind letter of May 20th came during the sessions of the General Assembly. We cannot help being grateful that your Aunt's sufferings are at an end and that she is now where there is no pain nor any sorrow. We can appreciate your feeling of duty toward your Uncle and also your desire to stay a little longer for a rest, such as you have not been able to get this past year, and we shall hope that it may be possible for you to go back to the Western India Mission next year.

We shall be glad to hear from you from time to time and hope that the friends in India will keep you thoroughly informed about the work, until you can go back to resume your useful part in it.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

7. 1.

June 12th, 1902.

Miss A. A. Brown,
20 Avon Avenue,
Newark, N. J.

My dear Miss Brown:

Thank you very much for your kind note of June 10th, with all the information about the children. I am sorry Mrs. Wilson has not sent us the names of her children, as Mr. Sturgis wanted me to make out here and forward to him a complete list of all the orphans. I have called his attention to the fact that Mrs. Wilson and you had both sent him lists of names, but what he wanted was a complete and formal statement from us. He is supporting 200 children and I have been able to send him the names of 150. Mrs. Wilson's forty, I could not send and ten, which I think are now with Mr. McGaw at Etah, I could not send.

I am so glad that you are going to get a little rest, only I am sorry that you could not come out this afternoon with the others on the little trip to Englewood. This will make our claim absolutely irresistible on you, for some of your time some day later, when you could come out and spend an evening and night with us.

Very cordially yours,

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June 17th, 1881.

Miss A. J. Brown,
20 Avon Avenue,
Newark, N. J.

My Dear Miss Brown:-

Do you think it would create difficulty if we should send a homeopathic physician to take Dr. Stewer's place in the Settlement, if she were a homeopathic physician of broad views, able to appreciate the other school, and to work harmoniously with it? I do not know what the prejudices of the Settlement are, and should be glad of your advice. Of course we should prefer to get someone of the other school, who would probably be welcomed more cordially by the other medical missionaries of the Mission; but if we cannot find anyone of that school who can go, and could get a homeopathic doctor who is not narrow and finicky, what would you advise us to do?

Very cordially yours,

R. [Signature]

July 10th, 1908

Dr. V. E. McArthur,

Retnagiri, Bombay Presidency,

I n d i a .

My dear Dr. McArthur:

It has been a shameful number of months since I got your last letter. I have it in my hands now and wonder whether you would now say what you say at the beginning of that letter, namely that "mission work has few changes". I suspect you feel that it has altogether too many, changes in location, changes of work, changes of conditions. I believe you are settled once again at Naranpore at Miraj, where I suppose you felt like being at home once more. I trust the experience at Miraj was a valuable one to you and that you feel that you were able to accomplish there some real and lasting good.

I enclose herewith some little bits of poetry, which will interest you, if you like such little things. I have quite a basket full of them, given to me by a friend, which I slip in letters occasionally. They often serve to brighten up some truth that has grown a little dim in our apprehension of it and they often find a little hook in our memories on which to hang and which a bit of prose scarcely finds secure enough.

We hear from time to time about the orphans and rejoice at every evidence of growth of character and blast of faith among them. You must have your hands full looking after their needs.

I don't remember whether you received a couple of years ago a

Dr. W. D. McInturff

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copy of a little book entitled "The Three-Fold Secret of the Holy Spirit", a number of which were given to us to send out to the mission field. I am sending you a copy herewith. If you have one already you may give this one to someone else. It puts ^{the} great truth of the Christian life in new and fresh scriptural language, free from many of the difficulties which surround many statements of the work of the Holy Spirit.

Praying that He may more and more abound in you unto all goodness and fruitfulness of service, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Enc.

2. 1.

July 15th, 1908.

The Rev. L. S. Redford,
Maryville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Redford:

I enclose herewith a copy of the letter to the Mission, in which you will be interested. We shall be very glad to hear from you when you have news from India, with reference to any machinery or implements that may be useful at Kodali. I thoroughly agree with you that we must do all we can to put these people in the way of independence, at the same time that we are careful in this attempt not to make them more dependent, while we are seeking the opposite result.

I hope you are having a successful summer. Have you been able to decide yet the question of Mrs. Redford's remaining here or returning with you?

With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

Enc.

E. L.

July 16th, 1902.

The Rev. J. P. Graham,
Kothapur, Bombay Presidency,
India.

My dear Mr. Graham:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the
editor, but want to write just a line in addition, to express the
hope that you are finding time to write occasionally to the Col-
linswood Avenue Church in Toledo. Mr. Coyie wrote that last year
their church received only one letter from you and that people
were losing interest. Can you not write quarterly? If you could
have some of those interesting native workers, including the old
master write a letter now and then, which you and your daughter
could translate and forward to Mr. Coyie, I think it would be very
helpful. I know how busy you must be and how hard it is to get
some letters. At the same time, I know you want to help in every
way that you can to maintain and deepen this interest of the Church
which has done very well and might by wise cultivation and encour-
agement be led to do even better.

I hope that you and Miss Graham are both very well and
that God is continuing to bless the work at Kothapur. We thank Him
for the ingathering there that have made the Western India Mis-
sion this past year the most fruitful of all our missions after New
York. We shall be interested to hear how the new Christians stand and
shall pray that the Mission will be able to care for them wisely
and lead them on to real Christian growth, ignorant and poor as

The Rev. J. P. Graham

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are, doubtless their capacities are as great as those of the Christians of whom Bishop Tucker speaks in the enclosed speech, perhaps even greater.

With kind regards to your daughter and yourself,

Very cordially yours,

Enc.

July 16th, 1902.

The Rev. B. H. Hannum,
Miraj, Vengurle,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mr. Hannum:

I enclose herewith a copy of the last mission letter and I apologize to you for your failure to receive any copies of recent letters to the Mission. The mission letters are sent to the various stations according to the list of names given in a book of mission and station secretaries, and I have noticed since receiving your letter that the book used in my office has not been revised so as to provide for your receiving a copy of the mission letter addressed to Miraj. Of course, you should have copies of all mission communications and it has always been the rule that you should have.

I have just been writing to Mr. Wilson and venture to quote what I wrote to him with reference to the Settlement.

"A good letter just received from Mr. Hannum refers to a letter of mine of February 10th to him, in which he felt that I had made some harsh reflections on you and him, in the matter of the Village Settlement. I am sure I had no such intentions and sincerely regret if anything I said appeared to be harsh. There must be difficulties in this matter of the Village Settlement which are not apparent to us. I presume they are personal as we are unable to see why the scheme itself should involve such difficulty, the workers and the money both being purely extra and not diminishing or affecting in any way the regular supplies of the Mission. So I can not understand what the difficulties are, unless they reside in the personality of the workers and all the information that has come to us is to the effect that the young women were altogether earnest and devoted, and if they appear to be too persistent simply gave this impression through their desire to adhere to the plans for the special project with which they are connected. Have not some of the difficulties arisen from the failure to recognize this fact and the feeling that these workers ought to be available for ab-

The Rev. T. S. Hannay

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...the ... the ... work of the Mission or to help in its emer-
gencies? Mr. Hannay says that he is surprised at my statement in
my letter to the Board that I did not think there would be any reluctance
to withdraw the settlement from the Mission, as Mr. Hannay in-
dicated might be necessary. I am sure that the Mission would still
give the settlement all the help it could and perhaps this might
relieve the Mission of a responsibility which seems to have been
difficult".

With reference to the bungalow, you will see my statement in
the accompanying letter. That bungalow is not mortgaged to the Mis-
sion or to Dr. Williamson, but is understood to be under the
control of the Mission just as any other mission property.

I was interested in your statement as to the geographical
situation. How can it indicate a congestion of stations in one
part of the field where there are four stations, while on the long
sea-coast there are two. But the showing of results in the two
sections is even more disproportionate. Do you think that at
present it is more important to open or develop new work in the
field or to develop the work in the older field that has yielded
so much results ^{which} this past year has placed the
Western India Mission in apparent fruitfulness?

I have the note of sadness and disappointment in your last
letter was only temporary, for I am sure that the failure of Dr.
Browne to visit your Mission does not warrant it or any increase of
"the depression that is settling upon you that in the general work
of the Mission the Board shows a diminishing interest". I do not
understand how that depression could have grown up. It cannot spr-
ing from the neglect of the Mission in the Board's Reports, nor
from the failure to send reinforcements, or from a withholding of
appropriations. Your Mission was given a larger proportionate
this year in the appropriations than was given to either of the
other India Missions. As for the fact that Dr. Browne and I both

The Rev. W. H. Hannum

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... by Western India. I would say that neither one of us was sent to visit India, and that when I went a proposal to spend some time in India was negated by the Board, on the ground that Dr. Gillespie had just visited the Mission a few years before that there were other missions that had stranger claims, some of which had never been visited at all. You are quite wrong, believe me, in thinking that the Board has a diminished interest in Western India. There never was as much interest in the field so far as I know, as there is to-day.

I have been looking over the Statistical Reports which you prepared with much skill and care and can readily understand what a tremendous change would be involved in the policy of the work in many fields if the missionaries should take up merely advisory relationships to the Government. I hope that future developments may prove that the present policy has been wise, although I rejoice that in some other fields they are pursuing a different policy. I think you will be interested at this point in the accompanying copy of Bishop Tucker's speech.

With kind regards to Mrs. Hannum and yourself,

Overs,
Ever, your sincere friend.

July 16th, 1902.

The Rev. E. M. Wilson,
Sangli, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Wilson:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission. I want to thank you also for your good letter of February 26th, with its comparison of expenses and appropriations between your Mission and the Furrukhabad. I quoted your letter almost in full in writing to the Furrukhabad Mission.

I do not quite understand why your Mission refuses to accept grants. Are the reasons for the past refusals of the Mission in the matter satisfactory to your mind? You say in your letter that with your present light that you agreed with the attitude of the Mission, but I shall look forward with great interest to the report which your Committee will present in due time.

Thank you very much for the admirable photographs of the Sangli School, which you sent for Mrs. Wood and me and which arrived safely.

I hope that you and your family are all well and that this hot season you are getting some rest. I am glad you are to have some reinforcements this fall and think you will find Mr. Simpson a thoroughly good man.

A good letter just received from Mr. Hannum refers to a letter of mine of February 10th to him, in which he felt that I had made some harsh reflections on you and him, in the matter of the Village Settlement. I am sure I had no such intentions and sincerely re-

great if anything I had appeared to be harsh. There must be difficulties in this matter of the Village Settlement which are not apparent to us. I presume they are personal, as we are unable to see why the scheme itself should involve such difficulty, the workers and the money both being purely extra and not diminishing or affecting in any way the regular supplies of the Mission. So I can not understand what the difficulties are, unless they reside in the personality of the workers and all the information that has come to us is to the effect that the young women were altogether earnest and devoted, and if they appear to be too persistent simply gave this impression through their desire to adhere to the plans for the special project with which they are connected. Have not some of the difficulties arisen from the failure to recognize this fact and the feeling that these workers ought to be available for absorption for the regular work of the Mission or to help in its emergencies. Mr. Fannus says that he is surprised at my statement in my letter to him that I did not think there would be any reluctance to separate the settlement from the Mission, as Mr. Fannus indicated might be necessary. I am sure that the Mission would still give the settlement all the help it could and perhaps this might relieve the Mission of a responsibility which seems to have been difficult.

I think you will be interested in the little leaflet which I enclose, containing Bishop Tucker's address. It is a very striking testimony of the success of the work in Uganda which is still spreading with marvelous power and fruitfulness.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

July 16th, 1902.

The Rev. A. L. Wiley,
Ratangiri, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mr Wiley:

I enclose herewith a letter to the Mission and also a note which came recently for Mrs. Wiley, and I take this opportunity to thank you for your good letter of May 29th, in behalf of the Station. At that time you wrote that Mrs. Wiley was not improving any, although you were willing to Mahableshwar. I hope that before this she has begun to gain and that a good rest may take her quite herself again. It was delightful to read the little account of your work which you gave in your letter and the picture of the orphan work. I hope that your heart is constantly encouraged by it and that you may see all of these boys brought to a real faith in Christ and into a substantial Christian character.

With warm regards to Mrs. Wiley and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

7. 1.

July 18th, 1902.

Miss Alice L. Giles,

Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Miss Giles:

I enclose herewith a copy of the letter to the Mission and take occasion in doing so to acknowledge the receipt of your good letters of November 1st, January 2nd and April 10th. As I understand you are yet at a good distance to Kolhapur. I am sorry we have not been able to get a doctor. I thought we had found one, but she finally expressed her disinclination to go to the Settlement and the Northwest Board also declined to relinquish her to the support of Mrs. Kellogg and Mrs. Brown and expressed disinclination moreover, to have her join the Settlement. We yet may be able to find someone.

I gather from your last letter that you are a little bit scattered again and are longing to have your disunited forces reunited. The two young ladies are going out to the Mission this fall will I hope, and it would be well for the Mission to provide for the great needs that have pressed on it so these past few years.

Still the place where one is working and the associates are scattered if other things are equal the vital thing is wherever we are we should be doing direct spiritual work. It is not the sectarian surroundings that we need to consider, but the chance to reach those who are in need and to give them what they need and this you have whatever your location.

With kind regards to Miss Sherman and Miss Thompson,

Very cordially yours,

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July 16th, 1902.

To the Western India Mission,

My dear Friends:

There have been a number of transfers made in the assignments of new missionaries to the various missions and some changes in the dates of sailing have been necessary also, so that we are writing now, when at last everything has been settled, to notify the various missions of the final arrangements.

As finally arranged the following new missionaries are assigned to the Western India Mission. The Rev. Edwin W. Simpson, who goes out, I believe, unmarried. Miss Bertha G. Johnson and Miss Daisy E. Patterson. We were greatly pleased with all these missionaries. Mr. Simpson is a man of real strength of character and fine spirit. Miss Johnson is one of the experienced workers among the young people in Chicago and Miss Patterson has taught a number of years, has had a nurse's training and spent a year in the Bible Institute in Chicago. She understands that she is going not for the distinctively medical work, but for the general evangelistic work of the Mission, or school work, or whatever may be assigned to her. These new missionaries will sail on Sept. 17th from New York and Oct. 3d from Trieste, on the steamer -----

The appropriations for them will be entered on the Treasurer's books here soon, and he will at once notify the Mission Treasurer.

Miss Minor is hoping to go out, I think, with the other India missionaries this fall, but Miss Jefferson will remain in this country for a year. Her Aunt has died, but she feels that duty re-

Western India Mission --2--

quires her presence for a while with her Uncle.

I hope copies can be sent soon to each Station of a very interesting book just published by the Rev. W. D. Grant, giving a comprehensive sketch of the present condition of Christianity throughout the world, different chapters having been provided by men chosen for their special competence to write on different questions. The books, I think, will be provided by a generous friend of the work

Some time ago we received from Mr. Frank Spence of Manchester England, a generous offer to provide copies of a most interesting address, delivered at the last Anglican Church Mission Congress by Bishop Tucker of Uganda. We at once accepted Mr. Spence's offer and I enclose a copy of his address and think it would be interesting to read it at the next Station meeting. It is an encouraging picture of what it has been possible to accomplish in one mission field.

A few days ago I had a short talk with Dr. R. A. Hume, with reference to the Ahmednagar Theological Seminary, in which he raised the question of the possibility of some cooperation between their Mission and ours in the matter of theological training, which would make such training both more efficient and more economical. Perhaps the matter has already been brought to your attention. In principle, such cooperation is very desirable and is thoroughly approved of by the Board. Of course, in practice, difficulties often arise. I knew that for some years, the Southern Presbyterians in Japan held back from associating themselves with us and the Dutch Reformed Mission in theological education, because they feared that our school was not as orthodox as they desired. They have since then satisfied themselves, however, and the three missions are now united in the support of one common theological school. Only the

united in the support of one common theological school. Only the other day, Dr. Steele of the Reformed Presbyterian Church came to us with reference to our training their native preachers in our Seminary at Saharanpur, thus setting free their missionaries engaged in such work for other work and providing also more efficient theological instruction. I simply speak of the matter here to express approval of the general principle, while recognizing that there may be local difficulties which may cause a delay in a recognition of the practicability of applying principle. If there are no such local difficulties and the plan commends itself to you, I am sure it would meet with approval here.

I am having some correspondence with Mr. Tedford, with reference to implements of one sort or another, the cotton gin, or cultivators or something else of the sort for the use of some of the people at Madoli. I believe Mr. Tedford has been corresponding with you on the field before doing anything definite.

We have received quite full information regarding the famine orphans, with the exception of those under Mrs. Wilson's care at Madoli. Miss Brown, of course, was able to give full information regarding all those under her care. I have been able accordingly to send Mr. Sturgis pretty complete information regarding the children whom he is supporting, with the exception of those who are under Mrs. Wilson's charge. If at some time, in the midst of multitudinous other duties, a list of these children could be sent, I think it would almost complete our records and make it possible to give Mr. Sturgis full information. I do not remember whether you have been formerly notified of the assignment of the following orphans to givers here. We have tried to notify you at each assignment, and I hope that in every case notification was received, but I repeat now

Western India Mission

hope that in every case notification was received, but I repeat now in order to make sure of your having them on your lists.

- (1) Miss L. M. Dickinson, 67 Maple Street, Chicago, Illinois. 1 girl. No. 151 on Mrs. Goheen's list.
- (2) Mr. and Mrs. Nolan R. Best, "The Interior", Chicago, Illinois. No. 152 on Mrs. Goheen's list.
- (3) The Rev. H. N. Cook, For Class 4, Logan Memorial S.S., Audubon, New Jersey. No. 160 on Mrs. Goheen's list.
- (4) The Rev. J. M. Waddell, Junior C. E. Society, Clearfield, Penna. No. 161 on Mrs. Goheen's list.
- (5) Mrs. J. S. Gordon, First Church, Ogden, Utah. No. 162, on Mrs. Goheen's list.
- (6) Miss L. S. Brittain, Junior Society, High St. Church, Newark, New Jersey. No. 157 on Mrs. Goheen's list.
- (7) Rev. W. J. Hall, Cavalier, North Dakota. No. 154, on Mrs. Goheen's list.

As I wrote to the Mission some time ago, letters received from Dr. Wenless and Dr. Williforsen set forth the need of another bungalow at Miraj. Understanding that this request had Mission sanction, I was given authority here to just write the substance of the letters to the Bryn Mawr Church, and received from Dr. Miller, pastor, a letter in which he stated that the Church would undertake the responsibility of adding to whatever amount was available on the field, what might be necessary for the construction of the bungalow and that it would do this in addition of its other gifts. I hope I was not in error in the understanding that this matter had already received Mission approval. If I was, it is of course understood, the authority to build the bungalow, which is granted by the

board on the basis of this pledge of the Bryn Mawr Church, is conditional on the approval of the Mission. It is of course understood that this bungalow is the property of the Mission and under its control, in just the same sense as all other property is, and that its erection does not constitute any determination of the question of proportion between the different departments of the work in Miraj and in the Mission.

I saw on the front page of a Friend's paper the other day, some good sayings of Horace Bushnell's.

God was us in discipline and not in hospitality.

God is doing facts and we are thinking dangers.

There can be no labor where there is no want.

Industry is the natural teacher and guardian of virtue.

Real life must have some heroic force in it, else it only breathes, but does not live.

To bear and dare; these two great lessons are among the chief moral uses of life.

Pain is a kind of general sacrament for the world.

The world is but the shadow of God.

God is always letting things come into the world that He will not let stay in it.

No prayer takes hold of God until it first takes hold of the man.

Deem every sin a sacrilege.

The life of man is in his heart, and if he does not live there, he does not live.

The soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul.

I think I could cite a good many better ones than these and it has always seemed to me a great misfortune that some of Bushnell's sermons had not been published as leaflets in a cheap form for general distribution. They are so far superior to anything available on so many practical questions of Christian life and some of them are the strongest and most influential sermons ever preached in America. Any who are afraid of Bushnell's views on the Atonement can easily pass those books by, but "Sermons on Living Subjects" and "Sermons for the New Life" are books of abiding power and they set forth the Gospel in those aspects which are everlasting and meet the needs of men's minds in every age. How luminous are the titles of some of these sermons:

"Every Man's life a Plan of God".
 "Living Unto God in Small Things".
 "Christ Regenerates Even the Desires".
 "Free to Amusements and too Free to Want Them".
 "The Dissolving of Doubts".
 "The Gospel of the Face",

the last of which is the fine phrase "The Face of Jesus Christ", and I suppose hundreds of sermons have been preached on the subject, "Unconscious Influence", inspired by Bushnell's sermon on that theme, from the text "Then Went in with Him Also that Other Disciple". I think often we are disposed to think of Bushnell as an intellectual power alone and forget the deep spiritual vision and the holy fellowship with God that breathes, for example, from such a passage as this from a letter to his wife.

"I have had some delightful times and passages since I came here, wrote Bushnell to his wife, "such as I never had before. I never so saw God, never had Him come so broadly, clearly out. He has not spoken to me but He has done what is more. There has been nothing debatable to speak for, but an infinite easiness and universality, presentation to thought as it were by revelation. Nothing ever seemed so wholly inviting and so supreme to the mind. Had there been a strain for it, then it could not be. O my God! what to love and to possess that He is! I have not seemed to compare Him with anything, and set Him in a higher value; but He has been

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the all, and the altogether, everywhere, lovely. There is nothing else to compete; there is nothing else in fact. It has been as if all the revelations, through good men, nature, Christ, had been now through, and their cargo unloaded, the capital meaning produced, and the God set forth in His own proper day, - the good, the true, the perfect, the all-holy and benignant. The question has not been ~~what~~ whether I could somehow get nearer, but as if He had come out Himself just near enough and left me nothing but to stand still and see the salvation; no excitement, no stress, but an amazing beatific tranquility. I never thought I could possess God so completely".

With kind regards to all.

Your sincere friend,

Dr. J. Luther Willenson,

Miraj, S. M. C., India.

Dear Dr. Willenson:

Your good letter of June 18th was received a few days ago, after I had written a letter to the Mission, which you already have seen. I presented to the Council, at the first meeting after the receipt of your letter, your proposition to the effect that the money given by your friends toward the cost of the bungalow at Miraj would be given by them under circumstances that might lead them to feel in case of your withdrawal from the work, within the next few years, the money should be either refunded or applied to some more specifically student work, and that on this account you would like to have it understood that if these donors should entertain this feeling, the Board would make certain refund to them of the amount contributed.

Our Board does not meet again until September, but the Council of the Board felt that the Board would be very ready to consider any obligation that the donors might feel it was under to make some proportion of return of their gifts, in the event of your withdrawal, and the proposal which you sent appeared to be a reasonable one. At the same time, as you intimated, your friends might not feel that there was any necessity of repayment, while on the other hand, you may possibly, as we all sincerely hope, not only to remain until 1907, but long thereafter.

I hope that you are very well and that you increasingly in-

for the end of Miraj.

The Annual Student Conferences this year, you will be glad to know were larger and better than ever. The Northfield Conference was an especially well attended meeting and those who were there all the time appeared to think that it was one of the most solid conferences that we have held. Mr. Kelman of Edinburgh was over and was very helpful. We are all regretting that he is going back so soon and will not be able to stay for some work in the colleges this fall.

I hope that you have had some rest this last season and that you may be given increasing strength for the useful work which I am sure is before you in Miraj.

With kind regards,

Your sincere friend,

Dr. J. Rutter Williamson,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Dr. Williamson:

I was away from New York for the month of August and returning find, to my surprise, in my letter basket that the enclosed letter to you had not been sent off before I left. I suspect it may have been held in order to incorporate the exact language of the action of the Council with reference to your proposals to the contributions for the bungalow.

"J. R. Williamson, M. D. of the West India Mission, having secured funds from friends in England to the amount of \$10,000 for the erection of a bungalow at Miraj and having asked that arrangements the Board would make towards refunding this amount to the contributors, in case of withdrawal of Dr. Williamson, from the Mission, it was voted to instruct the Secretary in charge to inform Dr. Williamson that a reasonable adjustment would be made of conditions called for action".

No harm is done by the delay in sending off the letter and it gives me an opportunity now to answer also your most sensible and helpful letter of July 10th, which came while I was away. I appreciate fully what you say about the language study and shall try to put something in some one of my letters to the field which will help you at that point. If Dr. Kerr can stay with you for a while and Dr. Wanless has to leave, could you not make an adjustment by getting the Mission to assign Dr. Wilson to Miraj and transfer you to Modoli, where I imagine you and Dr. Kerr would be able to reduce the medical work to a minimum, so that you could carry it easily and that you could have a great deal more

I hope you will be able to have for language study.
 I am sure you will appreciate the importance of his study
 and will be glad to leave a new missionary's time as free
 as possible for such study. In paragraph 28 of the Manual, you will
 find the importance of the subject set forth accordingly.

I hope you have had some good rest during the hot season and
 that you have not overtaken yourself in connection with
 the illness of Dr. Wanless and all the other sickness at Miraj.

As ever,

Your sincere friend,

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Miss Alice M. Giles,
Kolhapur,
Bombay Presidency, India.

October 8th, 1902.

My Dear Miss Giles:-

I have just written to Mr. Hartum, as Mission Secretary, informing him of the appointment and assignment of Dr. Winifred T. E. Heston, to take Dr. Stewart's place in the Village Settlement. I might quote what I said to him:

"This is just a note to inform you, as Secretary of the Mission, that Dr. Winifred T. E. Heston, has been appointed a missionary and assigned to the Western India Mission, to take Dr. Stewart's place in the Village Settlement. She expects to sail from New York next Tuesday, with Mr. and Mrs. John Foxman. They will sail from Marseilles on October 24th. We have tried to explain the whole situation to Dr. Heston as early as possible, but I have no doubt that we have failed to give her a right idea. Even if we were able to do on our part, she would be unable to take it in, and will undoubtedly have to learn things on the field. I know you will all do your best to help her in the beginning of her work."

I know you will rejoice at this news, and I hope that Dr. Heston will prove to be just the person that you need for the work. I could easily tell you about her past training, but you will learn it all from her own personal conversations with you. Her home is in Michigan, and she received her medical training in Ohio, where she has had a year in one of the hospitals. She spent a month since leaving the hospital, in the Bible Institute, Chicago. I have not met her personally, but Dr. Halsey has, and he was much pleased with her. I am sure that the same Spirit which has led you all to India, will enable you all to work together in unity of mind and heart in India.

Thank you very much for your most interesting letter of July 15th. I had a copy made of the enclosures which you sent, and forwarded to your Mother. And I gave to Mr. Hart a copy of the last paragraph of your letter with reference to Mr. Kurlbert's money order.

I was very much interested in the bits of news about the work in your letter, and I hope you will write soon in the same way again. I am copying out quite a num-

Miss Giles, 2.

Bar of these little things is not in order for England and elsewhere.

I was very much interested in a sentence in a letter from one of the missionaries who went out to the field a couple of years ago: "When I first began to think of 'missions,'" he said, "I regarded the work of the missionary as a duty. Later I came to consider it a privilege. Now I look upon it as a responsibility." I do not think he meant that when he came to regard it as a privilege the idea of duty disappeared, or that now that he has come to regard it as a responsibility the idea of privilege has disappeared. I know he feels now as he formerly did that it is a privilege. But none of these are contradicted, as it were, by the solemn sense of responsibility that comes with the realization of the extent of the work and the difficult acceptance of all the trials of missionary life, if not easy, at least acceptable, because of that sense of responsible obedience to the Master which helps us to realize that our lives are not our own, but His, and that all that comes to us comes in the line of His will.

I was away speaking last Sunday in Stamford, Conn., and on Monday morning, a little four-year-old boy came over to take breakfast with his Grandmother, with whom I was staying. It had been raining for two days, and he suddenly broke in on the silence of the breakfast table, with the remark - "I don't think that God is good." When his Grandmother expressed astonishment at this remark, he explained that it had been raining ever since his father gave him his new velocipede, and that he had not been able to get out with it, and that he did not think that God could be good and treat him in this way. We are all of us just grown-up children, I suspect, in this matter; and too often question the goodness of God because things do not happen just as our whims desire. And I suppose we show the same disposition in our work often, although we are not conscious of it, that this little boy showed in his playing. It is a great thing to come to perceive that all that comes to us in our work of joy and of sorrow, of separation and of union, of loss and of gain, of obstruction and assistance in part of God's arrangement or of His providence, and that all is intended to work out good to us in the end; and the greater good than

Miss Giles, S.

could spring from any schemes that we might devise for ourselves. We say often "All things work together for good to them that love God;" but we do not succeed in setting that conviction incorporated in the fabric of our daily living. We should be much happier and much more useful if we did. /

With warm regards to you and all your associates, I am,

Very cordially yours,

R. A. [unclear]

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October 8th, 1902.

Miss Grace Wilder;
Care Rev. Robert P. Wilder,
Case 4416, Stand, Geneva, Switzerland.

My Dear Miss Wilder:-

Your note of July 2nd was received a long time ago, but I have wanted to write something definite with reference to a doctor for the Village Settlement, and am glad now to report that Dr. Winifred E. T. Heston, of Michigan, has appointed to the Mission to take Dr. Stewart's place in the Settlement. I think perhaps you met her some years ago, as she speaks of having heard of the Settlement from you or through you. We have tried to explain the whole situation to her carefully, so that she would only go of her own free choice. She expects to sail next week Tuesday from New York, with Mr. and Mrs. John Norman. I have written to Mr. Hannaum and Miss Giles of her appointment.

We were unable to find any doctor here in the East in the territory of the New York Board, and the Board of the Northwest, from whose territory Dr. Heston comes, declined to give her up for support here, and naturally Mrs. Delano and Mrs. Brown did not feel like sending their money to the Board of the Northwest. Accordingly, Dr. Heston goes out supported by some of the Societies of the Northwest Board.

I have not met Dr. Heston personally, but Dr. Halsey has, and is very much pleased with her. She has been for a month or two in the Bible Institute, Chicago, since leaving the hospital in Cincinnati, where she was taking her hospital course.

I hope that you are improving steadily, and that you will be able to go back in due time to the work. I have not been able to find any action from the Mission with reference to your leaving the field; but shall make another search. It may have come during my absence some time, when Dr. Halsey looked after it. If you have to stay longer than the Mission action contemplated, I think it would be well for you to do as you suggest, and forward a physician's certificate.

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I hope Robert is well, and that you are all having a good rest. Everything
is going forward nicely here, and we all looking for better things.
ever

With warm regards.

Your sincere friend,

John G. ...



October 8th, 1902.

The Rev. W. H. Hannum,
Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Hannum:-

This is just a note to inform you, as Secretary of the Mission, that Dr. Winifred W. T. Weston has been appointed a missionary and assigned to the Western India Mission, to take Dr. Stewart's place in the Village Settlement. She expects to sail from New York next Tuesday, with Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas. They will sail from Bombay on October 14th. We have tried to explain the whole situation to Dr. Weston as completely as possible, but I have no doubt that we have failed to give her a right idea. Even if we were able to do so on our part, she would be unable to take it in, and will undoubtedly have to learn things on the field. I know you will all do your best to help her in the beginning of her work.

I am not sure that I can get a letter off to the Mission this week, and so write at once to you that you may know of her coming.

Thank you very much for your kind notes of August 8th and 14th. I hope that all the members of the Mission circle are well now, and we sympathize with you deeply in the loss of Abraham and the good old pastor at Kodoli.

I understand there have been some good rains in some parts of the field, and hope you have had them throughout the entire field.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

Oct. 14th, 1902.

Dr. Winifred E. T. Heston,
c/o American Presbyterian Mission,
Patnagar, N. W. I., India.

My dear Dr. Heston:

I was expecting to get down to the steamer this morning to see you off, but was prevented. I had out at my house last evening Mrs. Shosmaker and Miss Kobenstine of China, and we did not get back to town to-day in time for me to get over to the steamer. I am very sorry not to have had a last little word with you. I hope you may reach your field safely, after a delightful voyage and that God may richly bless you in all your life and work. Please feel toward us here in the simplest and most friendly way and write just as you would to your own home people. We have as much interest in you as any one else possibly can, and we want to know everything about your work and to be of help to you in every way that we can.

With kind regards,

Your sincere friend,

Miss Grace E. Wilder,
c/o V. S. S. A.,
4417 Stand,
Geneva, Switzerland.

My dear Miss Wilder:

I have delayed answering your note of Sept. 27th, which was not received until Oct. 20th, when I was away among the Alps, until I could bring your note before the Board and get action on the request which you made that your allowance should cease the middle of October and be credited for the rest of the year for the fund for the Village Settlement Home. I am very glad to report that the Board assented to this arrangement.

I am very very sorry, however, that you have been so ill and are so ill still. Neurasthenia combined with neuralgia must make a source of trouble hard to deal with and escape from. I do hope that you will be given grace, as I know you will, to be at quiet and in peace in all your disappointment. We shall hope that in due time you may be quite yourself again.

I hope you will have received long before this my letter regarding the Settlement doctor. One was found and sent out with Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Newton. She is Dr. Winifred Weston. I think she met you some years ago. I hope she may prove to be just the right person.

You will be sorry to learn that Dr. Bacon is sick at home and threatened with an attack of typhoid fever. He had to go home last Friday and has been very weak ever since. But if it proves to be typhoid, we shall be relieved, as we had feared from the

Miss Grace C. Miller

... which Dr. Brown has been going lately that it might be some-
thing more serious.

I hope that Robert is gathering strength and that before long
you may all be safely back at work again.

With warm regards to all,

Your sincere friend,

[Faint signature]

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December 3, 1902.

Miss Isabelle Graham,
Kodoli, Kolhapur, India.

My dear Miss Graham:

Some time ago when making his last remittance on account of his orphans in India, Mr. E. O. Emerson wrote:

"I enclose check for \$500 being \$375 for quarterly payment for my India orphans, and \$125 extra as a Christmas gift of 15¢ in money to each child, which they can spend as they please".

I spoke to Miss Brown about this and it gave her a great deal of perplexity, but she said you would know what it was best to do. Of course, people here at home do not know how big a sum of money this would seem in the eyes of a Hindu child, and I suppose Mr. Emerson did not think of the possibility of the feeling among the children, in case some should be given presents in this way and others should not. I am sure he would be very willing to have you use this extra gift as seems best, only referring to him and explaining the use made of it. I am afraid this word may not reach you in time for Christmas, but it will come during the Christmas Holidays, and I know that you will, of course have had your own Christmas arrangements for the children.

Of course, if exact compliance with Mr. Emerson's request will do no harm and cause no trouble, I hope you will carry out his desire to the letter, but if it will make trouble and difficulty, then do as you think best and either write explaining the matter directly to Mr. Emerson.

That last letter of yours about the children was so in-

Miss Isabelle Graham

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lightful that I sent a long extract from it to Mr. Emerson and the same to Mr. Sturgis.

If any of Mr. Emerson's children are under Mrs. Wilson's care, will you please speak to her on the subject?

I enclose herewith a printed letter which will be self-explanatory, and which I know you will be glad to get.

With kind regards to your father and yourself and to all the members of the Station,

Very cordially yours,

Enc. 1)

December 3, 1902.

Mrs. A. L. Wiley,
Ratnagiri, Bombay
India.

Mrs. A. L. Wiley,

I have just written a letter to Miss Graham, with reference to Mr. Emerson's orphans at Kodoli, and cannot do better than quote what I have written to her, as it applies to Mr. Emerson's orphans under your care as well:

"Some time ago when making his last remittance on account of his orphans in India, Mr. W. C. Emerson wrote:

"I enclose check for \$200 being \$175. for quarterly payment for my India orphans, and \$25. extra as a Christmas gift of 15% in money to each child, which they can spend as they please'.

"I spoke to Miss Brown about this and it gave her a great deal of perplexity but she said you would know what it was best to do. Of course, people here at home do not know how big a sum of money this would seem in the eyes of a Hindu child, and I suppose Mr. Emerson did not think of the possibility of the feeling among the children, in case some should be their presents in this way and others should not. I am sure he would be very willing to have you use this extra gift as seems best, only reporting to him and explaining the use made of it. I am afraid this word may not reach you in time for Christmas, but it will come during the Christmas holidays, and I know that you will, of course, have had your own Christmas arrangements for the children.

"Of course, if exact compliance with Mr. Emerson's request will do no harm and cause no trouble, I hope you will carry out

Mrs. A. L. Wiley

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his desire to the letter, but if it will make trouble and difficulty, then do as you think best and either write explaining to me or directly to Mr. Emerson."

... your good letter of Sept. 20th, I wrote to Mr. Loring, sending several copies of the general letter, which you forwarded. I have not heard anything in reply, but trust...

It is a constant delight to think of you and Mr. Wiley at your work and doing it so efficiently. I trust that you may see in it ever more and more clearly the evidences of God's blessing...

I enclose a printed letter, which will be self-explanatory, and which I know you and Mr. Wiley will be glad to receive and the spirit of which I know will find an instant response in your hearts.

It will not be long before the Minutes and Reports of the Mission Meeting come, and I shall then write more at length.

With warm regards to you both,

Very cordially yours,

Ms. A. 1. 1. 1.

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December 3d, 1902.

Dr. W. J. Wanless,
Miraj, Bombay Presidency,
India.

My dear Dr. Wanless:

Your letter of October 23d was received on November 21st. The first meeting of the Board since its receipt was on Monday. At that time I presented the matter and it was voted to accede to the request of the Mission that you "be permitted to return to America with your family next hot season", and the necessary items of expense will be included in the appropriations for the fiscal year beginning May 1st, as your account will be received in the next fiscal year and the Board is very hesitant about adding further to the appropriations of this present year. I hope that all the health conditions in your family may improve, so that you will be freed from any anxiety and am glad that you yourself are feeling strong again, even although you recognize also that the strain under which you have been has left its effects. We shall be looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you and I hope God may give you all a pleasant and safe voyage.

I enclose a printed letter, which I think will be acceptable to you, both for its subject matter and for its spirit. I think there has been a great change in the country within the last ten or fifteen years in the matter of popular feeling toward missions, and that this change has been greatly for the better. Thanks to the Boxer troubles and the Armenian Massacres and the Indian ... the public knows a great deal more about missions than it

Dr. W. J. Wanless



all before and I think had got a very much higher opinion of both missionaries and their work through what I saw & heard of them and through the opportunities which the popular discussions of the last ten years have given to the friends of missions to meet and answer criticisms of the aims and methods and agents of the enterprise. I was struck by a remark quoted in the Report of the last meeting of the International Missionary Union at Clifton Springs, made by Dr. McLandless of Hainan, to the effect, "I came home a discouraged man; I go back full of hope". The discouragement to which he referred was not regarding the discouragement of the work on the field, but regarding the missionary interest and support of the whole Church. What he had seen and heard lifted him out of that feeling. I think we owe a debt of gratitude to all the newspapers and people who have criticised the missionary work and who are doing so still. It gives it publicity; it secures for its friends a better audience, and in the end, of course, the truth inevitably triumphs and all the more gloriously because it had some falsehood to contend against.

We shall be glad to know what adjustments of the work are made, in view of your coming, and I hope the furlough may do a world of good to both you and Mrs. Wanless. I am sending a note to Dr. Miller of the Bryn Mawr Church, telling them of this action, as they will be interested of course to know about it and will be rejoiced to see you when you come, as we will be.

With reference to the item of 1000 rupees, which you spent and which had never been received, I am sorry if from any oversight here you have been out of pocket that amount so long. My impression is that the thing came up in the Treasurer's office and was proba-

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Dr. W. J. Wanless

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bly reported to the Mission Treasurer. At any rate I find on the Minutes of the Board for July 3d the following action:

"It was voted to authorize the Treasurer of the Western India Mission, to reimburse Dr. Wanless to the amount of 1000 rupees, all by his former tax and hospital repairs at Miraj, India".

In case the Mission Treasurer has not received word of this, will you please show him this letter with this action quoted.

You speak also of the cablegram charges aggregating 47 rupees and 1 anna, which you have had to meet, although all these cables were sent with reference to Dr. Williamson's appointment. If that item has not been cleared up, please let me know. It would seem to be a legitimate charge either against the hospital or against the Board or against the Mission.

I have also your notes of May 20th and Sept. 14th and 21th. The Cellars arrived safely, although Mr. Cellar was very much depressed. They have gone, I think to Hillsdale, Mich. At any rate, they intended to go there when they left New York purposing to stop on the way at Harrisburg and Webster. I have not heard from them as to their safe arrival in Hillsdale, although I wrote to Mrs. Cellar some days ago. Mr. Simonson was with them practically all the time that they were here. I am sorry the Mission has lost such a good faithful man, and hope that some more good men may be sent out this coming year.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

W. J. Wanless

1. 1.



December 17th, 1902.

The Rev. E. M. Wilson,
Sangli, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

Your postal card of November 20th, calling attention to your letter of July 15th is just received. I had delayed writing to you until Fall, not knowing that you would want to make arrangements in advance in England, but write now without any further delay to say that there will be no objection to your spending the three months at the beginning and another three months at the end of your furlough in England as you propose. We can readily see why you will wish to do this and shall hope that you may have a most helpful rest there. Probably it will be even more restful to you than spending the whole time here would be, as there would be less likelihood of your being over-driven with missionary addresses there.

Your two letters about government grants have both been received, one dated Sept. 5th and the other Nov. 21st, in which you quote Mr. Hume's letter and make some comments. The Minutes of the Mission Meeting and accompanying Reports have not yet been received, but will be here, I presume, by the next mail. We can then study the whole question thoroughly. I judge from several letters that have come in that there were a number of important questions before the Mission Meeting. All these will be given our careful and prayerful consideration when all the papers are received.

I am looking forward with interest to the Reports, hoping to

The Rev. H. M. Wilson --2--

find in them a sketch of good old Catoba. We ought to tell that godly old man's story in our Church papers here, to show what the Gospel can do in raising up noble character and developing men of true missionary heart on the foreign field.

I enclose a printed letter, which I think will be acceptable to you, both for its subject matter and for its spirit. I think there has been a great change in the country within the last ten or fifteen years in the matter of popular feeling toward missions, and that the change has been greatly for the better. Thanks to the Dover trouble and the Armenian Massacres and the Indian Famines, the public knows a great deal more about missions than it did before and I think has got a very much higher opinion of both missionaries and their work through what it has learned of them and through the opportunities which the popular discussions of the last ten years have given to the friends of missions to meet and answer criticisms of the aims and methods and agents of the enterprise. I was struck by a remark quoted in the Report of the last meeting of the International Missionary Union at Clifton Springs, made by Dr. McCandless of Falmouth to the effect, "I came home a discouraged man; I go back full of hope". The discouragement to which he referred was not regarding discouragement of the work on the field, but regarding the mission interest and support of the whole Church. What he had seen and he lifted him out of that feeling. I think we owe a debt of gratitude to all the newspapers and people who have criticised the mission work and who are doing so still. It gives it publicity; it secures its friends a better audience, and in the end, of course, the truth inevitably triumphs and all the more gloriously because it had some falsehood to contend against.

The Rev. S. M. Wilson

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As indicative of some of the changes that have taken place in the last generation, to take into view more than the last few years, I enclose a copy of a paper of Dr. Hillinwood's, prepared for the conference of new missionaries last June, in which I know you will be interested.

Looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you when you come home and trusting that you and Mrs. Wilson may have a delightful furlough, I am,

Your sincere friend,

R. Hillinwood

Enc. (2)

December 21st, 1911.

Mrs. Helen W. Seiler,
 Hillsdale, Michigan.

My Dear Mrs. Seiler:-

Your good letter of December 14th was received several days ago. It will be a few days before I can answer definitely the question which you ask, as there is not likely to be a meeting at which it can be considered for a few days. But I am sure that the Board will feel that in view of the probability of Mr. Seiler's ever being able to return to India, it would be better for him to resign, in which case the Board would make a retiring allowance, and the Board of Ministerial Relief would of course make the same annual provision which is made in the case of ministers here at home.

If you have not already received home allowance for the last month, you will receive it shortly. I am sure there will be no question about Jamie's remaining in the boys' home in Konster until the end of the college year: and I will give Mr. Hand your instructions with reference to John's and John's allowance.

We shall indeed be glad to unite with you in prayer for the complete restoration of Mr. Seiler's health, and for God's perfect guidance of you in this time of great perplexity. Please let me know of any way in which I can be of help to you.

With wishes for a blessed Christmas and kind regards to Mr. Seiler and yourself, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Robert Seiler

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January 23rd, 1900.

Mrs. Helen W. Seiler,
Hillsdale, Michigan.

My Dear Mrs. Seiler:-

I had written a letter to you just before your letter of January 9th was received, but when that came it seemed best to wait until another Board meeting, and lay your letter before it. We had thought that it would be more convenient for you and Mr. Seiler to have some considerable sum of money available at once, in case you wished to meet any expense connected with beginning house-keeping; but we can see readily the reason which you suggest for a continuance of the regular monthly home allowance payments, and at the meeting of the Board on Monday, it was cordially voted to continue these for a full year. The Board did not feel that it could at this time vote to do more than this. There was not and has not at any time been any want of the most earnest and sympathetic appreciation of the most faithful and fruitful work which you and Mr. Seiler have done in India. I remember asking Dr. Tengshe when he was here, what he thought and other Hindus thought of the Barrows Lectureship, and he replied that he "did not fear it at all, it has too little influence; what we fear is men like Mr. Seiler and Mr. Gehsen, who live among us, and who have great power by reason of their lives and their love for our people." The Board both recognizes and gratefully thanks God for such lives and such service. And it feels, as many in the Church do not, that there is a hardship about the foreign missionary service that warrants the Foreign Board in a more generous course than that which is pursued in connection with Home Missions. At the same time, the rules which the General Assembly has approved, forbid its doing more than making a just and fair provision for rest and workers' return, leaving the further duty of the Church, which the Church has always recognized, to another Board, on whose duties the Foreign Board is not permitted to encroach, and



Mr. Seiler,

Board of Home or Foreign Board.

I can understand how you feel about it, as expressed in your letter of January 8th, but I really think that that feeling is mistaken, and I do not see why there should be any more reason for hesitation at allowing the Board of Ministerial Relief to do the work assigned it by the Church, than in carrying on home mission work under the support of the Home Board, or foreign mission work under the support of the Foreign Board. Just as under the government the active service in the field is cared for by the Army and Navy departments, and the obligations of the Government to those who have had to refrain from the active service discharged under any department, so in the work of the Church, as it is the one government treasury that provides for all the government's obligations, so is the one Church that provides for all the Church's obligations.

The Church has always disavowed the idea that the Board of Ministerial Relief was either a philanthropic enterprise or a charity. It is nothing of the sort. It is just as much a part of the active missionary work of the Church as any of its other Boards.

Will you not let me know of any help or service that I can do at any time? As the year draws to a close, would you please let me know how things have shaped themselves, and are shaping themselves for the future? I shall be always ready and very anxious to do anything possible to serve you and Mr. Seiler.

With kindest regards to you both.

Very sincerely yours,

To the Western India Mission.

My Dear Friends:--

I acknowledge herewith in behalf of the Board, the receipt of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Mission, and also all the reports for the past year and the estimates for the next. I want to express again to Mr. Hannum, our hearty appreciation of the form in which all these papers were forwarded. There is no Mission from which the Minutes and reports and estimates come in such prompt and satisfactory condition as from the Western India.

I think all the actions of the Mission requiring the attention of the Board have been presented and considered, although on two points it is impossible now to report, as they were referred by the Board to the India Committee. One is the action of the Mission with reference to the receipt of Grants-in-aid. The other is the action with reference to the use of receipts on the field, together with Dr. Wanless's appeal. I wish there was a statement of ~~the~~ the view of this latter question taken by the Mission as full on that side, as Dr. Wanless's appeal is on the other. As the matter now lies before the India Committee, the reasons for the Mission's action must be surmised, but the grounds for Dr. Wanless's and Mr. Wiley's appeal are stated clearly. It might be well for the Secretary or someone else to prepare a statement of the considerations which weighed with the Mission that formed their judgment, that in case the India Committee should decide to delay action until it should have a full statement on both sides, there might be no unnecessary delay.

The action of the Mission authorizing Dr. Wanless and family to return to America next Spring, subject to the approval of the Board, was presented, and the Board's approval was cordially given, with the earnest hope that after a furlough here it would be possible for Dr. Wanless to resume his important work at Kiraj.

The four important proposals from the Mission relating to the Board were

noted upon by the Board as follows:

The Western India Mission having requested the Board to extend the period during which transfers from Class to Class and of course, under Paragraph 48 of the Manual, from January 1st to April 30th, it was voted to reply to the Mission that the Board has frequently considered the wisdom of this change but in consequence of the fact that it is desirable to adhere to the present system, and that the same way to close each year's accounts without over-accumulation, in to complete the transfer from Class to Class by January 1st.

It was voted in reply to several requests of the Western India Mission for instructions from the Board to the Board's Treasurer, to credit back to the Mission certain unexpended balances of last year's appropriations, to advise the Mission that the Mission's accounts for the past year had been already closed, and all those balances appearing in meeting excess expenditures on toward the disbursements for the present year.

Constitution was given to the request from the Western India Mission, for authority from the Board in case it cannot grant appropriations for new property to permit the purchase of the property provided the Board can be satisfied by those on the field. It was voted to reply that the Board was unable to cooperate in securing for the year all that could be obtained for its own direct effort and appeal, but that it did not feel it could give any such general authority as that asked for, desiring to know the reasons from which conclusions would be expected, and desiring also, as its experience has shown to be necessary, to guard in every way the general claims of the work approved both by the Mission and by the Board, and to be held in the appropriations, but for which the money has not been obtained.

In recommendation of the Treasurer, it was voted to advise the Western India Mission to attempt to provide for the audit reported in the Manual, without employing a professional accountant, the Board feeling that now that the facilities connected with large firms are passed, the difficulties in the Western India Mission might not be greater than those in other fields, where the expenditures are larger and where the Mission have found it quite feasible to supply the required audit figures employing professional accountants.

I think the reason for the Board's action are perhaps sufficiently stated in these resolutions, but a word or two might be added. It is easy to see the grounds on which the Mission desires to have the period during which transfers are allowed extended. The Board is convinced from experience, however, that if the transfers are not all completed by January 1st, the risk of over-accumulation are greatly increased. There are certain over-accumulations as it is, and there are, as you know, considerable emergency expenses, such as returns on foreign not provided for in the appropriations for the year, which increase unexpectedly the liabilities of the year. As against all these, the Board feels that the wise policy

necessitates as great compensatory savings as possible. If there were no emergency expenditures it would be easy to relax the transfer regulations; but in view of the great mass of such emergency expenditures in the year and the difficulty of holding regular expenditures within the regular appropriations even on the present regulations, the Board did not feel that it would be prudent to make the change proposed. With reference to the second action quoted, the result aimed at has been attained through the Treasurer here simply meeting the excess expenditures by means of credit balances in your accounts. With reference to the third action, I shall explain a little more fully in connection with the action of the Board regarding appeals for the High School. The action of the Board with reference to the third employment of an auditor is probably sufficiently clear. The Mission must have had a very difficult time with all these extra accounts, but now that they are disappearing, it is hoped that the work of the Treasurer and of the Auditing Committee may be greatly simplified.

Mr. Hand would be glad to have a full report made of the famine funds now in the hands of the Mission; - as to their amount, their source (roughly), the limitations imposed upon their use by the source from which they come. And I think that he and the Finance Committee would feel that that portion of the famine funds not needed on the field and not given for the immediate uses of the orphans under the Mission's care, might perhaps be better be transferred to the Treasurer in New York. There will unquestionably arise need in the future, and the purposes for which these funds were given, so far as they came to the Mission through the Board, might perhaps best be subserved by their retention of any balances for use in some future similar need.

The action of the Board with reference to the proposed High School was as follows:

It was voted to approve of the desire of the Western India Mission to develop the Boys' School at Sangli, into a Christian High School. Before authorizing appeals for financial aid for to secure buildings and furniture, however, the Board would desire to have a full estimate from the Mission of the amount required, and also a statement as to the individuals from whom the Mission thought the

amount could be obtained.

We can readily understand the sense of need which the Mission has of such a school, although some would feel that the really greater need was the development of the work of training native preachers and teachers for village work. It may be, however, that this is one of the purposes you have in view in establishing the High School. The proposal with reference to special appeals came to the Board in connection with a number of similar requests from other fields, and the Board has been afraid that the undue prominence of these special appeals would interfere very seriously with the general missionary contributions. It is most anxious to take advantage of the personal interest which is likely to be aroused by such appeals, in order to enable the Missions to obtain gifts for their work, but experience has taught it only too bitterly, the danger of the conflict of such special appeals with the general appeal from the Missions for the money needed for current work, and the large number of such special objects already authorized leads the Board to feel that it would be desirable to have a number of them completed and cleared off before adding too many more. All told, probably, the various Missions and missionaries are now seeking to raise between three and four hundred thousand dollars for such special objects, and the Board is reluctant to increase the number unless the importance of the expenditure itself is so manifest that the Missions would feel it to be imperatively necessary even in the absence of any such special funds. And I think further, until the Board knows the sources from which contributions are anticipated. There have been in the last three years, so many failures to complete these funds, when those interested in them thought at the outset it would be easy to get the necessary amount, and often also these special appeals have unwittingly been made to individuals already contributing to the general work who have been inclined in consequence to divert their contributions. The Board felt, accordingly, that it would be wiser to delay action until hearing further from the Mission.

As bearing on the question of the High School, and also on the question of the relocation of some one of the existing Stations, I would report the receipt of

the following letter from the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, B. D., Secretary of the London Missionary Society:

"We have for some time past been wanting to concentrate our Mission in South India on a smaller area than it has hitherto occupied, and especially to withdraw from the one district which is in the Bombay Presidency, the district of Belgaum. Simply to withdraw workers and give up work could only be justified by an imperious necessity such as has not actually arisen. We feel we ought to offer the work to some other Society, who may be able to carry it on more efficiently than we have done. The Saale Mission seemed the most natural body to turn to, as they are working already in the Southern part of the district and in Dharwar. Our friends, however, find themselves already so heavily burdened with special claims and with a deficient income that after mature deliberation they have come to the conclusion that they cannot undertake this extension of their work. As your Society is a near neighbor, we now turn to you to ask if you will be disposed to take over the Belgaum district.

"We have had two missionaries at Belgaum for many years. The Direct results of our work have, however, been small, though a great deal of evangelization has been done in itinerating tours throughout the country. At present the Mission is in an even more depressed state than it has been in years past, on account of the repeated visitations of plague, in which Christians as well as heathen have suffered very seriously, not a few having died, and others having been scattered. In addition to a small native Christian Church in Belgaum itself, we have members at various outstations, and especially at the little town of Bail Hongal. Probably the most important part of our work has been the High School, which for many years has been the chief centre of higher education of a very wide district, and from which have gone out a constant stream of young men instructed in Christian truth and friendly towards Christianity; but who have, with very few exceptions, not found the moral courage to confess faith in Christ, or have not yet been convinced of sin, and therefore have not realized their personal need of Christ as their Saviour.

"We should be prepared to hand over our Mission buildings - that is, the two mission houses at Belgaum, the High School buildings, and other buildings connected with the Mission - to your Society without charge, on the understanding that if you give up Mission work in the district, they should be handed back to us. The High School building has also a special lien upon it on the part of the Government of India, who, as you know, are in the habit of making grants towards the cost of erecting such buildings, with the stipulation that the money should be refunded to Government if the building passes to other uses.

"Can you take over the Belgaum district and carry on the work there which we have begun? If your Society can do this, it will be a great satisfaction to us to hand the work over to you, and we shall be relieved of a responsibility which we are not at all comfortable about. We feel that if we remain in Belgaum we ought to do more for it than we are doing, but the state of our funds will not permit of any enlargement of work, while the transference of the workers from Belgaum to some other part of our South Indian Mission will reinforce our staff and help us to concentrate our work."

This letter was presented to the Board, and I quote the following action from its Minutes:

A communication from the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson of the London Missionary Society, was laid before the Board, offering to turn over to the Board the property and work of the London Missionary Society at Belgaum, India, with the understanding that if the property should cease to be used for missionary purposes

it should revert to the London Missionary Society, and it was voted to express to the Society, the Board's hearty appreciation of the spirit and terms of the Society's proposition, and to inform the Society that the Board would at once correspond with its Western India Mission to ascertain the judgment of the Mission as to the expediency of the adoption of the Belgaum work as part of the work of the Mission, and the possibility of the Mission's providing properly for it.

The Board would like to have the Mission's judgment on the following points: (1) Is it desirable for the work's sake, - both the work of the Mission and the work at Belgaum, to incorporate the Belgaum field and work in the field and work of the Western India Mission? (2) Could some one of the present Stations of the Mission be wisely transferred to Belgaum, thus practically enabling the Mission to absorb Belgaum without increasing the expense of its work? (3) If this could not be done, and the Mission deems the acceptance of the London Missionary Society's offer to be wise, what would be the increased expense involved? To extent (4) and what expense could the Mission meet this by reductions elsewhere?

It was with questions like these in its mind that the Board took the following action with reference to the desire to acquire property at Vengurle:

The Vengurle Station of the Western India Mission was granted permission, in accordance with the request of the Mission, to expend not to exceed 2500 rupees, for the purchase of land and building for the Orphanage, this amount to be taken from the funds in the Station's hands on the field, on condition that the Mission deems it desirable to continue the work at Vengurle and to acquire property there, even if the offer of the London Missionary Society with reference to Belgaum should be accepted.

The Bryn Mawr church has expressed its readiness to provide Rupees 6000. toward the erection of the new bungalow at Miraj, Dr. Williamson, as we understand, being in a position to procure Rupees 5000. The amount guaranteed by the Bryn Mawr church has been appropriated, and is available for this purpose.

I understand from Mr. Hand that the expenditure of Rupees 1000. for the water tanks and furnishings at Miraj, and also the emergency medical charge in Kallapur Station of Rupees 44. 10 Annas, and an item of Rupees 47. 1 Anna for cablegrams have all been cleared up in the adjustment of the accounts of the last year. The first of these items had been cleared off by the Board some months ago, but it seems not to have been communicated to the Mission.

I would report an appropriation of Rs 150, as requested, for Dr. Wilson's personal teacher. Add an appropriation also, for the child of Rev. and Mrs. G. M. Wilson, born September 28th, or \$33.50. The

The action of the Mission with reference to the calculation of missionaries' salaries at an exchange rate of 4,000 dollars to the pound sterling, and the current rate of exchange "in demand" at Bombay, is in the hands of the Finance Committee.

I have wondered whether the action of the Mission with reference to the Prayer Calendar is based on the idea that the lack of correspondence between the calendar and the facts is due to oversight here. Errors in the statement of work are doubtless due to a lack of information, but errors as to location arise from the fact that the calendar has to be got out in the Fall before the reports from the Mission meetings are held, and almost every Mission makes a number of changes in location, which it is impossible to foresee on one hand, while on the other it is impracticable to delay the publication of the prayer book until such information is at hand. The prayer book is prepared by Mrs. Halsey Wood, the Special Object Secretary. She will be very grateful for any information or suggestions which will make it more accurate and helpful.

It is interesting to compare the statements on page 12 of the Minutes, with reference to the great falling off in the force of native agents, so that there now remain but two preachers, with very similar statements in the reports from some other Mission fields. It is evident that some earnest work is required in some of the fields to develop some earnest and capable native workers. It is gratifying to see that a normal department has been authorized for some special training of those who expect to become preachers and teachers. But the great need will be for more personal effort on the part of each one, to find and influence the men and women who might be given themselves wholly to Christian service. It is significant that the most fruitful Missions of the Church are those where there are the most efficient native helpers - Korea, Szechuan, Canton. And, indeed, there was

one of our native Churches which last year, I think, added almost as many members as all our other native Churches in India combined, and while there were special circumstances that assisted, yet one large element was the godly devotion and spiritual earnestness of the old native pastor of that Church.

With reference to the Mission's request for columns on the statistical blanks referring to Christian vernacular literature, will you please suggest what columns in your judgment it would be well to add. I presume within a year or so a new set of blanks will have to be prepared, and any suggestions would be gratefully received.

Action on the request for authority to Kallaper Station to erect a house for Widows and Orphans Industrial Home, at a cost of ₹1000 Rupees, from funds on hand, has deferred for further information. Perhaps letters that are now on their way will give full explanation.

The letter from Kinnag Station covering reasons for the need of increased appropriations for next year, has been received. I am afraid that nothing more can now be said in reply, however, than the Board said about a somewhat similar request from the Syria Mission.

"The statement of the Syria Mission with reference to the estimates of the Mission for the coming fiscal year, was carefully considered, the statement indicating the Mission's need of \$8800.00 Gold, more than the expenditures of the last year, and it was voted to express to the Mission the Board's deep sympathy with it in the perplexities arising from the insufficiency of its appropriations to meet the expense of a great and expanding work, and to assure the Mission that the Board would make as generous appropriations as possible for its work; at the same time, the Secretary in charge was instructed to advise the Mission that there seemed at present no good prospect that the appropriations for the Mission for the coming year could be in excess of those for the present fiscal year, and that the Mission, however difficult such a course, would do most wisely in planning its work for the coming year on a basis of expense not in excess of that of the past year."

The request of the Mission for new property and new missionaries will be considered in connection with the appropriations for the new year and the assignment of new missionaries. You will regret to learn that the supply of new missionaries seems likely to be woefully inadequate. Thus far, I think, there have been

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no applications for appointment whatever from Allegheny, Louisville, Omaha, San Francisco or Union Seminaries. The largest proportion of men offering themselves from any of the graduating classes is from Auburn, where Mr. Frederick Jessup, besides endearing himself to all who know him, has exerted a most helpful and persuasive missionary influence. The largest graduating class of any of the Seminaries is in Princeton, and only two men from that class have been appointed. Dr. Halsey and Mr. Fenn are there this week working among the students, and Mr. Shedd, of Persia, will follow them. It is already evident that there will not be more than one-fourth or one-fifth as many men available as the Missions feel that they must have.

I enclose herewith a copy of a leaflet which will serve to explain the Special Object system as the Board is at present endeavoring to administer it. There is a great deal in the leaflet that will be superfluous to you, that was considered necessary to make the whole situation clear to the minds of Special Object givers here. It is interesting to observe that many of the other Missionary Societies are moving in the same direction, having discovered the impracticability of honestly and consistently maintaining a Special Object system such as is desired by some small givers. It is believed that the plan outlined in the enclosed leaflet will be much more acceptable than any other to the majority of the missionaries.

It will not be necessary for the Mission to include in its estimates the child of Mrs. Ferris'. Such children are carried on a special list here.

You will have heard from Mr. and Mrs. Seiler of their safe arrival. They are now in Hillsdale, Michigan. We are hopeful that Mr. Seiler will grow strong and well in this better climate.

You will be interested to learn that the Honorable Emily Finnerd and Miss Edge, representing the Kanana Bible and Medical Mission, are now in this country, having come here with the hope of establishing a branch of the Mission in America, with a view to sending out American workers supported in America but directed

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by the Zanana Bible and Medical Mission. They are conferring with the various Missionary Societies here. The home field seems to be pretty well covered with agencies already, and the Woman's Missionary Union especially appears to attempt to fill a place here that I presume the Zanana Bible and Medical Mission fills in England.

We have not heard lately from Mrs. and Miss Wilder or from Mr. Wilder, although we hope they are improving steadily in health in Europe.

Have any of you personal recollections of George Bowen of Bombay, or knowledge of any letters or papers of his, aside from the Guardian and his printed pamphlets and books, which would be useful in preparing a volume of Life and Letters? At the request of some of his surviving friends, I have undertaken the gathering of material for such a volume and preparation of it if it is possible to do so. And I should be very grateful for any suggestions or help.

I hope that as the reports for the work of the past year were reviewed in Mission Meeting, they left a distinct feeling of encouragement. At the same time, it would be strange if each of us individually did not feel, as we looked back over the year, a sense of personal failure. I have been thinking quite a little lately of the real spiritual blessings of such a sense of failure. No man always does his best. Again and again ~~know~~ he is conscious of mistakes and failures, and as a matter of fact, the best man never does his best. If other people are satisfied with his work, he is not. He knows it might have been better done. And even if he has approached his ideals, it has only been to discover from this new elevation, that there are higher and greater ideals still that he has not seen before, and by which he must henceforth measure his life and work. In a sense this is disappointing; but in another sense it is glorious. It teaches us modesty, a sense of sympathy, a tender consciousness of our weakness. It makes us more aware of the patience and gentleness of God toward us. It increases the respect and reverence which we feel for Him. It teaches us our limitations, without which we should not be strong, and our powers, without a knowledge of which we should

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not be strong, humble. Furthermore, is not a sense of failure the best ground for the assurance that we shall some day succeed; that beyond the stars, if not here, we shall reach our goal? The man who is perfectly satisfied with himself, with what he has done, has nothing to look forward to, nor is there in him any prediction of a great and enlarging future. Our very shortcomings are meant to be to us, surely, Divine intimations of what we may yet be and yet do; and in this light, a sense of failure is the best prophecy of better work ahead. And what is true of our work, is surely true of our personal attainments also. How far short we have fallen! We have been impatient and restive and self-assertive, filled with pride of opinion, uncharitable, too forgetful of the unwearied presence of Christ and His dear love. If we did not realize these weaknesses and shortcomings of ours, how hard and pharisaical we should become! It is out of an appreciation of them that the longing for purging comes, and the prayer for our Father's pity, and the unwavering search and desire for something better and something more. The very encouragement that we need in this search and desire springs from the sincere consciousness of past defeat --

"For thence a paradox that comforts while it mocks,
 Shall life succeed in that it seems to fail?
 What I essayed to be
 And was not, comforts me."

And surely it was this principle that Jesus was setting forth when He described the true roots of joy as found in sorrow, and told His disciples with reference to His own departure, that they would grieve for a little while, but that out of that grief would spring an infinite joy to themselves, and an infinite joy to the world. If we could go up into this new year with the humility and dependence upon God which the past sense of failure brings to us, surely our message to men will be told with more earnestness, with more tenderness, with more power, and more of that persuasion which is of God.

With warm regards to all.

Very sincerely yours,

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January 30th, 1905.

Dr. W. J. Wanless,
Miraj,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Dr. Wanless:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission, which covers I think all the points in the Mission Minutes needing attention, and which acknowledges also some of your letters. But I would write a personal word also, to thank you for these. Your letter of November 19th, with reference to the use of receipts on the field, and your letter written in November regarding the Grants-in-aid are, as I have stated in the Mission letter, in the hands of the India Committee. I still do not see any adequate reason for refusing to accept Grants-in-aid, but what the decision of the India Committee will be, I cannot tell. With reference to the question as to the use of receipts on the field, I would say that I can see a good deal to be said on both sides. We have an illustration of one of the difficulties in the matter of the appeal which has come for increased appropriations for Miraj last year, rendered necessary by your absence and the consequent falling off in receipts. Suppose next year the Board cannot appropriate more to the Mission than it did this last year; the Mission will then be forced either to reduce the work of the hospital, or to cut other departments of the Mission's work in order to give the hospital what it needs to make up the deficiency in the field receipts. Apparently the conclusion ought to be that the Mission should have power to determine on what scale any Station or department of its work should be carried on. But that is a great question, and our own minds are still in doubt. The most careful consideration will be given to the whole problem that is raised in this way.

I would acknowledge also the receipt of your letters of January 2nd and November 13th, and also a note with an enclosure for Mr. Hand, which I passed on.

Mr. Wanless, 2.

to him.

Dr. Halsey and Mr. Hand will probably represent us at the General Assembly, and there will be plenty of other people going, so that you will have no trouble in finding companionship. They will be delighted to have you with them, and also to have your help in making the Assembly a thoroughly missionary gathering.

Will you please thank Mrs. Wanless for the good Station letter which I received from her last Summer, extracts from which I am copying out for use as an article in the Church papers.

I enclose a printed letter, which I think will be acceptable to you, both for its subject matter and for its spirit. I think there has been a great change within the last ten or fifteen years in the matter of popular feeling toward missions, and that this change has been greatly for the better. Thanks to the Boxer troubles and the Armenian massacres and the Indian famines, the public knows a great deal more about missions than it did before, and I think has got a very much higher opinion of both missionaries and their work, through what it has learned of them, and through the opportunities which the popular discussions of the last ten years have given to the friends of missions, to meet and answer criticisms of the aims and methods and agents of the enterprise. I was struck by a remark quoted in the report of the last meeting of the International Missionary Union at Clifton Springs, made by Dr. McCandless of Hainan, to the effect, "I came home a discouraged man; I go back full of hope." The discouragements to which he referred was not regarding the discouragement of the work on the field, but regarding the missionary interest and support of the whole Church. What he had seen and heard lifted him out of that feeling. I think we owe a debt of gratitude to all the newspapers and people who have criticized the missionary work, and who are doing so still. It gives it publicity; it secures for its friends a better audience, and in the end, of course, the truth inevitably triumphs, and all the more gloriously because it had some falsehood to contend against.

With kind regards to Mrs. Wanless and yourself,
Very cordially yours,



January 30th, 1903.

The Rev. W. H. Hannum,
Vengurle,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Hannum:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission, but would add in addition, a word of special gratitude to you for your work as Secretary, and especially for your two most useful letters of November 13th and December 8th, regarding the items of business needing the action of the Board. I thank you also for your kind note of December 9th, accompanying the account of the Convention. I gave this, with the beautiful photographs which came later, to Dr. Halsey, for publication in the Assembly Herald.

Will you please thank Mrs. Hannum for the most helpful letter she wrote last October, regarding the work of the Miraj Station? It gave me as good an idea as I have ever had of the real conditions there. I was better able to sympathize with you, and understand your needs, than ever before. May God greatly bless you both as you go back to Vengurle again.

I enclose a printed letter, which I think will be acceptable to you, both for its subject matter and for its spirit. I think there has been a great change within the last ten or fifteen years in the matter of popular feeling toward missions, and that this change has been greatly for the better. Thanks to the Boxer troubles and the Armenian massacres and the Indian famines, the public knows a great deal more about missions than it did before, and I think has got a very much higher opinion of both missionaries and their work, through what it has learned of them and through the opportunities which the popular discussions of the last ten years have given to the friends of missions to meet and answer criticisms of the plan and methods and agents of the enterprise. I was struck by a remark quoted in the report of the last meeting of the International Missionary Union at Orléans

Mr. Hannum, 2.

Springs, made by Dr. McCandlish of Hainan, to the effect, "I come home a discouraged man; I go back full of hope." The discouragements to which he referred was not regarding the discouragement of the work on the field, but regarding the missionary interest and support of the whole Church. What he had seen and heard lifted him out of that feeling. I think we owe a debt of gratitude to all the newspapers and people who have criticised the missionary work and who are doing so still. It gives it publicity; it secures for its friends a better audience, and in the end, of course, the truth inevitably triumphs, and all the more gloriously because it had some falsehood to contend against.

With kind regards to Mrs. Hannum and yourself.

Your sincere friend,

January 30th, 1903.

The Rev. E. M. Wilson,
Sangli,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Wilson:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission. Let me send with it just a word of congratulations on the birth of your little son last September. It may be that I have sent these once before, but it wont do any harm to send them again to you and Mrs. Wilson.

I do not know that anything needs to be added now to what I have said in the Mission letter. With reference to the Grants-in-aid question, I am in favor of accepting such grants, but I do not know what decision the India Committee will take. I suspect, however, from the fact that it has never taken exception to the receipt of such grants in the Northern Missions, that it will take a view favorable to their acceptance; but I cannot tell.

I enclose herewith a printed letter which I think will be of interest to you, and am sending with it also, a copy of an address of Dr. Ellinwood's at the Conference of New Missionaries last Spring, the comprehensive view of which is most I believe that there is a greatly deepening missionary interest throughout the country, and the work never has had as many friends or stood in as good a position in the Home Church as to-day.

At the same time, it does not necessarily follow that there will be greatly increased missionary gifts. I believe that there will be ultimately; but, as an earnest man was saying to me the other day, he did not believe it was possible, in the present conditions here, that deepened missionary interest should result in greatly increased missionary gifts. He pointed out the immense increase in the cost of living, an increase estimated at from twenty to forty per cent. in the past five years, so far as many of the necessities of life are concerned; and he



Mr. Wilson, 2.

added, that he himself lived on a salary which was the same now as it was then, and that he supposed most of the men in the Presbyterian Church did the same; so that with them the increased cost of living meant diminished power of giving. That is a view of the matter that I had not thought of before; but I think it is very reasonable. And even where there is an increase, many contend that they have barely kept pace with the increased cost of living, and that in consequence, their ability to give has not been proportionately increased. Of course if we learn more of the spirit of sacrifice, we shall find ways of being able to give more, and for this spirit of sacrifice we need to work and pray, and practice also.

With warm regards to Mrs. Wilson and yourself, and looking forward with pleasure to seeing you when you come, I am,

Your sincere friend,

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January 30th, 1903.

The Rev. A. L. Wiley,

Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Wiley:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission, but must write a word in addition, to thank you for your good letters of November 18th and December 2nd and 4th. I think that the Mission letter covers all the items in your letters, with the exception of the appeal in your letter of December 4th, for immediate action with reference to the purchase of a bungalow at Ratnagiri. I brought this matter up, but it was not felt possible to make this grant now. The Ratnagiri dwelling comes third on the list of New Property, and it was not felt that we could leap over the two items placed first, and anticipate the appropriations for next year by this grant of 8000 Rupees now. What you said in behalf of an immediate grant had some force, but the Board feels that it must be extremely conservative for the rest of this year in making extra appropriations.

Your letter with reference to the use of receipts on the field, together with Dr. Wanless's letter on the subject, has been referred to the India Committee.

I enclose herewith a printed letter which I think will be of interest to you and am sending with it also, a copy of an address of Dr. Ellinwood's at the Conference of New Missionaries last Spring, the comprehensive view of which is most interesting. I believe that there is a greatly deepening missionary interest throughout the country, and the work never has had as many friends or stood in as good a position in the Home Church as to-day.

At the same time, it does not necessarily follow that there will be greatly increased missionary gifts. I believe that there will be ultimately; but, as an earnest man was saying to me the other day, he did not believe it was possible, in the present conditions here, that deepened missionary interest should result in

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Mr. Wiley, 2.

greatly increased missionary gifts. He pointed out the immense increase in the cost of living, an increase estimated at from twenty to forty per cent. in the past five years, so far as many of the necessities of life are concerned; and he added that he himself lived on a salary which was the same now as it was then, and that he supposed most of the men in the Presbyterian Church did the same; so that with them the increased cost of living meant diminished power of giving. That is a view of the matter that I had not thought of before; but I think it is very reasonable. and even where there is an increase, many contend that they have barely kept pace with the increased cost of living, and that in consequence, their ability to give has not been proportionately increased. Of course if we learn more of the spirit of sacrifice, we shall find ways of being able to give more, and for this spirit of sacrifice we need to work and pray, and practice also.

With warm regards to Mrs. Wiley and yourself.

Your sincere friend,

January 30th, 1933.

The Rev. Robert G. Richardson,
Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Richardson :-

Day before yesterday an admirable letter came from Mrs. Richardson, which would have reminded me of your letter received long ago, if I had not been intending to write to you anyhow at this time. I am sending herewith, to Mr. Wiley in behalf of the Station, a copy of a letter to the Mission, which you and Mrs. Richardson will see, and which covers, I think, all the points in the Mission Minutes.

It is good to see how effectively you and Mrs. Richardson are taking hold of the work. My only regret is that Mrs. Richardson going out from the other side, we have had no opportunity to meet her.

I shall wait with interest for your letters from Miraj, to get your impressions of that difficult field. You will need special help and grace from Above for your work in it, and I am sure that such special grace and help will be unostentatiously given by Him Who waits to be drawn upon by us for His service.

I enclose herewith a printed letter which you will like to see, and with it also, a copy of an address of Dr. Ellinwood's at the Conference of New Missionaries last Spring, the comprehensive view of which is most interesting. I believe that there is a greatly deepening missionary interest throughout the country, and the work has never had as many friends or stood in as good a position in the home Church as to-day.

At the same time it does not follow, necessarily, that there will be greatly increased missionary gifts. I believe that there will be ultimately, but, as an earnest man was saying to me the other day, he did not believe it was possible in the present conditions here, that deepened missionary interests should result in

Mr. Richardson, S.

increased missionary gifts. He pointed out the immense increase of living, an increase estimated as from twenty to forty per cent. in the past five years, so far as many of the necessities of life are concerned; and he added that he lived himself on a salary which was the same now as it was then, and that he supposed most of the men in the Presbyterian Church did the same; so that with them the increased cost of living meant diminished power of giving. That is a view of the matter that I had not thought of before, but I think it is very reasonable. And even where there is an increase, many contend that they have barely kept pace with the increased cost of living, and that in consequence their ability to give has not been proportionately increased. Of course if we learn more of the spirit of sacrifice, we shall find ways of being able to give more, and for this spirit of sacrifice we need to work and pray, and practice also.

I hope that you and Mrs. Richardson are both well, and that you are beginning to find your tongues in the new language; and above all, that the life and strength of Christ are in you always.

With kind regards.

Very sincerely yours,

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January 30th, 1903.

The Rev. J. P. Graham,
Kodoli,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Graham:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission, but would send with it just a personal note of greeting to you and your daughter. I hope that you are both well, and that everything is going forward prosperously in the work.

When I think of how long it has been since I have written directly to you, I am somewhat abashed. I hasn't been, however, for want of thought about you and Miss Graham and the blessed work in Kodoli, which is often in our minds and prayers and always on our hearts.

Your last letter to me referred chiefly to Mrs. Bristor's gift and the general question of the orphans. I showed your letter to Mr. Hand, as the matter was largely in his department. Mrs. Bristor's gift was very exceptional. She is an eccentric lady in Baltimore, and things had to be arranged just so. In order to give credit on the regular accounts of the Board, of course the expenditure had to appear on the other side of the books; it was necessary, therefore, to handle her contribution through the regular contributions. The others have not been done so as you know. The principle has been to receive here the money needed for the support of the orphans from the donors, who would give it with the understanding that those in whose charge the orphans were on the field, were authorized to draw each month, the same to be charged back to New York against the receipts here.

I enclose herewith a printed letter which you will like to see, and with it also, a copy of an address of Dr. Ellinwood's at the Conference of New Missionaries last Spring, the comprehensive view of which is most interesting. I believe

Mr. Graham, 2.

that there is a greatly deepening missionary interest throughout the country, and the work has never had so many friends or stood in as good a position in the New Church as to-day.

At the same time, it does not follow, necessarily, that there will be greatly increased missionary gifts. I believe that there will be ultimately, but, as an earnest man was saying to me the other day, he did not believe it was possible in the present conditions here, that deepened missionary interest would result in increased missionary gifts. He pointed out the increase of living, an increase estimated as from twenty to forty per cent. In the past five years, as far as many of the necessities of life are concerned, and he added that he himself lived on a salary which was the same now as then, and that he supposed most of the men in the Presbyterian Church did the same, so that with these the increased cost of living meant diminished power of giving. That is a view of the matter that I had not thought of before, but I think it is very reasonable, and even where there is an increase, many contend that they have barely kept pace with the increased cost of living, and that by consequence their ability to give has not been proportionately increased. Of course if we learn more of the spirit of sacrifice, we shall find ways of being able to give more, and for this spirit of sacrifice we need to work and pray, and practice also.

I have not heard lately from Mrs. Spiller whether Mr. Seiler has been improving or not. When he was here he was very despondent, and thought he had committed a great sin in allowing the Mission to constrain him to return. He was very quiet, and Mr. Simpson was with him almost all the time. But it was very sad to see him so dejected.

Rejoicing in the spirit of good cheer with which God fills your heart, and with kind regards to your daughter and yourself. I am,

Very cordially yours,

Wm. H. Miller

*Thank you for your most kind letter
I find it a great comfort*

January 30th, 1893.

Dr. A. D. Wilson,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Dr. Wilson:

I have four good letters from you to acknowledge, and one from Mrs. Wilson, a letter dated July 10th, and yours, March 15th, August 14th, September 4th and November 18th. We are very interested in your transfer to Miraj, where I imagine you will have a heavy burden of work for the coming year. I judge that Dr. MacArthur takes charge of the hospital at Kodaik while you are in Miraj. I hope you may have no serious cases of illness in the Miraj. We all rejoice in the recovery of Dr. Wainwright and Dr. Williamson, and trust that none else may fall ill this coming year, and especially that you, on whom so heavy a burden will rest, may be kept quite well and strong.

When you wrote your letter of August 14th you did not know of the appointment of Miss Patterson. Her coming must have seemed a providential answer to your appeal for another woman who had a margin for India, and who would be able to help at Miraj.

In that same letter you speak of your keen feeling of disappointment at Dr. Brown's and my going just your missing without stopping, but you forget Dr. Silliman's visit of an earlier time, and I am not sure that Dr. Mitchell did not also stop. On the other hand, there are many Missions that have never been visited at all. The Philippines and Laos, which were the chief fields for which Dr. Brown went out, being North China in view of the troubles caused by the Boxer troubles there, had never been visited before Dr. Brown went to them. Neither he nor I were sent out to visit India, but only got what little we could in passing through. I hope that someone may be able to come out in the not distant future to visit the field thoroughly, but Africa and South America really being a prior claim.

Dr. Wilson, 3.

as no one has been visited either of those fields.

I have been very much interested in the accounts of your old friends. It must have been a privilege to know the old man. I shall make some special use of the most attractive passages of his that appear in the annual reports.

Will you please thank Mrs. Wilson for her good letter of July 18th? Please tell her with reference to Mr. Sturgis's crystals, that his gift was not for one year only, but he expects, as we understand it, to keep it up from year to year, and has been doing so.

I enclose a printed letter which I think will be acceptable to you, both for its subject matter, and for its spirit. I think there has been a great change in the country within the last ten or fifteen years in the matter of popular feeling toward Missions, and that this change has been greatly for the better. Thanks to the Sagar troubles and the Ararat massacres and the Indian famine, the public knows a great deal more about Missions than it did before, and I think has got a very much higher opinion of both missionaries and their work through what it has learned of them, and through the opportunities which the popular discussions of the last ten years have given to the friends of Missions to meet and answer criticisms of the aims and methods and agents of the enterprise. I was struck by a remark quoted in the Report of the last meeting of the International Missionary Union at Clifton Springs, made by Dr. McCardell of Haines, to the effect, "I once was a discouraged man; I go back full of hope." The discouragement to which he referred was not regarding the discouragement of the work on the field, but regarding the missionary feeling and support of the whole Church. That he had since and heard lifted his out of that feeling. I think we owe a debt of gratitude to all the newspapers and people who have criticized the missionary work, and who are doing so still. It gives it publicity; it secures for its friends a better audience, and in the end, of course, the truth inevitably triumphs, and all the more seriously because it had some falsehood to contend against.

We have received the letter from Miraj Station asking for some special

Dr. Wilson, J.

additions to the appropriations for next year in view of Dr. Wanless's absence.

I am afraid no promises can be held out; but you will find this whole matter spoken of fully in a letter to the Mission, which I am sending to Dr. Wanless as Secretary to the Station.

With warm regards to Mrs. Wilson and yourself,

Very sincerely yours,

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January 30th, 1903.

The Rev. A. W. Marshall,
Vengurle, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Marshall:-

It see it has been a shamefully long time since I wrote last to you, and I have a number of most excellent letters to acknowledge. Indeed, I cannot find that I have sent you any letter since your marriage, although I wrote assuring you all good things beforehand. I am sure you now feel that that wish has been fulfilled in your case.

I have three letters from you, dated January 22nd, June 27th and November 27th, the last addressed to Mr. Hand and turned over to me. I have also Mrs. Marshall's letter of January 13th to acknowledge, which looks so like yours in handwriting, that at first I thought it was another one from you. Will you please thank Mrs. Marshall for that letter, and tell her it will always be good to hear from her? that I hope she will not, now that she is Mrs. Marshall, be less interesting as a correspondent than when she was Dr. Stewart. I read with the greatest interest also, the reports regarding your work and hers.

Your letter of June 27th, and the later one of November 22nd to Mr. Hand, both dealt with the question of your inadequate appropriations; and I think you are right in your feeling that it is questionable as to whether a cut ought to be levied on appropriations like yours, where so large a proportion goes to rent, at the same ratio as on appropriations on a Station where the missionaries all live in Mission houses. I think that perhaps you are right in feeling that this ought to be taken into consideration, and that Vengurle ought not to be penalized so heavily for the simple reason that it has no missionary residences. If the other Stations were charged rent on Mission houses, then the matter would be different; but because you have the disadvantage of having no Mission dwellings, it does seem

Mr. Marshall, 2.

hard that you should have the added disadvantage of having to take a larger share of the reduction on your estimates on this very account. I think it would be well for you and Mr. Sumner to talk it over together, and ask the Committee that arranges any reduction that may be necessary next year on your estimates, to have in mind the facts to which you have called attention. I am sorry to have to say that in all probability there will have to be some reduction in your estimates next year. I hope there may not need to be any in the appropriations for the past year, and that the Board can grant as much as it granted this year; but I believe it would be well for you to adjust your minds and plans for the work to the possibility of getting no more than last year for the Mission as a whole. I have spoken of this matter at greater length in the letter to the Mission, which goes to Mr. Hanna by this mail.

I was very glad to read in your letter of January 32nd, what you wrote so earnestly regarding the need of the life of Christ in the soul. I was interested in the preliminary draft of the Resolutions for the Madras Conference, which Mr. Wyckoff sent me from Allahabad. The Resolutions began with the declaration of conviction that the fundamental need was the life of God in man, and that everything else must be tributary to this, and that all methods and plans should be held in fidelity to this conception.

It is a very easy thing for traditions to grow up, and for us to settle ourselves in assumptions which we only accept because we have never examined them. It is assumed here at home that a certain man who has a reputation for secularism is inaccessible for religious influence. It is assumed that certain methods of work are the only methods, because no other have ever been tried. Let us not get into the habit of thinking such things. Let us believe that anything can be done that it would be well to do, and that no method is the only method of attaining good ends. Let us be fertile in our plans, and tireless in our experiments; and above everything else, let us be earnest and loving in all that we attempt. The man who does other men is the man whose heart is the fullest of sincere and

Mr. Marshall, 3.

honest affection; the man who makes friends and holds them. I am writing some editorials for the Sunday School Times in connection with the Sunday school lessons for the next six months, and one of the subjects on which I have been thinking, has been the friendliness of the Apostle Paul which was one real secret of his power. You notice in reading through the Epistles, and also in the book of Acts, how hearty he was in his ways. What a genius for friendship he possessed. He was terribly positive and sharp at times. He cut loose from Mark, and he shows up Demas without any concealment, and once he comes out in the most sweeping condemnation of most of the native workers, as one might call them, with whom he was associated, and who, as he says, "cared for their own things, and not for the things of Jesus Christ." I think that all this sharpness and personal dislike of meanness and selfishness is likely to accompany a great genius for love and friendship. And Paul certainly had it. He won men so that they followed him everywhere, and just poured himself into the life of men and got their interest by being interested in them. Some men say that you can't acquire this gift. That it is just a gift of God that one man has and another hasn't. I think there is a measure of truth in that, and yet I am sure that this quality also can be acquired through grace. If you have got it, develop it; and if you need more of it, acquire it.

With warm regards to Mrs. Marshall and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert C. Fisher

Miss A. A. Brown,
 c/o Mrs. Sayer,
 20 Avon Avenue,
 Newark, N. J.

My dear Miss Brown:

I expect to be here on the afternoon of February the fifth and shall be very glad, indeed, to see you and Miss Denny / then.

I had a call the other day from Miss Josephine Gyoroff of the Park Church, whose home address is 176 Junner Avenue. I have advised her having a talk with you. She has some some difficulties, I think, in the way of her going, but perhaps a little bit of more information and interest in the home would make these difficulties diminish. Perhaps you could do a little useful missionary service there. Miss Gyoroff is a teacher and seems like a strong, capable girl.

With warm regards,

Yours truly,
 [Signature]

February 5th, 1965.

Miss A. A. Brown,
20 Avon Avenue,
Newark, N. J.

My Dear Miss Brown:-

Can you provide for this good woman's desire? I am writing to her, acknowledging the receipt of the money, which we will hold in the Famine Orphan Fund, and assign to one of the children at Kodoli, if you can make this arrangement. If you can, could you send a note to Mrs. Horton?

Are you sure you are not doing too much speaking? Please be careful and do not overdo, or I shall have to send an officer after you to take you to Clifton Springs. I think I warned you once before that you must be good. Can't you just begin now to stop all speaking?

Very cordially yours,

February 8th, 1902.

The Rev. J. M. Irwin,
Sangli, Bombay Presidency.
India.

My dear Mr. Irwin:

You will have seen before this my letter to the Mission, in reply to the Minutes of the Annual Meeting. I think this letter covers all the points dealt with in your admirable letters of September 12th and November 23rd. The first of these I wish I could have answered at the time, but it was not possible. I put it at once in the hands of the Treasurer for consideration by the Finance Committee, but it was not felt that anything could be done at present. The properties you describe do seem to be admirably adapted for the purposes of the work, although one was reading your letter about Sangli property uttered an exclamation when he read your remark, "surely also the Board will be able to see that on sixteen acres of land two missionary families with servants and a boarding school and or, range with 600 or more boys are rather close together". I know just how obvious that seems to you, but it quite startled the one who was reading the letter, and I had to remind him how different the conditions were in India from America, where sixteen acres would be deemed an immense estate for two families and a school, and that it might be desirable at Vengurle to have even as much as twenty-four acres.

A great deal of consideration was given to the question as to whether it would not be wise at once to provide funds necessary

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for the purchase of the entire property, but when all other things and the financial needs of the Board and of the other missions were considered, it was deemed wholly impossible to make any special appropriation.

I am laying your letters aside to produce later, when the Finance Committee considers later the requests for new property for the ensuing fiscal year, and if anything can be done for you it will be done.

You will have noticed in the letter to the mission the interesting communication from the London Missionary Society, proposing to give us Belgaun. The suggestion in that connection of the possibility of giving up one of our present stations and the intimation that it might be well to defer definitely purchasing property at Vengurle until this question was decided was not meant to single out Vengurle as the station that might first occur to one's mind in such a connection. It would not be ^{the} one that would first occur to my mind. It was meant merely to raise the issue distinctly for the Mission to consider, as to whether it might not be well to take on Belgaun, but to do so by simply moving thither some one of our existing stations. This would give us real expansion of field, and I should think would be helpful to the Mission in many ways. Of course, there may be many considerations on the other side, which do not occur to us and which would make the acceptance of Belgaun unwise.

I do not know that anything needs to be added to what is said in the letter to the Mission, regarding the proposed High School and appeals for contributions from individuals in America.



of trained native workers since all these years of mission effort. I do not know that a mission high school is the best way to do it but it may be. If the majority of the boys in the school are to be heathen boys and most of your time and strength to be absorbed in teaching them secular branches, I doubt whether the high school will produce any large number of trained workers. It is not from the High Schools or from the Lorman Christian College, I think, that we get most of our workers in Northern India. Most of them come through simple helper's classes and more direct training for specific evangelistic work.

With reference to the matter of specific appeals, I do not think that the two Manual rules to which you refer, which I believe are good rules, are meant to preclude an inquiry on the part of a missionary of some individual friend or acquaintance at home, as to what he would be willing to do in the way of creating or maintaining an institution or piece of work, if the same should be approved by the Board. The mischief that is done by miscellaneous appeals, it would be very hard for anyone to appreciate ~~it~~, if he were not here where he could watch the effect, and experience has made the Board very chary of approving appeals which usually result in the offer of a small amount of money, some of it diverted from regular contributions and all of it committed to some object which requires three or four or five times as much as has been pledged. In consequence, either the Board has to make up the balance or there must be correspondence to get limitations removed and the money set free for some practical use.

I am,

The Rev. J. M. Irwin -4-



... you have written. If he agrees to create the High Council and maintain it, on condition that the Board will accept his gift, that will be a very different matter from the situation depicted in the Manual paragraphs to which you refer.

There is another element in this matter of special appeals which naturally does not occur to you as concerning the mission here. The case may be stated thus. A certain amount of money, \$25,000 is required to maintain the mission for a year. At the beginning of the year the Board says to the mission, "it is necessary for you to have some definite plan of work for the year and you may go ahead on the basis of an expenditure of \$25,000 for the year". Now when the Board says this, it has none of this money in hand. It makes this appropriation in faith. Then it sets to work and does its very best to justify its faith by its works. A missionary, however, argues, "this money that the Board has pledged is now sure. I will make some special appeals and get something extra for my work". Very well, he does so. At the end of the year the Board finds that it did not get \$25,000 for the mission, but only \$22,000, so that it must begin the new year with a deficiency of \$3,000 amount. It argues, accordingly, "we did not get \$25,000 last year. We shall not be able to get it this. We got only \$22,000. We cannot pledge \$25,000 this year, plus the \$3000 deficiency of last, which we must provide for. We can pledge only \$20,000, which with the deficiency that must be made up will be \$1000 more than we ^{got} last". Accordingly each member of the mission receives for his work proportionately less than the year before. Probably the strength that was used up in special appeals would have sufficed, if added to the Board's efforts, to have secured that whole \$25,000, and thus have

The Rev. J. M. Irwin

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avoided both deficiency and reduction. There is a place for special appeals - a right and necessary place, but this illustration will indicate the grounds on which miscellaneous special appeals do not seem wise to the Board and I think to hundreds of missionaries.

With reference to a map of your field, and also in answer to your question as to what it would cost to have a map of your field 8 1/4 by 7 1/4 inches - lithographed in two or three colors, I have consulted Mr. Grant and enclose a letter from him.

I shall see if I can get for you the information you want concerning the courses used for normal training and music in the public schools in Grammar and High School grade.

Thank you very much for the judicious and sensible postscript to your letter of November 25th and also for the kind invitation you attach to it for me to come out and study the situation on the field. I can only quote in reply the paragraph from a letter to the Furrukhabad mission this this subject:

"I do appreciate sincerely the action of the Mission, with reference to my visiting India this year, and also the very kind letters that have come supporting the Mission's invitation. The matter was laid before the Board, and I quote from the Minutes of the meeting:

"The Furrukhabad Mission having asked the Board to send Mr. Spear to visit the India Mission at the time of the Synod and Mission Meetings in 1903, it was voted that, in the present condition of the office (price), the Board could not hold out any assurance of Secretary's visitation of the fields in the near future, but would consider later this call from India and also the earnest appeals from South America and Africa for the visit of some representative of the Board".

There is a very strong feeling that the next fields to be visited should be Africa and South America, the conditions in both these fields calling for all the help and sympathy that can be given them, and in Guatemala and Brazil and in Africa especially, ques-



to Mr. Irwin --C--

of great importance have arisen affecting the very existence of the Missions. It is doubtful, accordingly, whether the Board will feel justified in sending anyone to Asia until the reiterated appeals from these other fields have been answered. Furthermore, it would be difficult for me to get away. All the foreign correspondence is now cared for by Dr. Ellinwood and Dr. Brown and me, and while Dr. Ellinwood is as alert and aggressive as ever, it is not right to lay off on him at the age of nearly seventy-seven, any additional burdens. Dr. Brown has been ill since November seventh with typhoid fever, and while he is recovering now, and we have every hope that he will be able to return to the work with the same vigor as of old, it will be necessary to wait before planning too far on this assumption. Very reluctantly, accordingly, and yet feeling that it is only right to face the facts as they are, I think I ought to say that there seems to be no prospect whatever of my being able to accept the cordial invitation of the Mission. I cannot tell you, however, how grateful I am for the spirit that prompted it in words expressed in the letters that have come. As I wrote to you when I took up the India correspondence, after Dr. Gillespie's death, it was with much fear and trembling and no confidence in any wisdom of mine, but yet with the assurance that came from the fullest and most trustful sympathy with you, and the desire to serve you here in the Board and in the Church with all my power. I am very thankful to God that our relations have been from the beginning, relations of perfect understanding and confidence, and that there has not arisen, as I trust there may never arise, any occasion of difficulty or embarrassment between us."

The need of 2500 rupees for the servants' houses at Sangli will be considered in connection with the appropriations for the new



Mr. [unclear] [unclear]

your,

I hope that you and Mrs. Irwin are both very well and pray that you may be given wisdom from above for the heavy responsibilities which have been laid upon you by the Mission.

Very cordially yours,

Robert [unclear]

Enc.

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February 13th, 1903.

The Rev. W. H. Hannum,
Miraj, Vengurle,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mr. Hannum:

We have received an application for appointment as a missionary from Mr. Maurice Wark of the Funa and Indian Village Mission. I have written to him as follows:

"Your letter of January 8th has been received and almost at the same date a letter came from Mr. Bilbrough. I enclose herewith a copy of my letter to Mr. Bilbrough, which will indicate to you the general view of the Board with reference to such questions. I can only say in addition to what you will gain from this enclosure that our Board feels strongly the desirability of having its mission force made up of representatives from our own churches. This secures unity of mind and temperament in the missions, and it binds the home Church to the missionary enterprise in a way that cannot be done if the staff is made up from appointees from foreign countries.

At the same time, our Board would wish to give the most careful consideration to your application, and I would ask you to correspond with the Rev. W. H. Hannum, Secretary of the Western India Mission, to whom also I shall write, with the request that the Mission will express its judgment as to the wisdom of your appointment.

I enclose herewith the blank forms of application, which we are accustomed to use, and which you might fill out and send to Mr. Hannum.

Praying that both you and the Mission and the Board may be guided unerringly in a matter of so great consequence, I am".

His letter to us cover points of health, education, spiritual experience, etc. He has had no college course or theological training, but was educated in the New South Wales Public Schools. Apparently he has not learned any native language yet, but speaks in his letter of only having conducted meetings among his present co-workers and English soldiers. He says that he cannot agree with the government of the Mission, which is run by one man. It is very difficult to have a just judgment, on the basis of such a letter. He may be a good man, or only a mediocre layman. It seemed to us the

The Rev. W. H. Hamilton

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best way to get at a reliable judgment of his capacity and his efficiency for the work would be to refer him to you, and to the Mission. At the same time, I really do not feel that one could speak very encouragingly on behalf of the Board, for the reasons referred to in my letter. Indeed, it might be safe on the basis of these considerations just to discourage his application at once, but it seemed fair on the whole to refer him to the Mission, and not to ask any final judgment of the Board at present.

I have been wanting to say a word in explanation of Dr. Heston's getting out to the field without our being able to send you the proper notice in advance. The fact was that Dr. Heston was unable to come to a decision as to going to Western India, until the very last moment, and then we got off word at once, hoping that it would catch an earlier mail from Europe, as we knew the letter would from New York. I am sorry that our calculation was in fault in this and that we did not send a cablegram notifying you of her coming.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

Feb 21/90

P. S. I am enclosing herewith a copy of Mr. Ellsbrough's letter to me, and my reply.

Encs.

W. I.

V

February 19th, 1903.

Miss Amanda M. Jefferson,
Savannah, Iowa section,
C. B. & A. Co.

My dear Miss Jefferson;

Your good letter of February 19th is just received. I am so glad that the prospect of your getting back to India in the not distant future is not so bright, and sincerely trust that nothing will prevent your return.

Mr. Synkoop sent me from Allahabad a copy of the draft of resolutions to be considered at the Madras Conference. We shall be waiting with interest for the full report of the Conference and of the final draft of the resolutions adopted. I was glad to have the little article of Dr. Sanyal which you sent.

We shall be on the watch for Miss Sybil Brown when her application comes up. I have not yet seen any of her papers. I hope that if she proves to be well-fitted for the work, it may be possible to secure her assignment to India.

You have doubtless heard from Miss Minor since her return. I had a nice personal letter from her, but I suspect she must long miss Miss Brown for you.

With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

Robert Edgren

W. I.

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February 25th, 1903.

Mr. John Jolly,
Sangli, Bombay Presidency,
India.

My dear Mr. Jolly:

I want to thank you for your good letter of January 9th, enclosing your Personal Report and also Mrs. Jolly's, in speaking of the need of the appropriation for the new servants' houses for Sangli Station. Mr. Irwin has also written of these and the question will be carefully considered in connection with the other items of new property in the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year.

It has been a long time since I have written to you. I see I have not replied yet to your good letter of last July.

The photographs of the school building and compound came and are most attractive. I am glad to hear of the development of the industrial work. Sorry that I do not know anybody who wants to buy that kerosene oil engine, however.

Are you turning out any of your boys now as self-supporting men? Are all the trades that you teach, such as enable your boys when they go out to earn their own livelihood, or are some of them industries for which there is as yet no demand in the country?

Will you please thank Mrs. Jolly for her two notes written early last year, which I find I have not answered.

I enclose herewith a printed letter which you will like to see, I am sure; and am sending with it also, a copy of an address of Dr. Kiliwood's at the Conference of New Missionaries last Spring.

Mr. John Jolly

--2--

the comprehensive view of which is most interesting. I believe that there is a greatly deepening missionary interest throughout the country, and the work never has as many friends or stood in as good a position in the home Church as to-day.

At the same time, it does not follow, necessarily, that there will be greatly increased missionary gifts. I believe that there will be ultimately, but as an earnest man was saying to me the other day, he did not believe it was possible in the present conditions here that deepened missionary interest should result in greatly increased missionary gifts. He pointed out the immense increase in the cost of living, an increase estimated as from twenty to forty per cent. in the past five years, so far as many of the necessities of life are concerned; and he added that he himself lived on a salary which was the same now as it was then, and that he supposed most of the men in the Presbyterian Church did the same, so that with them the increased cost of living meant diminished power of giving. That is a view of the matter that I had not thought of before, but I think it is very reasonable. And even where there is an increase, many contend that they have barely kept pace with the increased cost of living, and that in consequence their ability to give has not been proportionately increased. Of course if we learn more of the spirit of sacrifice we need to work and pray, and practice also.

There seems to be an increasing interest in industrial work in missions, and I suppose you read Dr. Brown's discussion on the subject in his Report on Syria. I understand there was a very full discussion also at the Decennial Conference in Madras. I have a copy of the preliminary draft of the resolutions that were to be considered there and shall look forward with interest to the full report, al-

Mr. John Jolly

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though I believe that the character of the Conference was so unlike the preceding conferences that there may not be so much general discussion reported as there has been hitherto.

One fundamental principle certainly is that no boy should ever be turned out of a mission school who regards work with his hands dishonorable, and no boy should be turned out whom we have had a free hand in training, who is not fitted to earn a livelihood and who cannot take care of himself. I believe myself that it would be a great good if all missionaries could make a visit to Park College and also to Booker Washington's school at Tuskegee, before going out to the mission field, and if I were able, I should buy a copy of Booker Washington's "Up From Slavery" to send to each mission station. There is a lot of ~~work~~ ~~done~~ in Park's Epistle to the The-
 salonians, which indicates not much alike was the problem of planting Christianity in his day to the same problem in our time.

With kind regards to Mrs. Jolly and yourself,

Very cordially yours,

Enc.

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Dr. J. Rutter Williamson,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India:

My Dear Dr. Williamson:-

You will have received long before this, the cablegram "Remove." I forwarded your letter of December 1st within a few days of its arrival to Dr. Miller, who in turn handed it over to Mr. Converse. Dr. Miller then wrote that the Bryn Mawr church would guarantee to pay the six thousand dollars. I hope that this, with what you have in hand or in sight will make it possible to provide a satisfactory house.

I have two earlier letters of yours that I want to answer also; that of September 4th, and the other of September 24th. I never have seen Dean Paget's book of which you speak. I knew well, though, the poet for whom "Fabbia" was written. Do you know Myer's poem "St. Paul?" If not, you have a great treat in store for you in reading it.

Moule's "To My Younger Brother" I know. It was given to me by Bishop Moule of Hangchow, China.

I was very much interested in your account of Ramabai's work. It was handed over to Dr. Halsey, and he has made use of it. What a wonderful work it is! Why would not the same God honor the same faith in others?

I had to speak in New York last evening, and on the way home, I was reading some of the essays in "Educational Reform" by President Eliot, of Harvard. I had never read very much of his before, and was much interested in many of the things he was saying. He has a great faculty for apt phrases. You know he selected some of the beautiful inscriptions on the buildings at the World's Fair at Chicago. In these essays I came on good sentences like this: "A good past is good only in so far as it makes us done with the present, and so unprepared for the future."

Dr. Williamson, C.

this: "Everywhere good is more penetrating and more penetrating phrases as this: "The happy sense of being useful." The education of ministers, with such a deep respect for the right of and inquiry: "This spirit seeks only the fact without the slightest consequences; any twisting or obscuring of the facts to accommodate it to a conceived theory, hope, or wish, any tampering with the normal needs of education, is the unpardonable sin. It is a spirit of mere haste and impetuosity, impatient of details, drawing indeed no distinction between great and small, but only between true and false; assiduous, but energetic, venturing into politics and to bring back a fact, caring only for truth, even if it is small, insignificant, unfettered, and timeless." In this same essay was a little suggestion about the need of continued intellectual growth, which we all need, I believe: "The education of a minister should not end with the theological school, but should be prolonged, like that of a teacher or physician, to the last setting of his life. He must be always learning and growing. To this end he must make time to read and think every week, and he ought to keep on hand some more continuous and extensive work than sermon-writing. Most ministers run dry, or pump the same water over and over again, like the pumps on exhibition at a fair which draw only from a little box into which they discharge. To guard against this danger, the minister must draw day by day from the living springs." I have been writing to a good many of the new disciples, urging them to keep some special study and subject of meditation which they can fill in the chunks of time that cannot be otherwise employed, and by means of which we can grow steadily in the best things, and in that necessary medium of life - power.

I hope that you are quite recovering from your sickness, and that you feel thoroughly strong and rested, and ready for the heavier responsibilities which the future is going to bring.

With warm regards from Mrs. Spear and myself.

Your sincere friend,

Robert E. Spear

Miss Grace Enright,

Sangli, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Miss Enright:-

Your good letter of last October was received a long time ago, and I have been slow in replying. But I did not want to write hastily in answer to your letter and to the important proposal which you make in it with reference to your salary. I can see how you feel on the subject, and yet it is a question very difficult to deal with. As you probably have learned, there were some missionaries who took exception to the Village Settlement on the score of the salary provided in it, and it was even intimated that such a reduced allowance to the members of the Village Settlement would lead to a movement to reduce the salaries of others. If the Board should now, as you suggest, reduce yours, it would confirm this feeling, and it might I fear lead to some misunderstanding of your position on the part of your associates. If you wish, you can refrain from drawing such part of your salary as you feel you do not need, making it a private matter just between yourself and the Mission Treasurer, the Mission Treasurer returning to Mr. Hand here whatever you do not draw. Or, you can draw it all if you wish, and return what part of it you do not need or desire to Mr. Hand yourself. But I fear that to make a distinction between your salary and that of others in the same work and relations as yourself, might perhaps cause difficulty. This is the view that has been taken after careful consideration here, and I hope that the suggestions that I have made will make it possible for you to relieve your own conscience, while at the same time they will avoid any difficulty.

It may be that a longer experience in the work will show, too, that you want a little more than you now think that you do.

It is good to hear very favorably about your work, and I hope that God will



. Dwight, S.

won men so that they followed him everywhere, and just poured himself into the life of men, and got their interest by being interested in them. There was a missionary in Persia for many years, named Whipple, who was one of the best men I ever knew in this regard of helpfulness and power to win friendship. The first step in the love of the Saviour lay like a radiant light on his face always. I shall never think of him without thinking of his heavenly smile. Some men say that they can't acquire this gift; that it is just a gift of God that one has or has not, and another can't have it. I think there is a measure of truth in that; but yet I am sure that this quality also can be acquired through grace.

With kind regards, and hoping you will write often and fully about your
I am,

Your sincere friend,

[Faint handwritten signature]

✓

1111 Washington Street,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

My dear Mr. Noble:

Have your plans developed any more definitely since you were here. I have received a distressing letter from Mr. Harlow. They have been asking, hoping, that you would soon be following them to India. I presume that you have written to them, but if not, I ought to write to them definitely, telling them what they may expect. I presume you will be planning to go this Fall, in view of what I wrote to you of the judgment of some of the India missionaries who are now here, as to the inexpediency of going as late in the Spring as you would have had to go.

I hope that your mother is greatly improved since she was in Colorado and that she may be quite well and comfortable by the time you leave.

Handwritten signature

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

KOLHAPUR.

1903-1904.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. J. M. Goheen,	\$ 1000.00	
Miss E. E. Patton,	540.00	
Rev. L. B. Tedford,	900.00	
Rev. E. W. Simpson,	<u>540.00</u>	
	3060.00	\$3060.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:

Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Seiler,	\$ 487.50	
Mrs. L. B. Tedford, (5 mos.)	<u>187.50</u>	
	675.00	

CHILDREN:

Mr. Seiler,	162.50	
Mr. Goheen, (3)	450.00	
Mr. Tedford, (1)	<u>100.00</u>	
	712.50	

FREIGHT & TRAVEL:

Mrs. Tedford,	500.00	\$1687.50
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CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC:

BIBLE WOMEN:

Runabai S. Isinailasekh,	Rupees. 84.	
Radhabai P. Jadhav,	<u>84.</u>	
	168.	

ITINERATING:

For the Station:	200.	
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OTHER WORK:

Books,	25.	Rupees. 393.
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CLASS V. EDUCATIONAL.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:

<u>School for Christian Girls.</u>	
Miss C. L. Seiler,	960.
Nine native teachers,	1044.
Pupil teachers,	<u>960.</u>
Incidentals, books, etc.,	250.
Three watchmen,	216.
Board, clothing, lights & fuel,	4744.
Expenses of orphans,	<u>5700.</u>
	12974.
Receipts, fees and funds,	<u>7344.</u>
	5630.

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CLASS V. Continued.		Rupees.	
Brought forward,		5630.	5630.
DAY SCHOOLS:			
1.	Kolh., Sukravar Boys', Two teachers, Furniture, cleaning, etc.,	246. <u>5.</u>	251.
2.	Kohl., Aditavar, Girls', Two teachers, Furniture, prizes, etc.,	186. <u>35.</u>	221.
3§	Kohl. Somavar, Girls', Two teachers, Pupil teachers, Furniture, prizes, etc.,	156. 12. <u>35.</u>	203.
4.	Kohl. Mahar Vada, Boys', Teacher to be appointed,	84.	84.
5.	Herale, Boys', Teacher, Furniture, cleaning, etc.,	195. <u>5.</u>	200.
6.	Kini, Boys', Teacher, Furniture, cleaning, etc.,	195. <u>10.</u>	205.
7.	Majagav, Boys', Teacher, Furniture, cleaning, etc.,	170. <u>15.</u>	185.
			<u>1349.</u>
OTHER SCHOOLS:			
1.	Porale, Reading school, Teacher,	72.	
2.	Tasagav, Reading school, Teacher to be appointed,	<u>72.</u>	144.

Rupees. 7123.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.			
RENTS:			
	Kolhapur, Somavar School,	36.	
	Dwellings of agents,	<u>48.</u>	
	Receipts on field,	<u>84.</u>	
TAXES:			
	Missionaries' Dwellings, land,	31.	
	" " " water,	24.	
	Kolhapur, Aditavar School,	6.	
	Herale,	<u>2.</u>	
	Receipts on field,	65. <u>48.</u>	
		<u>15.</u>	
REPAIRS:			
	Missionaries' Dwellings,	200.	
	Other buildings,	<u>250.</u>	
		<u>450.</u>	

465.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:	Rupees.	
Travel:	50.	
BOOKS & PRINTING:	20.	
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:	40.	
PERSONAL TEACHERS: - Mr. Simpson,	150.	
		Rupees. 260.

SUMMARY FOR NOLHAPUR.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	\$ 3060.00	
CLASS II.	1687.50	
CLASS IV.		393.
CLASS V.		7125.
CLASS VII.		465.
CLASS IX:		<u>260.</u>
TOTAL.	\$ 4747.50	<u>8241.</u>

APPROPRIATIONS FOR VENGURLE.

1903-1904.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. W. H. Hannum,	\$ 1080.00	
Rev. A. W. Marshall,	<u>1080.00</u>	
	2160.00	

CHILDREN:

Mr. Hannum, (4)	400.00	
Mr. Marshall, (2)	100.00	\$ 2560.00
		<u>100.00</u>
		2660.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

BIBLE WOMEN:

	Rupees.	
One to be employed.	84.00	

OTHER HELPERS:

One preacher to be appointed.	200.00	
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ITINERATING:

For the Station,	200.00	
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OTHER WORK:

Books.	25.00	
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Rs. 509.

CLASS V. EDUCATIONAL.

DAY SCHOOLS:

Tukaram R. Kambale,	276.	
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OTHER SCHOOLS:

Reading Class.	72.	
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348.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

ASSISTANTS:

One to be appointed,	180.	
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MEDICINES:

500.

EXPENSES:

100.

780.

780.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:

Two dwellings for missionaries,	780.	
Two rooms for preaching,	<u>120.</u>	
	900.	

REPAIRS:

For Station,	100.	
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1000.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

	Rupees.	
MISSION MEETINGS:		
Travel, two families,	300.	
BOOKS & PRINTING:	15.	
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:	25.	
SANITARIUMS: * Travel for two families.	300.	
PERSONAL TEACHERS: For four persons,	250.	
		Rs. 890.

SUMMARY FOR VENGURLE.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	₹ 2560.00	
	100.00	
CLASS IV.		509.
CLASS V.		348.
CLASS VI.		760.
CLASS VII.		1000.
CLASS IX.		890.
TOTAL.	₹ 2860.00	5527.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR RATNAGIRI.

1903-1904.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. A. L. Wiley,	₹ 1080.00	
Miss E. T. Minor,	540.00	
Miss A. M. Jefferson, (6 mos.)	270.00	
Miss B. G. Johnson,	<u>540.00</u>	
	2430.00	₹ 2430.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

FREIGHT & TRAVEL:

Miss A. M. Jefferson,	₹ 300.00	₹ 300.00
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CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

BIBLE WOMEN:		Rupees.	
One to be employed,		84.	
OTHER HELPERS:			
Two helpers,		408.	
ITINERATING:			
For the Station,		250.	
			Rupees. 742.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:

Boys' and Girls',	
Three teachers,	480.
Furniture, cleaning, etc.,	<u>75.</u>
	555.

OTHER SCHOOLS:

Reading School, Women's,	36.	591.
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CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:

Missionaries' Dwelling,	420.
" "	<u>210.</u>
	630.

TAXES:

Missionaries' Dwelling,	25.8
Orphanage,	<u>21.8</u>
	47.

REPAIRS:

Dwellings, orphanage, etc.,	200.	877.
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CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS.	Rupees.		
Travel,	250.		
BOOKS & PRINTING:	80.		
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:			
For Mission Treasurer,	125.		
For Station Treasurer,	<u>25.</u>		
	150.		
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:			
Four missionaries,	100.		
SANITARIUMS:			
Lodging, etc. for Mission,	2000.		
Travel for Station,	<u>200.</u>		
	2200.		
PERSONAL TEACHERS:			
Mr. Wiley,	100.		
Miss Johnson,	<u>150.</u>		
	250.		
TRANSFER & TRAVEL:			
Missionaries, agents and committees, for Mission,	500.		
		Rupees.	3480.

SUMMARY FOR RATNAGIRI.

	GOLD.	RUPES.
CLASS I.	₹ 2430.00	
CLASS II.	500.00	
CLASS IV.		742.
CLASS V.		591.
CLASS VII.		877.
CLASS IX.		<u>3480.</u>
TOTAL.	₹ 2730.00	<u>5690.</u>

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SANGLI.

1903-1904.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. J. M. Irwin,	₹ 1080.00
Mr. John Jolly,	1080.00
Miss G. L. Earight,	540.00
	<u>2700.00</u>

CHILDREN:

Mr. Jolly, (2)	200.00	₹ 2900.00
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CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCES:

Rev. E. M. Wilson,	₹ 900.00
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CHILDREN:

Mr. Jolly, (3)	450.00
Mr. Wilson, (4)	400.00
	<u>850.00</u>
	₹ 1750.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

NATIVE MINISTERS:

Basantarav K. Thakur,	Rupees. 250.
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BIBLE WOMEN:

One to be employed,	90.
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ITINERATING:

50.

OTHER WORK:

Books.	25.
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Rs. 415.

CLASS V. EDUCATIONAL.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:

Teachers:

I House master to be employed,	144.
Eight teachers,	948.
Three to be appointed,	540.
Board, clothing, fuel, lights, etc.,	5700.
Industrial teachers, four,	880.
Gardener,	72.
Materials & tools,	748.
	<u>9032.</u>

Receipts - Fees, products & orphan funds,	<u>2160.</u>
	6872.

CLASS V. Continued.		Rupees.
BOARDING SCHOOLS:	Brought forward -	6872.
DAY SCHOOLS:	One Boys' School,	84.
	One Girls' School,	<u>84.</u>
		168.
		Rs. 7040.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.			
MEDICINES:	For hospital and dispensaries,	300.	300.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.			
RENTS:		00	
TAXES:	Sangli Land and buildings, Mahabaleswar,	29. <u>95.</u> 124.	
	Dwellings of agents,	<u>12.</u> 112.	
INSURANCE:	Industrial shop,	10.	
REPAIRS:	Sangli, dwellings, Mt. Douglas, Other buildings, Sangli,	350. 150. <u>150.</u> 650.	
ATTENDANTS:	Mt. Douglas,	140.	912.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.			
MISSION MEETINGS:	Travel,	120.	
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:		20.	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	- Two families,	150.	
PERSONAL TEACHERS:	- Four persons,	200.	490.

SUMMARY FOR SANGLI.		
	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	\$ 2900.00	
CLASS II.	1750.00	
CLASS IV.		415.
CLASS V.		7040.
CLASS VI.		300.
CLASS VII.		912.
CLASS IX.		<u>490.</u>
TOTAL.	\$ 4650.00	9157.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MIRAJ.

1903-1904.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

SALARIES:

Dr. A. S. Wilson,	\$1080.00
Rev. R. C. Richardson,	1080.00
Dr. J. R. Williamson,	540.00
Miss E. A. Foster,	540.00
Miss D. E. Patterson,	540.00
	<hr/>
	3780.00

CHILDREN:

Dr. Wilson, (5)	300.00
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₹ 4080.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:

Dr. W. J. Wanless,	₹ 800.00
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CHILDREN:

Dr. Wanless, (1)	100.00
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₹ 1000.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

BIBLE WOMEN:

One to be employed,	Rupees. 150.
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OTHER HELPERS:

Preacher to be appointed,	360.
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ITINERATING:

For the Station,	100.
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Rs. 610.

CLASS V. EDUCATIONAL.

DAY SCHOOLS:

1. Boys.	
Teachers, two,	276.
Furniture, cleaning, etc.	30.
	<hr/>
	306.
2. Girls.	
Teacher,	156.
Furniture, prizes, etc.	40.
	<hr/>
	196.

Rs. 502.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

ASSISTANTS:

Asst. Phys. Dr. John C. Carr,	1800.
House Surg. Candra Lal,	600.
Two Assts. to be appointed,	528.
Compounder,	216.

CLASS VI. Continued.		Rupees.
ASSISTANTS: - Brought forward, -		3144.
Asst. Compounder,		144.
Nurse,		240.
Two pupil nurses,		168.
One pupil nurse,		128.
Five ward boys,		432.
Eight students, scholarships,		960.
Medical Class expenses,		150.
Watchman,		84.
Two cooks, two attendants,		240.
One servant, one clerk,		<u>144.</u>
		5854.

MEDICINES:		
Medicines, etc.,		3200.
Receipts, fees, gifts, etc.,		<u>2000.</u>
		1200.

EXPENSES:		
Municipal taxes,		60.
Lights & heating,		350.
Washing and diet,		650.
Repairs of utensils,		30.
Books & Printing,		75.
Postage & Stationery,		<u>25.</u>
		1190.

Rs. 8224.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:		
Boys' School,		30.
TAXES:		
Dwellings, etc.		68. 8
REPAIRS:		
Hospital,		200.
Dwellings and other buildings,		<u>200.</u>
		400.
ATTENDANTS:		
Gardener at hospital,		72.

Rs. 570. 8

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:		
Travel,		120.
BOOKS & PRINTING:		40.
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:		30.
PERSONAL TEACHERS; - Four persons,		<u>600.</u>
		790.

790.

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SUMMARY FOR MIRAM.

	GOLD.	Rupees.
CLASS I.	\$ 4080.00	
CLASS II.	1000.00	
CLASS IV.		610.
CLASS V.		502.
CLASS VI.		8224.
CLASS VII.		520. 8
CLASS IX.		790.
TOTAL.	\$ 5080.00	10696. 8

APPROPRIATIONS FOR KODOLI.

-1903-1904-

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. J. P. Graham,	\$ 720.00	
Miss A. A. Brown, (6 mos.)	270.00	
Miss V. E. McArthur, M. D.,	540.00	
Miss Belle Graham,	<u>540.00</u>	
	2070.00	\$ 2070.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:

Miss Brown, (5 mos.) \$ 187.50

FREIGHT & TRAVEL:

Miss Brown, 300.00

\$ 487.50

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

BIBLE WOMEN:

	Rupees.
Kasabai Laksaman,	84.
One to be appointed,	<u>84.</u>
	168.

OTHER HELPERS:

One preacher to be appointed, 120.

ITINERATION:

For the Station, 200.

OTHER WORK:

Books, 25.

Rs. 515.

CLASS V. EDUCATIONAL.

DAY SCHOOLS:

1.	Kodoli Boys' No. 1,	
	Teachers, two,	312.
	Furniture, cleaning, etc.	<u>15.</u>
		327.
2.	Kodoli, Boys' No. 2,	
	Two teachers,	246.
	Furniture, cleaning, etc.	<u>15.</u>
		261.
3.	Kodoli, Girls' No. 1,	
	Two teachers,	144.
	Three assistants,	48.
	One woman to bring girls,	36.
	Furniture, cleaning, etc.	<u>258.50.</u>
		278.
4.	Kodoli, Girls', No. 2.	
	One teacher,	60.
	One pupil teacher,	24.
	One assistant,	60.
	Woman to bring girls,	24.
	Furniture, cleaning, etc.	<u>30.</u>
		198.

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CLASS V. Continued.		Rupees.	
DAY SCHOOLS:	Brought forward -		
5.	Kuralap, Boys', One teacher, Furniture, cleaning, etc.	1064. 150. <u>15.</u> 165.	
6.	Islamapur, Boys'. Two teachers, Furniture, cleaning, etc.	355. <u>24.</u> 357.	
7.	Islamapur, Girls'. One teacher, Furniture, cleaning, etc.	30. <u>12.</u> 42.	
8.	Ayatavadi, Boys. Teacher, Furniture, cleaning, etc.	120. <u>15.</u> 135.	
9.	Jakali School, to be opened. Teacher, Furniture, cleaning, etc.	120. <u>15.</u> 135.	
10.	Borepal, Boys. One teacher, Furniture, cleaning, etc.	120. <u>15.</u> 135.	
11.	Mandopal, School to be opened, Teacher, Furniture, cleaning, etc.	120. <u>15.</u> 135.	
OTHER SCHOOLS:			2168.
	Reading No. 1. and No. 2. Teacher in each,	144.	<u>144.</u>
			Rs. 2312.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

ASSISTANTS:

Hospital assistant,	264.
Compounder,	168.
Dispensary servant,	72.
Ward boy and nurse, each 72.	144.
Clerk,	<u>48.</u>
	696.

MEDICINES:

EXPENSES:

For Hospital and Dispensary,	1776.
Lights & heating,	40.
Water and printing,	75.
Washman and sweeper,	<u>86.</u>
	199.

Rs. 2671.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

	Rupees.	
RENTS:		
Kodoli Schoolhouse,	30.	
Borepal	<u>18.</u>	
	48.	
Dwellings of agents,	<u>36.</u>	
	12.	
TAXES:		
Dwellings and Hospital,	60.	
REPAIRS:		
Panhala Sanitarium,	100.	
Kodoli Dwellings,	200.	
Kodoli Hospital,	<u>50.</u>	
	350.	
ATTENDANTS:		
Panhala, care of buildings,	84.	
		Rs. 506.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:		
Rent of Lodgings, Panhala,	100.	
Travel,	<u>50.</u>	
	150.	
BOOKS & PRINTING:	25.	
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:	50.	
PERSONAL TEACHERS:		
Miss Graham,	100.	
Mr. Graham, third exam.	<u>50.</u>	
	150.	
		Rs. 375.

SUMMARY FOR KODOLI.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	₹ 2070.00	
CLASS II.	487.50	
CLASS IV.		513.
CLASS V.		2312.
CLASS VI.		2671.
CLASS VII.		506.
CLASS IX.		<u>375.</u>
TOTAL.	₹ 2557.50	6377. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR VILLAGE SETTLEMENT.

1903-1904.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:

Miss G. E. Wilder,	₹	300.00	
Miss M. J. Thomspn,		300.00	
Miss E. E. Scheruman,		300.00	
Miss A. L. Giles,		300.00	
Dr. Winifred Heston,		<u>300.00</u>	
		1500.00	₹ 1500.00

CLASS VII. PROPERTY OR USE.

RENTS:

Dwelling,	Ruppes.	
	720.	Rs. 720.00

SUMMARY FOR VILLAGE SETTLEMENT.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
Class I.	₹ 1500.00	
Class VII.		<u>720.</u>
TOTAL.	₹ 1500.00	<u>720.</u>

SUMMARY FOR WESTERN INDIA MISSION.

CLASS VIII. NEW PROPERTY.

SANGLI.

Servants' Houses,

Rupees,
2500.

Rs. 2500.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
KOLHAPUR.	\$ 4747.50	8241.
VENGURLE.	2660.00	3527.
RATNAGIRI.	2730.00	5690.
SANGLI.	4650.00	9157.
MIRAJ.	5080.00	10696. 8
KODOLI.	2557.50	6577.
VILLAGE SETTLEMENT.	1500.00	720.
TOTAL.	\$23925.00 ✓	44408. 8 ✓ Rupees.

Subject to out on
Mission, of Rupees, - -

13059. Rupees,
31349. 8

NEW PROPERTY GRANT.

2500. Rupees.

TOTAL GRANT. \$ 23925.00 ✓ 33849. 8 ✓ Rupees.

March 19th, 1903.

To the Western India Mission.

My Dear Friends:-

I enclose herewith the appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year. They represent the best that the Board feels can be done for the Mission. You will understand the situation when you think that the Missions ask in their estimates for \$519,000. for Classes I & II, \$428,000. for the Native Work Classes, \$175,000. for New Property, and more than \$150,000. for New Missionaries; which, with home administration, New Missionaries' Conference, orphan children and other home charges, makes up an amount of about \$1,400,000. On the other hand, the Finance Committee has recommended, and the Board has felt that it would not be right to name a larger sum than \$975,000. as the budget for the new year. This is \$25,000. in advance of last year's budget. To bring the estimates within this limit, it has been necessary to reduce the New Property from \$175,000. to about \$20,000., and the New Missionaries from \$150,000. to about \$20,000., and the Native Work Classes from \$428,000. to about \$350,000. This makes possible an appropriation of the full amount required by the Missions in Classes I & II, and in Classes IV to X, exclusive of Class VIII, an amount equal to what was appropriated last year, plus an average increase in the Missions of about five per cent. The Board prays and longs for the time when the work can be expanded by means of larger appropriations, but meanwhile rejoices that it is possible to grant more than was appropriated last year.

The fall in price of silver would make it possible to increase the appropriations for native work classes if it were not for the fact that Classes I & II cost about \$14,000. more this year beginning May 1st, than last, in view of additions to the Mission force, and the necessary expenses of furloughs and travel.

Western India Mission, 2.

I am sorry to have to report that no new missionaries have been assigned as yet to the Western India Mission. Less than one-third as many missionaries have thus far been obtained as the Missions ask for, and the supply of ordained men is very inadequate, so that it has not been possible to get a man for Mr. Seiler's place. I shall still hope that someone at least can be sent to reinforce the Mission. The Board has authorized the appointment of a man as soon as one can be secured.

One or two minor questions suggest themselves in connection with the appropriations, which almost without exception follow the estimate sheets as they come from the field. Is the sum of 100 Rupees all that can be expected in the way of fees and self-support in the Sangli Boys' School? Is it necessary to have a medical appropriation at Sangli with Miraj only a few miles away? In several instances personal teachers seem still to be employed for missionaries long on the field and not engaged in literary work. Does this expenditure conform to the provisions of the Manual Interpretation and Amendment of Section 28? The question will arise in adjusting these appropriations, as to whether it is right to levy in a Station like Vengurle, where so large a proportion of the appropriations are for rent of missionaries' dwellings, the same pro rata reduction of estimate as would be levied on other Stations where there are no rent items, missionaries living in Mission houses. Would it not be fair to take this into consideration in adjusting the appropriations?

The Mission seems to have made rather ample provision for the medical work at Miraj, transferring Dr. Wilson there, and providing in addition to Dr. Wilson and Dr. Williamson, one new surgeon and two assistants and Dr. Carr. Of course the judgment of the Mission would be conclusive here as to the necessary provision for the work, and we should hope that this effective care of it would secure it free any injury during Dr. Wanless's furlough.

The two important questions, namely, whether The Mission should receive

Western India Mission, J.

Grants in Aid, and as to whether it can impose reductions on the receipts of the field, have been before the India Committee, whose members have read all the papers on both questions. There was a meeting of the Committee yesterday, at which they were to have been discussed, but as the time was all taken up by another question, they were deferred until a later meeting next week. I hope they can be decided in time for me to add a postscript to this letter, giving the Board's decision.

All the time of the Committee yesterday was taken up by a conference with the Honourable Emily Kinnaird and Miss Edge, representing the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, who have come to this country in the hope of securing support here for their Mission. Thus far nothing definite has been done. Miss Kinnaird read yesterday a strong letter from Mr. Hannum, appealing to them for an expansion of their work in the field of the Western India Mission. What their Mission is doing and is asked to do in fields which we occupy, they feel to constitute a reason for the support of their work by the American Christians. The Committee expressed thorough appreciation of all that the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission has done, but it did not seem to feel that it would be desirable for our Churches to divert any of their missionary interest and giving from the direct support of our own work, to the maintenance of the good work of the Z. B. & M. M. If they could enlist the interest of men and women who will have nothing to do with the present missionary enterprise in America, doubtless it would be a real gain.

The action of the Mission Meeting regarding the method of payment of missionaries' salaries has not yet been reported on by the Finance Committee. I hope this may be done, however, in time for me to quote the action of the Board as a postscript.

The earnest appeal of the Madras Conference for large reinforcements for India was laid before the Board.

I would report also, the following action regarding the new bungalow at Miraj, which, in accordance with Dr. Williamson's request, was at once communicated to him by cable:

Western India Mission, 4.

"The Bryn Mawr Church having guaranteed the provision of 6000 Rupees, toward the erection of a bungalow at Miraj, it was voted to appropriate this amount and to cable to the Mission as requested, Dr. Williamson of Miraj, undertaking to provide 3000 Rupees, more or less toward the cost of the bungalow."

The estimates were made out by the Mission prior to their knowledge of the appointment of Dr. Heston. We have added her name and salary in connection with the Village Settlement.

As to New Property, most careful consideration has been given to the requests from the Mission. As I have already stated, the Missions ask for about \$175,000. of New Property, the Western India Mission asking for about one-twentieth of this. The only item which the Board felt it could grant was the 2500 Rupees asked for for the servants' houses at Sangli. If, however, the Mission desires to transfer this amount to a dwelling for the Village Settlement, such action would be approved. Or, if there is other use which seems to the Mission more important than the expenditure of this money at Sangli, the Board would prefer to have the expenditure delayed, and to consider any suggestion from the Mission. The appeal for purchase of property at Ratnagiri and Vengurle was given consideration, but the limit fixed to New Property granted was so rigid, that it was not believed to be possible at present to include the items of land and dwelling at these two Stations. Some letters from the field I think rather intimated that it was expected that all the money needed for the Village Settlement would be specially granted for the purpose, and we shall hope that the balance required may be provided just as the amount already in hand has been Divinely supplied.

It is true that the provision made in these appropriations is far short of what the Mission has asked. But, on the other hand, it is far in advance of what is provided for most Missions in the world, I suspect. And whilst it may not enable you to do all that you would like, it still gives each a continued and blessed opportunity to exert a maximum of personal spiritual influence, and whether with or without exceptional advantages, to commend Jesus Christ by word and life, and to strive daily to win human hearts to His salvation and His service.

With warm regards to all. Your sincere friend,

Western India Mission.

P. S.

Since writing the letter to the Mission, word has come from Dr. Wanless that he will probably postpone his furlough for a year. The appropriation sheets had already been made out, however, and it is not possible to change them in time to catch this mail. They are allowed to stand, accordingly, just as they were made out. It will be necessary to transfer from Class II to Class I of the Miraj appropriations, the amount needed for Dr. Wanless's salary. There is enough in Class II to provide for his field salary until the time of his prospective coming in the Spring of 1904.

I would only add that, you will see in examining the appropriations carefully, that the increase in the Native Work Classes over last year, is seven per cent, instead of five. In view of all the circumstances it has seemed but right to give the Western India Mission a more than proportionate share in the increase available for the work for the Missions.

A meeting of the India Committee yesterday considered at length the question of Grant in Aid and Receipts on the Field, and will make a report to the Board at its meeting on April 6th. If these questions are decided then, I will inform the Mission as soon as possible.

R. E. S.

Mr. Robert P. Wilder,

Chevalleyres,

Yonkers, N. Y.

My dear Wilder:

Your letter of March 18th with its enclosures has been received. I destroyed at once the one enclosure when read. For the check which you thoughtfully enclosed as Miss Sherman's salary, I enclose herewith Mr. Hancock's receipt.

I rejoice that you and your sister are both improved. I enclose herewith a note to her.

Dr. Wanders writes that he may not come home on furlough this year but that he will probably delay until the Spring of 1904.

I hope they will send ^{you} a copy of the printed report of the West India Mission with this most affecting account of good old Lathrop. I wish to see more men of his spirit.

Tremendous appeals for new Missionaries are coming from India. Our own Missions are asking for more men and women than are available for all the Missions of our Church.

I hope you will be coming back this way before returning to India as it would be a great pleasure to see you again.

Affectionately your Friend,

P. S. F. L.

1891

Miss Susan H. Parker,

New England,

Weymouth, Massachusetts.

My dear Miss Parker,

I have just been writing to Robert and enclose just a note for you to him. I am very glad of what you write regarding Dr. Weston and sincerely trust that the way goes into just the sort of service needed in the settlement. It was only when the friends began to see that there was on Dr. Weston's part that she was assigned to the settlement. It will be a great disappointment if she does not turn out to be a good and faithful missionary. We get good letters from her and rejoice that God's blessing is on that work. Miss Lane writes that they have now bought ten or twelve acres at Southport and are hoping that everything will now be all right. I sincerely trust so.

With warm regards and a prayer that you may soon be quite well

again, I am,

Very cordially yours,

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Mr. J. W. Schenck,
101 N. & P. St.,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mr. Schenck:

Your good letter of March 5th was received the
last day of March, having come through very quickly. It was very good
to have the account which you gave regarding the proposed Widows'
Industrial Home. I am so glad that you are able to build it.

It was very interesting to have your comparison of the American
and the English spirit in the mission work. I gather from what you
say about the Belgium proposed in this connection that the first
judgment of the Mission regarding it is favorable. We shall await
with very much interest the Mission's final action. I can see many
advantages in our taking over this field. The chief difficulty is
financial, I presume. I do not believe that the Board would be able
to increase the present appropriations of the Mission, by the amount
that would be necessary to man and conduct the Station in Belgium.
What I had thought was possibly that some one of the stations that
are now clustered so thickly together might be transferred to Bel-
gium. I suppose the large amount of property that we have acquired
there would be an impediment, but what an advantage it would be,
judging I admit, with inadequate knowledge, if Sangli and Miraj
were consolidated and the force that might be released transferred to
Belgium. Still it is a problem which which the Mission will be able,
I am sure, with the help of God, to decide wisely. The Board will
await with much interest its report.

Thank you very much for what you wrote in your letter last

Mr. J. J. Conner

Fall, which is better than the others. All you please and I have
 seen for his letter of October 15th, written from Bombay, since he had
 gone to see his wife. They are now in the city of Bombay and I have
 not heard anything from them for some little time. I hope that you
 are continuing to see accessions to the churches in the Polhapur
 field and that these accessions, instead of diminishing as the famine
 decreases, may increase in number, every member of the Mission exerting
 most earnest efforts to win more men and women to the open conversion
 of Christ.

I was very much interested in a letter which came to Dr. Brown
 from one of the fields, with which he has the correspondence, during
 his illness, and which accordingly I read. It was from a very faith-
 ful and experienced missionary, pressing the supreme importance of di-
 rectness and spirituality of purpose and method in our work. That I
 have seen in Christian service, both at home and abroad, helps me to
 realize the truth of the picture which this missionary drew, and the
 urgency of the need which is on her heart. She wrote:

I have often wished we might have in connection with our work a training home, where missionary candidates could have for training and testing before going out to the field, where older missionaries coming and going might stay, that missionary candidates might feel their influence and learn from their experience, and where this spirit of direct contagion might be so warm and powerful that nobody could pass through it without being permanently influenced by it. It is so easy to spend all of life in routine and miss the vital purpose of it, and not without that fruitage which can only come from direct personal contagious spiritual influence.

I was at the meeting of the Huntington Presbyterial Society last night. It met this year in Huntington and there was a large attendance. You were mentioned very lovingly and I met Mr. Goheen's brother , who had come down from Tyron to the evening meeting.

With kind regards to Mr. Goheen and yourself,

Very cordially yours, /

April, 9th, 1903.

Miss Esther E. Patton,
K o l h a p u r ,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Miss Patton:

It is a shamefully long time since I have written to you, and I hope that you will forgive me. I have been reading with delight, the reports of the Western India Mission, for the past year, and have been especially impressed with the beautiful story of old Bartosa's life and death. No reader has blessing of God rests on work carried on by such servants.

I hope that your girls are an increasing source of satisfaction to you, and that you have the joy of seeing their steady growth of character. I know how easy it is sometimes to lose heart, but the blessing which God has given you in Kolhapur and Modoli these last two or three years must have dispelled any distrust, if there was any, as to the certainty of the harvest, if the seed is sown in faithfulness.

I was reading the other morning in one of the papers, a report of an address delivered last evening before an Episcopal Church meeting, by Captain Mahan of the United States Navy, the great authority of Navy history and strategy. He was speaking of his deep feeling that the Church was making a mistake now-a-days in laying so much emphasis on philanthropic and social service and so little on personal religion. It almost seemed to him he said, as though the Church were proclaiming that the first and great commandment is "Thou shall love thy neighbor as thyself", and the second and subordinate one, "Thou shall love the Lord thy God", and he went on to speak in a very

significant way, in considering his high position and influence, of the necessity of personally binding men to the living God in deepest personal faith and obedience - all human service and benevolence and philanthropy flowing from this indispensable source.

Then he told how he, himself, had been brought to Christ as a man of thirty, dropping into a Church in Boston and hearing a sermon from a preacher, whose name he never knew. A single sentence in that sermon arrested him, brought his face to face with Christ and led to his conversion. I suppose probably that preacher went away very much discouraged in thinking that the sermon had borne no fruit, not knowing that one sentence of it had brought to Christ a man who was to become one of the most influential men of his day. I often encourage myself with this conviction. No one can tell what a word or one act can do for God. We often hesitate to speak to a soul, because we say "What can a word of mine accomplish?" Nothing, to be sure, but a word of mine may be the means of opening a passage for the spirit of God, with the life that it may bring straight to a human soul, and I constantly remind myself by such thoughts, of the importance of being instant in season and out of season to commend Christ, not fearing to do it, nor shirking it, because we do not see how what we can do can accomplish anything. But what we do accomplishes all things. Teaching the children, speaking to fellow-travelers, all representations of the truth to men make possible the work of God in their hearts, and if in such ways we cast not our bread only, but the good seed, which is the word of God upon the waters, to use the metaphors of Egypt, or upon the good soil, "we shall find it after many days", just as that forgotten Boston preacher is rejoicing in Heaven over the work which he did and of which he was ignorant at the time, in the soul of Captain Mahan,

Miss Esther B. Patton

--3--

It has been a great delight to have Miss Brown here and to see so much of her this past year. Her influence has been very strong, and, of course, in all things for good.

Miss Jefferson has been in Canada, so that we have seen very little of her, but she is hoping to go back to India this coming Fall. I am sorry that we have no missionaries to send, especially that we have not yet found a good man for Mr. Seiler's place.

I enclose herewith a little slip with some Bible verse on it, which suggests a good idea. I remember when I was a student in Princeton we used to get somewhere large sheets of Bible verses, very much like a perforated sheet of Columbian postage stamps, without any gum on the back, and we used to tear these apart and carry a little slip to recitation or on the street or put it in our pocket. It was a good thing to be able to take it out now and then and just to read it and let the mind work upon some good word of God, in this way, rather than wander off aimlessly into nowhere. I have not been able to find those perforated sheets in recent years, but the other day a civil engineer in Philadelphia sent me a number of sheets like the enclosed and told me he had them in English and Chinese and Spanish, and one or two other languages. I should think you might sometimes find them helpful in your work, if you had some of them. I find that often I will not take out a pocket Testament to read, when I will take out a little slip like one of the enclosed, and it is more helpful. I think that I think can be easily said, to have the mind at work at its release from other duties, upon some word of Christ or some other verse of Scripture.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

R. C. Seiler

April 9th, 1903.

Miss Alice L. Giles,
K o l h a p u r,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Miss Giles:

Your note of March 5th was received on March 30th, having come through very expeditiously. I was delighted to hear that you had been settled at Malkapur. As you will have learned before this reaches you from the appropriations for the new year and the letter to the Mission which accompanied that, it has not been possible to appropriate anything in the new year's budget toward the village settlement residence, but the Mission may transfer to this purpose, if it seems wise, the amount granted for Sangli. Some of your letters spoke of your expectation that all the amount needed for the Settlement bungalow was to be specially provided, thus the amount may be limited, without the necessity of even raising the question of the expediency of raising the grant for the Sangli servants' quarters. We shall wait with much interest further work regarding the occupation of Malkapur and trust that God's favor may be evident and the favor of the people from the beginning.

I am very sorry to hear about your measles and hope that you got over them long ago, with no ill effects.

I had letters the other day from Miss Wilder and her brother. They are both improving, but said nothing of the prospect of their speedy return to India.

I am very sorry about my delayed letter notifying the Mission of Dr. Weston's appointment. As a matter of fact, when Dr. Weston had

Miss Alice L. Giles

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finally decided favorably to going to the Settlement, we had only a few days' leeway. Mr. Mannum has written suggesting that it would have been well to cable that she was coming, and I hope before long Mr. Hand's cable code may be completed, so that it will be possible to send messages in such cases without the expense involved in many words.

I hope that Dr. Heston is proving or will prove to be a right associate. I understand the situation and earnestly hope and pray that all things may work out to a good and happy end.

Thank you for the little reminder in your note of October 10th about your sister. I have not been forgetful, but some things do get neglected in the doing of other things, and this has ^{not} been only one I am sorry to say, of many. And alas, it is often just these important things that get neglected when they are of all things the most important. We are busy with routine and method and the great whirl of life, which consists in just such personal contact of life with life, slips by undone.

I was very much interested in a letter which came to Dr. Brown from one of the fields, with which he has the correspondence regarding his illness and which accordingly I read. It was from a very faithful and experienced missionary, pressing the supreme importance of rectitude and exactness of purpose and method in our work. That I have seen in Christian service, both at home and abroad, helps me to realize the truth of the picture which this missionary drew, and the urgency of the need which is on her heart. She wrote:

Miss Alice L. Giles

--4--

I have often wished we might have in connection with our work a training home, where missionary candidates could come for training and testing before going out to the field, where older missionaries coming and going might stay, that missionary candidates might feel their influence and learn from their experience, and where this spirit of direct evangelism might be so warm and powerful that nobody could pass through it without being permanently influenced by it. It is so easy to spend all of life in routine and miss the vital purpose of it, and end without that fruitage which can only come from direct personal contagious spiritual influence.

With kind regards to all of you, I am,

Very cordially yours,

W. B. R. H. H.

April 8th, 1903.

The Rev. J. P. Graham,
Kodoli, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Graham:-

I have received the following note from the Rev. Campbell Coyle, of Toledo:

"Can you give us any news about, or letters from, Rev. J. P. Graham of India? Our church has not heard from him directly for nearly two years, and he was to write us every quarter. We are wanting news from him for our April Missionary Meeting."

In reply, I sent to Mr. Coyle, the report of the Kodoli Station for last year, and also your personal report presented to the Mission Meeting. But I hardly wonder at the disappointment of the church, and their hope that you may find it possible to write to them. Can you not do so? You know how to write splendidly if you will. That story of good old Sartoba in the Kodoli report, is one of the most effective and affecting missionary stories that I have read in a long time. I called Mr. Coyle's attention to that, and advised him to read it to his people. I hope you may be able to write at least once a quarter to Mr. Coyle's church. Otherwise, I am afraid they will lose interest in this relationship. I know how much you have to do, and remember how distasteful to you this kind of letter-writing is; but it is all in the work, and I hope that you may be willing to make the little sacrifice necessary to help.

Miss Brown comes in quite frequently, and it is always a joy to see her.

Dr. Wanless writes that he has about give up his purpose of coming here this year, and will return next Spring instead.

The India Committee has had several meetings, and some very interesting discussions on the question of Grant-in-Aid and receipts on the field. The Committee made a report at the meeting on Monday, and the matter of receipts on the field has been settled; but the other question, after some discussion, was laid over until the

Mr. Graham, 2.

next meeting. When the two questions are both settled I shall let you know.

I enclose herewith some Bible verses, which suggests a good idea. I remember when I was a student in Princeton, we used to get somewhere large sheets of Bible Verses, very much like a perforated sheet of Columbian postage stamps without the gum on the back, and we used to tear these apart, and carry a little slip to recitation or on the street or put it in our pocket. It was a good thing to be able to take it out now and then, and just to read it, and let the mind work upon some good word of God, in this way, rather than wander off aimlessly into nowhere. I have not been able to find those perforated sheets in recent years, but the other day a civil engineer in Philadelphia, sent me a number of sheets like the enclosed verses, and told me he had them in English and Chinese and Spanish, and one or two other languages. I should think you might sometimes find them helpful in your work if you had some of them. I find that I will not often take out a pocket Testament to read, when I will take out a little slip like the one enclosed, and it is more helpful than I think, than can be easily said, to have the mind at work always on its release from other duties, upon some word of Christ, or some other verse of Scripture.

With kind regards to Miss Graham and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

R. W. Johnson

51
May 4, 1903.

The Rev. L. S. Tedford,

Kolampur, India.

My dear Mr. Tedford:

I am very much obliged for your good letter of March 12th. received some days ago, with all its helpful suggestions regarding George Bowen. I would say that I have done my best to get somebody else to write the memoir. There were some friends of Bowen who knew him for years and ^{had} some personal letters from him, but none of them would take it up, and they said they would give me their letters, but they would not send them out to India and one family, with whom Mr. Bowen was especially intimate, the Atterburys, offered to let me have their material on condition that I would prepare the memoir myself. I thought that Mr. Robinson of Calcutta was the man to do it and had some little correspondence with him on the subject, but he has not been willing to undertake it. If Dr. Achichan or Mr. E. S. Khan would, I should think that would be a most happy arrangement. I am only taking it because it has been allowed to wait all these years without its being undertaken by any one of the people who ought to have done so, and as far as I can see, it is likely to wait forever until some one does take hold of it.

I shall certainly write to the people whom you mention and shall be very grateful for any other suggestions that you may make. If you could persuade any of the friends in Bombay to take it up, I shall be very glad to transfer to them any material I may have or may be able to get and with the consent of the possessors, turn over to them.

I know, of course, of the reminiscence, published in "The Guardian".

I have a complete file of "The Guardian" for the last ten or fifteen years of Bowen's life, and of course the memoir ought not to be gotten out except by some one who would have access to "The Guardian" and study it from the date Bowen first took charge of it.

The Rev. L. B. Tedford, pp. 2.

I hope that you will write out all your own personal reminiscences and that you will speak about the matter to any who knew Bowen and ask them to write out their recollection also; and if you can get possession of any letters written by Bowen, I shall be very grateful for them, or shall be very glad to pay for accurate copies of them.

I had no idea of doing this work hastily or of doing it at all if anybody else can be got to do it - those whose personal knowledge gives them the fitness which no one else can acquire. If I get the material collected in ten years, I shall be grateful. I have had experience enough with such work to know how difficult it is to get people to take the trouble to furnish what is necessary and what one would think they would be most ready to put together, even at some trouble.

Yours is the longest and fullest letter on the subject I have received from India since the notice which you saw here.

I hope that you are quite well and that the work has been going forward energetically since your return.

With best wishes and most cordial recollections of your stay here,

I am

Very cordially yours,

W. B. E. D.

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May 1, 1903.

Dr. W. J. Wanless,

Miraj, India.

My dear Dr. Wanless:

I enclose a copy of a letter to the Mission, dealing with several questions of vital interest to you. I wanted to send just a word in addition to you, personally, however; partly to express my deepest sympathy with you and Mrs. Wanless, and partly, to express appreciation of the good spirit displayed in the correspondence which has been forwarded. You will note all that is said in the Mission letter. It is said very earnestly and I know you are the last man in the world to take offense at Mr. Hannum's course. He did a perfectly Christian and honorable thing in writing directly to you and of course, while I do not know the opinion of all the members of the Mission, I have from time to time, through correspondence or in conversation, learned enough to know that there has been a great deal of solicitude felt in the Mission and that probably it was the kindest thing that Mr. Hannum could do was to speak to you about the matter, rather than let it be brought up during your absence when you and Mrs. Wanless would not be able to take part in the matter, as you are now. I am very sorry you are remaining another year, when I am sure you both need rest at home, but doubtless in this way a better result will be reached and the largest spirit of harmony maintained and the best interests of the work subserved. Of course, this may inconvenience the Mission, which I suppose made all its appointments on the basis of your return this Spring, but perhaps the whole matter may be adjusted so that you may yet come.

I cannot tell you what a relief and comfort it is to have the positive assurance which you and Mrs. Wanless have written. I hope that all may be as firmly convinced of the complete overthrow of the old indulgences, as you and

Dr. Wanless, pp. 2.

Mrs. Wanless, and that thus there may be established a common confidence and mutual trust which will make you all feel that this discussion has not been in vain.

I know that you will go on through it and whatever there may yet be of it, if any, with the same true Christian spirit and the same conviction, and that all the members of the Mission may be guided by feelings of confidence and love and a desire for the best interests of the work and all the workers.

I hope that all that has been said in the Mission letter regarding the receipts on the field will make the whole matter clear. If it does not, I am sure that when you get home and we can talk it over together, it will be all made plain.

As for the grant in aid matter, of course, I have hesitancy in saying in personal letters anything more than I have said in the letter to the Mission, yet I think it would be right to say, purely unofficially, that I thoroughly agree with the expression of the report that was laid on the table by the Board. It seems to me that, of course, while it is right for people to follow their own conscientious convictions, it is not right to penalize the missions all over the world by taking from them the amount that would be available for their work and for that part which is now desirable for our medical work in India, for which the Government is ready to provide. We are feeding and clothing and educating hundreds of the natives of India at no expense to the Government, whatever. I do not see any more wrong in letting the Government give grants in aid for the schools in which these Famine orphans are (if such aid is available) than there is in Missionaries taking charge of Plague camps or Famine Relief work aided by the Government, and using the influence which they acquire because of their benevolent effort in administering Government aid to commend Christianity to those whom they assist by these camps or work; or in which they do not hesitate to preach to the natives gathered together and whom, with the Government's aid, they are striving to save.

I am glad that you and Mrs. Wanless are both pretty well. I hope that this stay of an extra year may not prove too much for either of you.

With warm regards to Mrs. Wanless and yourself,

Very sincerely yours,

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May 1, 1900.

The Rev. W. S. Mannum,
 Veangurle, Bombay Presidency,
 India.

My dear Dr. Mannum:

I enclose herewith a letter to the Mission, dealing with various questions of vital interest to you all. I want to write just a few words additional to you, as I have written to Dr. Wanless.

I have told Dr. Wanless that I thought you had done the Christian and honorable thing in writing to him with reference to this matter and I expressed to him, as I will not express to you, and as I have done in the Mission letter, our appreciation of the good spirit which characterized the correspondence and which I am sure will characterize it throughout this painful affair.

I can understand the situation as you describe it in your letter of March 16th and I can appreciate the caution which you express in reference to Mrs. Wanless' testimony, and I have told Dr. Wanless and Mrs. Wanless that I rejoice that they feel able to give such definite assurance, and I hope all may feel in the matter the same confidence which they feel. In the presence of such unequivocal statements on their part, there is no possibility of any action on the part of the Board. As I stated in my letter, perhaps the whole matter will have resolved itself by this time upon the ground which will be coming up in some form in conference between the men of the Mission. It is a painful part of question to make public in the Mission meeting. Perhaps, just the lot of the Mission together may be able to talk it through or perhaps the situation may have some other course of procedure; but this might be the worse course. Very possibly, however, some of the older members of the Mission would be as valuable advisers as some of the new and more

Mr. Hannum, pp. 2.

variable than that of the younger man, especially where it is Dr. H. who is chiefly involved.

But, as your letter indicates, it is not the place who is involved but Dr. H. because of his energetic and powerful personality.

Still, that is a place which it seems to me should be kept distinct from the

other. I can understand readily what you say with reference to the problem

at hand arising from Dr. H.'s force and independence of character, but those difficulties ought not to be allowed, it seems to me, to affect our judgments on the other question.

With reference to the situation from the point of view of Dr. H.'s personality, I would say that there are parallels to that in every mission which has strong individuals in it and there are innumerable parallels to it here at home. The remedy is not to be found surely in the loss of the work of such personalities. There is one of our missions which has made a great mistake by trying to force men out, acting in the best of good faith, but it seems to me without the highest wisdom. We must make room in our work for men of force and strength of personality, even though we have some other commitments as well. If the Army Mission had two or three ordained men or if it were, as I am inclined to think it should be (except on this point, of course, as not fully made up) combined with some other, the largest force would not be any less sure of a strong individual than any single center. Perhaps, some solution on this line may develop in connection with the proposal that we take over Belgium.

With reference to the situation arising on the field when the Mission had made all arrangements for the work on the basis of the situation, I would say that there is an enormous amount of material that has been both in the field and in the center as well as in the center, but at the same time, I do not think it would be right to force Dr. H. to leave the field and have this material transferred to the center. I suppose they had left and the center had been taken up by

Mrs. Hannum, pp. 3.

The Mission and referred to the Board. It would have been better if the denials of Dr. and Mrs. Wanless, (which they have made on the field) and on the basis of this, the Board could not have taken action, but would have had to refer the matter to the Mission and the mission with Dr. and Mrs. Wanless absent, would not have the direct means of testing the reality of the change of which Dr. Wanless and Mrs. Wanless write with confidence. I think, accordingly, that it is but just and right that Dr. Wanless and Mrs. Wanless should be on the field to give full opportunity to get at the exact facts. Possibly, this will all have been done already or in time this Spring for Dr. and Mrs. Wanless to get away for their furlough this year.

Doubtless, as you say, their delay, if it runs over, may put the Mission to trouble, but that is not the fault of the Board. I do not think that any blame attaches to any one for the time of their coming up and so on. I think you have been perfectly right in relying it up to the Board. I think you have of the reliability of Dr. and Mrs. Wanless' assurance that the whole thing is past.

Thank you for your good letter of March 17th. I would say with reference to your son and daughter, born about the same time as Mr. and Mrs. Elliott's little son, that the Treasurer's office, which was at that time, has not referred me and I cannot find any reference to it in any of your letters to me, the appropriations were entered by Mr. Land on his books on August 11, 1881, and he doubtless informed the Mission Treasurer to this effect. For the fiscal year, beginning May 1st, you will find the item provided in the regular sheet for the year.

It was good to have that little word about your boy, Robert, at the end of your letter. I hope he and Elliott may meet sometime.

With warm regards to Mrs. Hannum and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

Wm. H. Jones

May 4, 1903.

The Rev. A. L. Wiley,
Ratanjiri,
India.

My dear Mr. Wiley:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission with a note of hearty greeting to you and Mrs. Wiley.

Mr. Hand turned over to me your note of Feb. 18th regarding Dr. Heston's salary. Dr. Heston was sent out as a member of the Village Settlement and only after her voluntary acceptance of the arrangements governing the work of the settlement. Dr. Heston understood with perfect distinctness what the salary and conditions of the settlement work were, otherwise she would not have been sent to the West India Mission. I hope that before this, the difficulty has been adjusted and that Dr. Heston is settled happily and comfortably in the work of the settlement. Whether she does or not, however, the salary provided for her in the appropriations for the new year is \$300.00, and neither you nor the Board's Treasurer is authorized to pay more with the action of the Board.

I have heard something of the whole matter and trust that everything may go forward with harmony and perfect understanding and satisfaction all around.

I have been looking over with very much interest, a little pamphlet in memory of the Rev. E. F. Alexander of our West Japan Mission, who died a few months ago. In what there is an account of the service in the country, at which the chief speakers were Japanese who knew him. The sermon was preached by Mr. Uemura, perhaps the ablest man of the Church of Christ in Japan.

The Rev. A. L. Wiley, pp. 2.

... He went on to speak of the way in which of the way in which Dr. Alexander followed Christ. First, in humility he was a disciple of Him who came not to be ministered unto but to minister. Second, in faithfulness he followed Him who was faithful unto death, even the death of the Cross. He gave his life for Japan. Third, in love he learned from Him who having loved his own loved them unto the end. He loved his brethren and labored with them in the Gospel.

"We desire to be like such a man", he said, speaking in behalf of his people. He was followed by Dr. Ibuka, another of the leading men of the Church, who said:

"To speak of my own impressions, I was struck first, with his command of our language. Others were as proficient as public speakers, but he spoke like a scholar, in a way to which even we Japanese could not attain. Second, he was intimately acquainted with Japanese matters and this knowledge he obtained by close intercourse with the people. But the most striking characteristic was his sympathy with, and belief in the people, and on account of this he was greatly trusted. Moreover, he was a theologian and Biblical scholar.

The last Japanese speaker was Mr. Arima, who spoke of the personal influence of Dr. Alexander in guiding him and in leading him to the ministry. He was greatly impressed with his humility and recalled an incident in reference to their preaching together at Osaka. Dr. Alexander said, "The people will gather together to see a foreigner, so I am a signboard to draw them to hear you preach the Gospel." And such a man, went on the speaker, "called himself a sign-board for such as me".

There were no men more loved and trusted by the natives not because of his great ability, though he was an able man, but because of his kindness, his real love, his humility and sincerity and his sympathy with them. He was sure to be in their counsels when others were left out and if they held any meeting for the discussion of spiritual themes or intellectual difficulties, Dr. Alexander was sure to be in the midst of them, not lording over them, but one of them, trusted and listened to and loved as a brother. I have often thought of him as presenting a sort of ideal of missionary service in his tireless energy, his utter unselfishness and his beautiful Christ-like humility. It is a great thing when a man can call out as he did such tributes of love and trust from the native men with whom he had worked, and after all, ought that not to be the reward of every faithful worker and is it not a sort of test of the quality and character of his work?

With warm regards to Mrs. Wiley and yourself,

Very sincerely yours,
W. A. R. H.

May 4, 1963.

The Rev. J. M. Cohen,

Kolhapur, India.

My dear Mr. Cohen:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission dealing with the questions of great interest and importance.

I have just had a call from a young man who gave me his card bearing the inscription Edward F. Hallett, with the address here in the city, 85 William Street. He was desirous of making inquiry regarding Dr. Tengsha. He said Dr. Tengsha lived with him here in New York City and he had heard from him only once since his returned to India and was anxious to have further word. He wanted to know if I could make inquiry regarding Dr. Tengsha for him. When you see him, will you not tell him that Mr. Hallett was here and is anxious to hear from him?

I hope that you and Mrs. Cohen are both very well and with warm regards to you both, I am

Very cordially yours,

May 4, 1905.

The Rev. J. S. Graham,

Kedoli,

Kolhapur, Ind.

My dear Mr. Graham:

Your good letter of March 19th with reference to the question that has arisen regarding Mrs. Wanless, was received about a fortnight ago. I enclose herewith a copy of the letter to the Mission referring to this question and several other questions that have been before the India Committee of the Board, which have received a good deal of consideration. What you wrote regarding these other questions was also read by the Committee and was very helpful.

I do not know that any more needs to be said just now with reference to any of this matter. I will only add that I have written both to Dr. Wanless and to Mr. Hannum regarding their correspondence over Mrs. Wanless and I hope that the wisdom that comes down from above and that is pure and peaceable may prevail in this whole matter.

I am sorry to report a letter which has just been received from the Rev. Mr. Coyle of Toledo. He writes:

At our last meeting of our Session, we decided not to continue the support of the Rev. Mr. Graham any longer. Not having heard from him directly for more than two years, my people have lost all interest in him; particularly as Dr. Reed, whom we supported one year in China, treated us in precisely the same manner. Perhaps I can allay all the present prejudice at time. At any rate, I'll try to do so.

I have written him, trying to explain why you may not have written this last year or two, but I told him I could not really justify the failure of the plan on which he and his Church have set their hearts. Possibly you can do so, but it is beyond me. I wondered whether the Church did its part in corresp

The Rev. J. P. Graham pp. 2.

ing with you and whether it did or not, as you will see, it has made up its mind to drop the whole arrangement. I have asked Mr. Coyle whether they would not be willing to continue if you would promise to write a quarterly letter, but at the same time, we have accepted the vote of the Session as final, and I have only proposed this in order to make sure that they are not acting hastily.

This is of course the weak point in this whole plan of the individual support of missionaries and I can sympathize with the natural aversion you may feel to exploit your own work, but I do not think that is an essential part of the matter and that the personal interest that can be aroused is worth the slight effort that it needed to supply a letter quarterly to the home supporting Church.

I hope that you and Miss Graham are both well and that God's blessing is powerfully upon the work.

With warm regards to you both,

Your sincere friend,

Wm. P. ...

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April 30th, 1903.

To the Western India Mission.

My Dear Friends:-

I am glad to be able to report at least the action of the Board with reference to the matters which have been before it on appeal from the Western India Mission. These two questions, of the receipts of grants-in-aid and the right of the Mission to control receipts on the field, were referred, as I wrote you a long time ago, to the India Committee and the Council. The Committee and Council were instructed also to meet with Miss Kinnaird and Miss Edge, representing the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, who have been in this country. After having met with Miss Kinnaird and Miss Edge, and having considered the two questions the Committee and Council presented to the Board the following report:

The India Committee met with the Council, on Thursday, March 19th, and Thursday, March 26th. The first meeting was entirely taken up with conference with the Honorable Emily Kinnaird and Miss Edge, representing the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, who are visiting America in the hope of securing assistance here for the support of their Society's work in India. The Committee feels that it would be well to express to the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, the Board's appreciation of the cooperation and assistance of the missionaries of the Society, in some portions of the fields of the Punjab and Western India Missions. At Lahore, Kasur, Ratnagiri and Vengurle, the workers of the Z. B. & M. M. have for some years worked in harmony with the missionaries of the Board, and somewhat under the direction of Dr. Ewing in the Punjab, and Mr. Hannum in the Western India Mission, acting as Secretaries of the work for the Z. B. & M. M. The Christian Girls' Boarding School of the Society has always been useful in Lahore, and has rendered unnecessary the maintenance of such a school by our own Mission, which makes a small annual grant to the work of the School. While appreciating the helpfulness of these relations, and trusting that they may continue, your Committee is inclined to think that so far as the present missionary organizations in the churches in this country are concerned, the field is so well occupied that it would not be expedient to organize another Society auxiliary to the Z. B. & M. M. Good might be done, however, if Miss Kinnaird and Miss Edge could reach a new constituency outside of the present missionary agencies, and interest in this way the work of evangelizing in India, women who are unreached by the existing organizations.

At the second meeting of the Committee, two questions referred to the Committee and the Council by the Board were considered.

1. The question of receiving grants in aid in the Western India Mission. At the Annual Meeting of the Western India Mission, in 1901, a Committee was appointed to consider the question as to whether the Western India Mission should receive from the Government, grants in aid of educational and medical work, such grants having been received for many years by the other India Missions. At the meeting

Western India Mission, 2.

of the Mission in 1902, this Committee presented two reports, a majority report in favor of receiving such grants and a minority report adverse. The Mission at the Meeting, where less than one-half of the voting members of the Mission were present, adopted the minority report. Appeals against this judgment of the Mission were forwarded to the Board by Dr. Wanless, Mr. Wiley and Mr. Graham. In view of the fact that the Government grants in aid involves no limitation of the ~~extent to which the Government~~ religious teaching or influence whatever, that it is a recognition of the extent to which the Government revenues are relieved of expenditures by voluntary benevolent effort, that such assistance is offered to all agencies in India, irrespective of the religious opinions or purposes of their promoters, and that the people themselves are in favor of the Christian schools, as indicated by their popularity, and that no wrong principle being involved, it would seem wrong to apply to the support of the work which the Government is ready to do, through the Mission schools and hospitals, funds which are needed elsewhere in the mission work, - the majority of the Committee and Council see no adequate reason why the Western India Mission should reject the course of the older Missions and decline to receive grants in aid for its educational and medical work.

2. Mission control over receipts on the field. The question also arose in the Western India Mission as to the right of the Mission in adjusting its appropriations to take into consideration the fact that any special work was in part or wholly supported by receipts on the field. The question arose specifically in connection with the Miraj Hospital, which, during the fiscal year 1901-1902, expended 10,072 Rupees, 262 Rupees having been donations to the Hospital, 4159 Rupees the Board's appropriation, and the balance fees received from patients, rent of private wards, receipts from sale of medicines, medicine bottles, etc. It seems to the Committee that the following principles sufficiently cover the case.

(1) Donations specifically given to a definite object or work must not be alienated therefrom without the consent of the donor. In the case of the Miraj Hospital, this principle would seem to apply to not more than 500 Rupees.

(2) Self-support should be encouraged to the fullest extent.

(3) But the Mission's right to control its work and the scale on which it is to be projected and conducted is a right that must be maintained. The changed situation in the Miraj Hospital, in view of Dr. Wanless's prospective return to the United States, and the consequent diminution of receipts but not of expenditures, is an illustration of the importance of the Mission's possessing and exercising the right to control the scale on which the work of various stations and departments shall be projected.

The section with reference to the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission and the concluding section with reference to the Mission control over receipts on the field, were adopted by the Board; but the section regarding the question of receiving grants in aid was not adopted. After a good deal of discussion, it was voted to lay the whole matter on the table. This was done, I think, not in the way of expressing the Board's judgment of the merits of the question, but because the Board understood that there was very great difference of opinion on the question in the Mission, and that many members of it felt that this matter was a matter of conscience and that they could not receive any assistance from the Government without violating their conscience. Perhaps the matter could receive full consideration at the

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next meeting of the Mission, at some session when more than a majority of the voting members of the Mission are present. I was asked in the Board meeting to inform the Board as to how the votes stood in the Mission Meeting, and who had voted on each side of the question. This had not been made a matter of record. If the question comes up at the next annual meeting, it might be well, even though it would not regularly be done, to inform the Board as to the vote on the question.

The action of the Board in adopting the report on the subject of the Mission's right to control the receipts on the field, was unanimous.

I should that a good deal of the difficulty that has arisen in connection with this question, and with other attempts to provide for the reduction on the estimates, which we misleadingly call a "cut," might be obviated if at its annual meeting, the Mission would determine how it would expend the exact amount it received during the past year, and then how it would apply any slight increase that might be given. There is no prospect whatever of the Mission's receiving the immense increase asked for in their native work. The contributions from the churches, while they increase slowly from year to year, make no such leaps as these requests would require. The Western India Mission, for example, asked for an increase this year of fifty per cent. in its native work classes over what was received last year. If, instead of doing this, the Mission had determined at the annual meeting, how it would expend the exact amount received last year, in case that would be all that the Board could give for the coming year, and then had decided how it would distribute say an increase of five or ten per cent., all the difficulties of adjusting a so-called "cut" would be avoided, and questions like this which has arisen in connection with the Miraj Hospital, would be settled in advance. Of course there are advantages in the present system. The Board then knows just what all the Missions would like to have for a more or less ideal support of their work, and this is a good fact to use in the churches. But I doubt whether its value is so great as to justify the price that is paid for it in the way of anxiety and trouble in the Missions in order to provide for a situation that was perfectly possible to foresee

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and provide for at the annual meeting of the Mission when the estimates were made out.

On the merits of the question as it has come up from the field, however, there has been no divergence of view here. Even if a piece of work were entirely supported on the field, it would be within the right of the Mission to control its work and determine on what scale it should be conducted, and the Board's approval being obtained, to use such receipts as would not fall under the first section of the Committee's report on this subject, even for other branches of work. This often happens where work is more than self-supporting. Excess receipts accrue to the Treasury of the Board in that case, or, with the Board's approval, would be used otherwise in the Mission.

In the case of the Miraj Hospital, even if the receipts on the field were totally exempt from any proportion of the cut, it would certainly be right for the Mission in apportion^{ing} the funds provided from the Board's Treasury, to take into consideration the fact that for the hospital or any similar work large receipts were gathered on the field, and on this account ~~taxed~~^{levy} on the actual grant of the Board for the piece of work in question, a reduction determined on the basis of the total budget of the hospital, and the proportion sustained by it to the other work of the Mission, rather than upon the basis of what might be levied the Board's grant alone being involved.

As you will see, the Board explicitly states its sympathy with the purpose to make institutions and departments of the work under proper principles as far as possible self-supporting. It does ^{not} appear to us, however, that the right of the Mission to control receipts on the field interferes in the slightest with the purpose of self-support. What the Mission determines is as to the proper amount that would be expended on any department of work. If a hospital, for example, asks for 15,000 Rupees, 10,000 to be raised on the field and 5000 to be given by the Board, and the Mission decides that the work cannot be maintained on that scale, but must be reduced to a budget of 10,000 Rupees, then while the reduced scale of the work

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will probably not yield 10,000 Rupees in fees and receipts, it yet ought to yield the same proportion of such receipts and fields as was received on the 15,000 Rupee budget, namely, two-thirds, so that while the gross total of receipts might not be as great, the proportion of self-support would be the same; in many cases it would be greater.

It has been suggested that the right of the Mission to control receipts ought not to be emphasized at a time when so much special famine contribution is being used, as it may lead to the diversion of some of its famine funds. But the first principle enunciated in the Committee's report covers this ground.

The contention of some seems to be that to encourage self-support it is necessary to allow those who carry on a particular form of work involved, to keep all that they get in the way of receipts on the field, in addition to any Board grant. And to find the motive for self-support, accordingly, in the increased funds thus provided for any special work rather than in the principles that are at stake. But expansion of any particular work is only one reason for an attempt at self-support and gifts on the field. The larger reason is that this is the right principle of things, and that in this way the funds of the Board devoted to a particular object of work, can be released to be applied elsewhere.

There are very many other aspects of this question that occur to me, but I think the principles as laid down in the Committee's report really meet all the just contentions of the various letters from the Mission.

Of course, as a matter of fact, the receipts on the field for the Miraj Hospital have not been out at all. The Hospital has received each year every pice of its receipts on the field. The amount that it has received from the Board has simply been determined not on the basis of the proportion which the amount asked by the hospital from the Board sustains to the other estimates of the Mission, but on the basis of the proportion which the entire budget of the Hospital sustains to the entire budget of the Mission.

Mr. Hand has written to the Mission with reference to the basis of payment

Western India Mission, G.

of salaries in Classes I & II. The action of the Mission meeting recorded on page eight of the Minutes on this subject, has been referred to him.

Mrs. Goheen has written most helpfully regarding the Widows' Industrial Home at Kolhapur, and we are glad to know that these needed facilities have been provided.

The correspondence with reference to Dr. and Mrs. Warless' remaining on the field another year, and the reasons therefor, has been carefully considered here. The judgment of the Council is that it would be needless to lay the matter before the Board in its present form, there being apparently some divergence of view as to the facts, which the Board would have no means of resolving. And the Council does not feel able on the basis of the correspondence from the field, to take the responsibility of making any definite recommendation to the Board. If it seems to the Mission to call for Mission action, the Board will then of course give consideration to it. But it could not well do so at this time, and of course the earnest hope and prayer of all of us would be that there might be a happy and harmonious judgment reached without the necessity of formal Board consideration and action.

I need not say that ever since the matter first came to my attention some years ago, and I do not remember how I learned it, I have hoped and prayed that an issue might come - which Dr. and Mrs. Warless earnestly write they believe has come, and that what had in it such possibilities of sorrow and disaster has been checked short of its development.

I hesitate to write thus in a formal letter to the Mission, but we understand through all the correspondence that has been forwarded, that the whole question had been under full consideration in the various Stations. I know from experience that among attempts ~~with~~ of Christian men to be open and honorable with one another, how difficult it is ~~even~~ even with perfect intentions, to carry a matter of this kind through successfully. And I rejoice that there appears to have been such a good Christian spirit in the correspondence in the Mission. And I know that where men of such unqualifiedly high character, such personal unselfish-

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ness, and such true brotherliness, are dealing together, everything evil and uncharitable has been and will be kept out. It seems to me that Mr. Hannan pursued the right course in conferring at once with Dr. Wanless, and I am sure that Dr. Wanless sought to pursue at once the highest and most open course in consulting immediately with his brethren. We shall earnestly hope and pray that this same course and spirit of candor and fair dealing may prevail throughout. And that nothing may remain when these conferences together are passed but perfect trust and regard and good will.

The question of Dr. Wanless remaining on the field for another year, and the consequent readjustment of the work that would be necessary if this were done, are matters for the Mission's judgment. It seems to me natural and right that Dr. Wanless should desire to remain until the question is settled, so far as the Mission is concerned. At the same time, we understand that the work was all provided for on the expectation of Dr. Wanless' return home. This, undoubtedly, introduces difficulties, which, however, may already have been resolved by your having reached a judgment this Spring, enabling Dr. Wanless to carry out his plan for home coming.

Mr. E. J. Emerson, of Titusville, Penna., writes that he wishes to take one hundred more orphans in India, if such help is needed, and he would prefer to give his assistance through our Board rather than through any independent female orphan work, or through the Missions of other Churches. We are writing to him that we have no doubt that either among the orphans now under the care of the Mission, one hundred can be assigned to him, their old supporters having fallen away; or that we can thus arrange a part of the one hundred for him, providing the others by taking on additional children. We are assigning to him the following children, formerly supported in Seranton, but which the Seranton supporters have given up:

Sangli.

Waghu Isobaran,
Jiwana, Dnamba,
Awunapa Maiku,
Tatu Tukeran,
Maruti Firaji,
Rama Vhinapa,
Bhajoji Hrishtwaji

Western India Mission, S.

Sangli, Rama Khondiba,
Paraso Khondiba,
Dadu Apaji,
Dhondi Bhisapa,
Yeshwant Ramji.

Ratnagiri, Shiva Khan,

We are assigning to him also, the following children who have been supported through the Board, whose supporters, however, have not sent anything for them for more than a year:

Three under Mr. Hamra of Vengurle, who were supported respectively one each by A. G. Wood, of Corning, N. Y., Mrs. D. E. Mosburgh, of San Francisco, and Mrs. J. P. Heisterman, of Yuma, Colorado. One under Dr. Wanless, formerly supported by the Lima S. S., Ohio. Twenty-one under Mr. Wiley at Ratnagiri, one of whom was supported by Miss Labaree of Doylestown, Penna, and twenty by Mrs. Bristor of Baltimore. Twenty-four under Mr. Wilson at Sangli, two of whom were supported by Miss Parrshall of Port Jervis, N. Y., one by A. L. Gould of Chicago, one by C. H. Bancroft of Marshall, Minn., and twenty by Mrs. Bristor of Baltimore. Five under Miss Brown at Kodoli, formerly supported by Mrs. Bristor; and one, formerly supported by Miss Bird of Clayton, Michigan. Fifteen under Mrs. Cohean at Kolhapur, ten of whom were formerly supported by Mrs. Bristor of Baltimore, one by A. L. Howe, of Patrolia, Penna., one by A. E. Saxey of El Reno, Ok., one by Robert McLean of Portland, Oregon, and two by the Rev. James A. Gordon of Van Wirt, Ohio. This makes a total of eighty-one children assigned to Mr. Emerson, leaving nineteen to be provided for. Will you kindly let us know whether these can be supplied for Mr. Emerson's support? And whether you think they ought to be as if not, Mr. Emerson will of course be ready to send the rest of the money to one of the other Missions.

The following children are still supported by the Green Ridge Church in Scranton, and by the following parties: these children being under the care of Mrs. Wiley at Ratnagiri:

Tanu Gami,	by Mr. Orler Parke,
Babu Dmann,	Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Wells,
Ehaga Bain,	Mrs. M. B. Kaye,

Western India Mission, 9.

Bhivari Ragh,	by Mrs. M. H. Van Bergen,
Chini Ratna,	Classes of Mrs. A. T. Hunt and Mrs. F. E. Nettleton,
Jiji Bhaga,	Junior Society of Christian Endeavor,
Shini Zani,	Society of King's Daughters,
Karayan Saka and	
Sasud Dapu,	Mr. C. B. Sturgen,
Toli Babiji,	Miss Nana Sturgen,
Karayan Shilong and	
Saugo Ragh,	Col. F. L. Hitchcock's Class.

In writing to these donors I suppose it would be well to assume that the individuals or classes are past the age of childhood, except where it is evidently otherwise, as in the Junior Society of Christian Endeavor.

I shall be very much interested to hear the result of the investigations of the Mission regarding Bulgaum.

You will rejoice to learn that the board closed its fiscal year yesterday without debt. I have not yet seen Mr. Hand's statement. A few days ago he was fearful that the year would not close without deficiency. Let us hope and pray and work to the end that this coming year may be in advance of the last, both in the gifts of the churches, and in the fruitfulness of the work abroad.

With warm regards to all.

Your sincere friend,



H. S.

Since writing the above, I find that we can furnish Mr. Emerson with nineteen other children from the Purnakhabad Mission, thus filling out the entire one hundred.

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May 11th, 1903.

The Rev. A. W. Marshall,
Vengurle, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Marshall:-

I was glad to get some time ago your good letter telling of the birth of little Miriam Helen. Your letter came in time for us to get the little one into the appropriations for the new year. I rejoice with you both in this joy, and trust the little one may grow up in all beauty of character and devotion and strength.

I suppose it will be a little harder now for you to pull away from home than before. That is one of the penalties one has to pay for the immense comfort and blessing of the home. It takes more of a sacrifice to go out from it for a while. And yet it is a sacrifice that has to be made all over the world. Soldiers make it; men make it everywhere for the sake of gain. We must make it for the sake of Christ and His service.

I wrote a good deal about this in some letters recently to the Mission, but I do not think in any letter to you. You will, however, feel the general spirit that is moving over India now, calling for a larger movement out among the people. Mr. Velte, of the Punjab Mission, speaks of this strongly in a very good letter which he has written on his way home, and mailed from Marseilles. I think I will better quote a part of it, as indicating how a missionary of his experience and wisdom feels regarding the great importance of pushing out at once into the country work:

"I believe there never has been a more critical time in the history of our Mission in the Punjab than the present. The call is coming to us from God in a very clear manner, the call to evangelize the great masses in our districts and villages, who remain almost wholly untouched. Before leaving Lahore, I drew up a statistical table, showing the population by villages and towns, the number of villages and towns which God has placed in our care. This statement will be sent to you by the Mission, probably by this or the next mail, and a careful examination

Mr. Marshall, 2.

The Church will show that we are not neglecting the low-caste population, and people for whom we are responsible. The Mission, the Free Churches, the churches, the societies and active preachers, have been deeply stirred up over this matter, and are earnestly seeking a solution of the problem which faces us. Our duty is clear. Things must not remain as they are. As we stand at present, we are almost unable to evangelize the people committed to our care within the present generation. Only three or four of our missionaries are free to give their whole time to village work. The rest are occupied with the work of institutions, organization, management of stations, etc. These institutions, no doubt, are necessary; we cannot close them now that they are in operation. Yet, so long as we leave the villages untouched, and neglect ninety per cent. of the population, we need expect little result from the work in our institutions. It is in the District work which is the most promising, which has been the most fruitful - four-fifths of our converts are the result of this work. We shall be making a terrible mistake if we fail to cast our nets where the fishes can be caught; in the villages and among the low-caste population. This is a work we have not sufficiently developed; the greater part of our force has been absorbed by our institutions, our schools, dispensaries, the college, the seminary, by our hospitals, and even dispensaries, and by our Station work. We are not reaching one-twentieth number of our villages, and in how many we do reach is the work done thoroughly? It is thus clear there must be a new departure. How can the problem be solved by the missionaries on the field alone. We need the sympathy and help of the Church at home. I do not see how there can be a satisfactory solution of the problem unless the Church greatly increases the number of her missionaries on the field. Each of the following districts need at least two additional men; Saharanpur, Ambala, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore should have three, and Mehra one. I would suggest that as many of the men now on the field be set free for this district work, and that a half dozen young men be sent out by the Board to take charge of our schools, or to do work in the College. These men need not be ordained men, or men who have passed through a seminary. If you can find men like Frame and Fleming I believe they ought to be sent out, under a special agreement, say for three years, or five years as the case may be. In this way some four or five men might be relieved of many of their present duties, and enabled to spend the whole of the cold season in the villages. Then, of course, we need more native (Indian) workers; men of the stamp of Dr. Chatterjee, of Mr. Uppal, of Mr. Patiluddin. Dr. Chatterjee's work has been more fruitful than that of any other missionary. There are not many such men, but I believe we can find more if we seek them and pray for them; and they ought to be set free for this very evangelistic work, and not allowed to bury themselves in a station or in our institutions. What is greatly needed now is for us all to push out into the villages, and to follow up more thoroughly the work done in our towns, and in order that this may be accomplished, men must be set free to preach the Gospel, to meet and work with inquirers, to follow up the impression made on those who are seeking after the truth. I believe the outlook in India, and especially in the Punjab, has never been more hopeful. The work is full of encouragement, and the opportunities are great. Now is the time for us to act, and I hope this great subject will be brought before the Assembly at its next meeting, and that the appeal made by the Church and the missionary body in India will be fully considered. I only wish I could be present. However, I shall pray that God may guide us all and lead us to the right solution of this great problem."

You will see from this how Mr. Velte lays the emphasis on the country work.

We and many others if they had it in their power to readjust the methods of Mission work, would make many changes, and I think most of them would be in the direction

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Mr. Marshall, 2.

of a far greater development of the village work. I hope you will not get tied up with all sorts of local responsibilities, so that you cannot be moving freely planting the seed, and then watering it and caring for it. Whether you have many native workers to work with you or not, this free work is the sort of which there is I think a general conviction throughout the Missions, that it should be immensely expanded.

I was interested in a note in a recent letter from Miss Holliday, one of our most effective missionaries in Persia, and who, though a single woman and no longer young, is untiring in her itinerating work, and who wrote of one of the companies of new missionaries who went out the same year, I think, that you went. She writes of Mr. Pittman thus:

"Mr. Pittman has been very busy, making and receiving calls. He has a good command of Turkish for preaching and conversation, and is an excellent missionary, patient, humble and sensible. The work here is so open, it seems as if a missionary should be here the greater part of the year. All I have seen of native helpers and teachers makes me feel more and more that it will never do to put them in a place and leave them most of the time, without foreign direction and supervision, trusting to their getting on all right. We often greatly overrate their outfit - mentally and spiritually, and find often too late, that they are getting on all wrong. They need the check and the spur of a missionary's presence, and he acts as both a restraint and an impulse. If a missionary will be content to live in a very plain way at an out-station, and not feel that he must have a great deal of machinery, about the feet loose, so that if necessary he can go promptly somewhere else, it seems to me an ideal way to work. Of course this does not preclude his staying long enough to do effective work, or imply that he should be always on the jury, but he must not be so anchored as to be practically immovable. Of course I do not mean this of all the missionaries; I suppose some have to be anchored or perhaps rooted to the spot."

I believe more and more that the two great forces in Christian service are prayer and persistent effort; neither one alone will accomplish a tithe of what and the two together will accomplish; the work of the Kingdom is waiting for the coming of more men who will not say prayer is work, or work is prayer, and be satisfied with one or the other, but who will say that prayer and work are life and duty, and will give themselves without resting to these two great ministries, which are one.

With warm regards to you and Mrs. Marshall, I am,

Very cordially yours,

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May 15th, 1903.

Miss Emily T. Minor,
Ratanigiri, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Miss Minor:-

Your good letter of March 13th was received last month. And I had long before got your little note telling of your safe arrival in India. It was very good indeed to hear from you, and to know of the warm welcome back which greeted you, and your joy in taking up the work again. I hope that nothing may prevent Miss Jefferson going out in the Fall.

You may have heard from Miss Jefferson, or perhaps from Miss Brown herself, of the application for appointment from Miss Sybil G. Brown, which the Board felt unable to accept. Miss Brown is evidently a very superior woman of experience and character and perfect health, but the Board did not feel that it would be wise to appoint her at the age of fifty-two, to Western India, which was the field to which she felt she had been called, and to which she was most eager to go. If Miss Brown were twenty years younger, we should think that she would make a most effective addition to the force.

I hope that your health has been good since returning, and that this hot season which is now on you, may not undo all the good effects of your tour.

How did you find the ship on which you crossed the Atlantic? Was the passage comfortable? or did you find the conditions of the second class such as to make you feel that it was not right to cross in that way?

It must have been interesting to you to note the difference in the people between the time you left and when you returned. They must have shot up many of them quite a little distance, and shown an even more noticeable advancement in their character and cleanliness, and I hope in the solidifying of their faith and life as Christians.

Miss Walker, 2.

One of the ministers from Long Island was in just yesterday, asking for a speaker for the Annual Meeting of the Women's Society in June, and he spoke with appreciation of your visit to them when you were at home on furlough. I think often we may be discouraged in working along in our sphere, feeling that it is not as far reaching as we wish it were, only to discover afterwards that, while it may not have been far-reaching geographically, it was so spiritually; and that if our influence has not reached out as far as we could have wished on either side of us in any given time, it has reached out behind us over the time that has past.

I enclose herewith some Bible verses which suggests a good idea. I remember when I was a student in Princeton, we used to get somewhere large sheets of Bible verses, very much like a perforated sheet of Columbian postage stamps without any gum on the back; and we used to tear these apart and carry a little slip to recitation or on the street, or put it in our pocket. It was a good thing to be able to take it out now and then, and just to read it, and let the mind work upon some good word of God in this way, rather than wander off aimlessly into nowhere. I have not been able to find those perforated sheets in recent years, but the other day, a Civil Engineer in Philadelphia, sent me a number of sheets of verses like the enclosed, and told me he had them in English and Chinese and Spanish, and one or two other languages. I should think you might sometimes find them helpful in your work, if you had some of them. I find that often I will not take out a pocket Testament to read, when I will take out a little slip like one of the enclosed; and it is more helpful than I think can be easily said, to have the mind at work always in its release from other duties, upon some word of Christ, or some other verse of Scripture.

With kind regards to you and all the friends in Ratanagiri, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Handwritten signature

May 15th, 1903.

Miss Mary J. Thomson,

Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Miss Thomson:-

I see I have been a little remiss in writing to you, your last letter having come months ago, and although I may have written since it came, I would rather assume that I had not, and write now to thank you for what you wrote, and more still for all the good and faithful work that you have been doing in behalf of the orphans at Kodoli. Miss Graham has just sent a copy of a printed letter which you are sending out to the supporters of the children, in which she gives the names that the children have for you all. You must feel that you have a very honorable title, and surely no one is doing for those children a more important work than you are, in fitting them in this practical way for the Christian lives that we hope they are to live, and the Christian homes which they are to establish. It must be hard some times to carry this immense burden with patience and cheerfulness and hope; and yet to give just this great grace to our hearts the Gospel came.

What a good thing it is to rise right up above the un-Christian error that surrounds or our joy is dependent on our circumstances rather than upon ourselves. I remember a paragraph that occurred in a letter which came from one of the young women in India recently, betraying how truly she had learned the secret of contentment in her work, above the harrassing circumstances around:

"Almost every day, and perhaps more than once in the day, I think of your kind advice to conserve one's strength in the first year, which is right and wise and to be achieved in various ways. Just now the most practical seems to be to face the work with quiet, willing heart, looking upward for direction day by day and hour by hour, for the apportionment of time and labor. Sometimes I pause with a little laugh to myself, to contemplate the continuous busy round, and enjoy this restful way of meeting it. It is sweet to have peace in the consciousness of doing God's will, and resting in the Spirit's grace for power. You doubtless know the lines -

"Rest is not quitting the busy career -
Rest is the fitting of self for one's sphere,
'Tis loving and serving the highest and best -
'Tis onward, unswerving - and this is true rest."

Miss Thompson, 2.

You know how Paul lifts the curtain a bit from his own inner experience in this matter, in the Epistle to the Philippians; - "I have learned in whatsoever state I am," he says, "therewith to be content." "I know how to abound, and I know how to be abased." I think one of the great results of Christian experience is just this, - in getting so set in this solid faith of the good government of our Father God, that we are lifted right above the suggestion to murmur, and are able to say with Paul, that whether we have need, or have all things, whether we are in China or in America, whether we are cold or hot, whether we are alone or in society, we will be content. We will only be discontented when we are out of the will of God, and that discontentment may not be more than momentary with us, as the will of God is always waiting and calling for our return.

Dr. Gilbert Hall brought back as one of his strong impressions from India, a sense of the value and power of this work for the famine orphans. And I suppose that his judgment will be justified by history. One great source of the power of the Catholic Church in this country is its work for children, and the way in which in its earlier and impressionable years, it plants in a little life principles and ideas which are never eradicated.

I think I sent to some one of you last year, a copy of the enclosed letter from the New York Presbytery to the missionaries. You will be glad to get it for the warmth of sympathy that it breathes. The tidings that we get from Europe are not very reassuring of the speedy return to India of Mrs. and Miss Wilder. I hope that their stay there may be the means of restoring Miss Wilder to health. I suppose it would be too much to hope that many more years might be added to dear old Mrs. Wilder's life.

With kind regards to you all.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert Speer

May 15th, 1903.

Miss Bertha G. Johnson,

Ratnagiri, India.

My Dear Miss Johnson:-

It was good to get just before Christmas your note telling of your happiness in your new home at Ratnagiri. I can imagine what a happy little circle it must be, and how full of encouragement you must feel as you begin your work. I hope that this feeling of encouragement may never wane, but grow more firm and positive every year, and that you may see each year more to justify your hope and confidence in the absolute success some day of our work.

I think the most important thing you can do is to keep in the language, so to speak, immersed in it. Dr. Mateer of China, who is one of the best Chinese scholars in the world, was telling me not long ago about some of the missionaries in his Mission, and the way some of them had learned the language, and the others hadn't. The old man bubbled over with enthusiasm as he told about one young missionary who had come out, and who had just triumphed over the language, not at all because of superior intellectual gifts, but because he spent all his time among the people. Dr. Mateer said he was out right after breakfast talking with them, that then he went to work with his teacher in the morning, and at noon was out among the school boys, laughing with them at his mistakes, but getting constant help from them. They saw his eagerness to learn, and they were equally eager to have him succeed. Then right after dinner again, Dr. Mateer said, he would be out visiting in the shops, talking with men on the street, and just bathing his mind in Chinese, until at last it became just as natural to him as English. I believe that there is great wisdom in this course; and while it is not possible for you to do just as this man did, I hope you will yet, in the ways open to you, lay yourself open to the language, so that while you are working at it, it may just come in flowing over you.

Miss Johnson, 2.

and while you are learning it in such ways, there will be many opportunities to speak a word for Christ.

I hope that you will often write about the work and all the problems that arise in it. And that you will be sure, as I know you are, of the sympathy and good-will which are always here toward you.

It will soon be time for the New missionaries to gather for the Annual Conference. Elliott was reminding me just the other day of the Conference a year ago. He told me positively that he had on low shoes that day, and that we had had a good time going out to the river. He always takes a special interest in the morning in family prayers, when I tell him that any of the missionaries for whom we are going to pray, have been at the house at one of the June Conferences, and that he has not them there.

With kind regards.

Very cordially yours,

Amelia

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May 14th, 1905.

Miss E. Emily Scheurman,
Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Miss Scheurman:-

Your good letter written on Christmas Day was received toward the close of January, and I find I have a good letter of yours written last Summer, which does not seem to have been answered. It was exceedingly interesting to get your account of your itinerating trip, and of the blessed opportunities you had had upon it for preaching the Gospel.

Have you now finally acquired the land at Mulkapur which you need for the bungalow there? or are you still negotiating over that? I hope you may soon get settled in your own place, and that this may be a centre out from which shall reach constantly the good influences which you have gone out to India to exert.

You will have heard of the actions of our two Missions in North India, and their appeal for reinforcements, with a view to a more adequate evangelization of the country districts. It is very good to observe the way in which the Missions have been stirred in this matter. Even if it should not be possible to send any very large reinforcements, and I do not myself see just now where they are to come from, this new emphasis laid on the Mission directly to reach the villages will be a great thing. The special call to this important work is not confined to India alone. Other fields as well are seeing that some effort must be made to go out after the people into the byways and hedges, and to sit down with them, and to visit them often, and to win them to come in.

I was impressed with a paragraph in a recent letter from Miss Holliday, who though now well on in years, is still one of the most energetic and effective missionaries in Western Persia, with reference to this same matter. She is speaking of one of the young men who went out two or three years ago as an unmarried man, and

Miss Schuurman, 2.

and who has proven himself to be a most efficient and faithful missionary. She writes:

"Mr. Pittman has been very busy, making and receiving calls. He has now a good command of Turkish for preaching and conversation, and is an excellent missionary, patient, humble and sensible. The work here is so open, it seems as if a missionary should be here the greater part of the year. All I have seen of native helpers and teachers makes me feel more and more that it will never do to put them in a place and leave them most of the time without foreign direction and supervision, trusting to their getting on all right. We often greatly overrate their outfit, mentally and spiritually, and find often too late that they are getting on all wrong. They need the check and the spur of a missionary's presence, and he acts as both a restraint and an impulse. If a missionary will be content to live in a plain way at an out-station, and not feel that he must have a great deal of machinery, but the foot loose, so that if necessary he can go promptly somewhere else, it seems to me an ideal way to work. Of course this does not preclude his staying long enough to do effective work, or imply that he should always be on the jump; but he must not be so anchored as to be practically immovably. Of course I do not mean this of all the missionaries; I suppose some have to be anchored, or perhaps rooted to the spot."

I am glad that this is an ideal of work that you have in the village Settlement, and profoundly trust that it may be most fruitful of good, and that it may result in the gathering of many little groups of believers who will grow into Christian churches and communities.

You speak in your letter of having gone into Bombay to the meetings held there by Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander. You will be interested to know that their work in Scotland has been greatly blessed. I enclose herewith a note from Dr. Torrey, published in a Philadelphia paper, which speaks of the meetings in Edinburgh. And I have since seen even more encouraging accounts of the Glasgow meetings.

I enclose herewith some Bible verses which suggest a good idea. I remember when I was a student in Princeton, we used to get somewhere large sheets of Bible verses, very much like a perforated sheet of Colombian postage stamps without any gum on the back; and we used to tear these apart and carry a little slip to recitation or on the street, or put it in our pocket. It was a good thing to be able to take it out now and then, and just to read it, and let the mind work upon some good word of God in this way, rather than wander off aimlessly into nowhere. I have not been able to find those perforated sheets in recent years, but the other day a Civil Engineer in Philadelphia, sent me a number of sheets of verses like the enclosed, and told me he had them in English and Chinese and Spanish, and one or two other languages. I

Miss Scheurman, 3.

should think you might sometimes find them helpful in your work, if you had some of them. I find that often I will not take out a pocket Testament to read, when I will take out a little slip like one of the enclosed; and it is more helpful than I think can be easily said, to have the mind at work always in its release from other duties, upon some word of Christ, or some other verse of Scripture.

I hope that Dr. Heston has fitted in to the work of the Settlement. I have heard of the misgivings felt for a while, lest she should not do so, but I earnestly hope that all such misgivings have disappeared, and that she may prove to be just the worker needed.

You may be interested in the account of an itinerating work under conditions very different from yours. I enclose herewith a clipping (the marks crossed over with blue pencil should be ignored) describing Mrs. Pierson's work in northern Japan. This clipping was to have been included in our annual report to the General Assembly, but it grew too long, and I cut this out and was about to throw it away, when it occurred to me that it might be of interest to those living far away who would be glad to hear of such work in northern Japan, and the interesting little story at the end.

With kind regards to you and Miss Thomson and Miss Giles and Dr. Heston, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Robertson

Jan 21, 1903.

Dr. J. H. Williamson,

Miraj, Indip.

My dear Dr. Williamson,

Your note of Feb 15th, written after the receipt of our cablegram regarding the offer of the new law school with reference to the new Bangalore, came sometime ago. I am communicating it to the Director of the Mysore Law School. I gather from the fact that we have heard nothing further from you, that you have not gone forward with the proposal. I am sure that there has been more or less indifference of the Government of the Mysore State for the coming year, in view of Dr. Wilson not having left as he had originally planned for his furlough this Spring.

I hope that you are getting a good rest this winter and having full opportunity for language study. Do not neglect the latter, especially in book-study, which I suspect must be a great deal harder than the absorption of the language through the ear and eye and pores of the skin by constant contact with the people.

I think the most important thing you can do is to get into the language, so to speak, in the most thorough manner. One of the best native scholars in the world, who has been known by about some of the missionaries in his native land, was a man who had learned the language and some of them didn't. The old man related to me with satisfaction as he told me about one young missionary who had come out and who had just returned over the language, not at all on account of superior intellectual gifts, but because he spent all his time among the people. Dr. Wilson said he was not right after breakfast talking to me, but that he had to work with his teacher in the morning and at noon, and at night, the school boys laughing

Dr. J. S. Millington, pp. 2.

with them of his mistakes, but getting somewhat into them. They are
his experiments to learn and they were really a success to have him succeed.
The right after that, I believe will be to visit in the
field, taking with me on the street and not getting too much in the
middle of them, it seems as though to be in English. I believe there is
great wisdom in that respect, and when it is not possible for you to do just
what you wish to do, you will get, in the best way to you, lay upon
yourself to the language so that while you are working at it, it may just
come in flowing over you and when you are working in it, it may just
come in many opportunities to read a part of it.

I was reading the other day to me of the others, a report of
an address delivered and having before me Bishopal Church writing by
Captain James of the United States Navy, he gave a history of the history
and strategy. He was speaking of the day, the day that the paper was
making a mistake now-a-days in history as well as in all things and
social science and as little as we know religion. It almost seemed to him,
he said, as though the things were something that the first and great com-
mandment to "There shall be no religion at all!" and the second and sub-
ordinate one, "There shall be the law of God", and he went on to speak in
a very significant way, in connection with his position and influence, of the
necessity of personally finding God in different personal
faith and obedience - all human service and benevolence and philanthropy flow-
ing from this personal faith. That he said was he, those 17, had been
brought to him as a set of thirty, brought into a church in Boston and
during a sermon from a pulpit where he was to have been. A single sentence
arrested him, brought him back to the time that he had set to his salvation.
I cannot possibly tell precisely what that was but I know that in thinking
and the sermon had been in fact, and looking back the sentence of it he said
to him that he was not to be one of the law, but that he was not of his day.

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Mr. H. Willanson, p. 3.

I often encourage myself with this conviction. No one can tell what a word of one act may accomplish for God. We often hesitate to speak to a soul, because we say, "What can a word of mine accomplish?" Nothing, to be sure, but a word of mine may be the means of opening a passage for the spirit of God with the life that it brings straight to a human soul, and I constantly remind myself by such thoughts of the importance of our being instant in season and out of season to commend Christ, not fearing to do it, nor shirking, because we do not see how what we can do can accomplish anything. For what we do accomplishes all things. Teaching the children, speaking to fellow-travellers, all representations of the truth to men make possible the work of God in their hearts, and if in such ways, we cast not our bread upon the good seed, which is the word of God, upon the waters; to use the metaphor of Egypt, or upon the good soil, "We shall find it after many days", just as that forgotten Boston preacher is rejoicing now in heaven over the work which he did and of which he was ignorant at the time, in the soul of General Grant.

I found sometime ago a little secret by Susan Garrison, which I think you will like and a copy of which I enclose herewith.

I saw Gilbert Beaver just the other day. We are planning, if possible, to spend some weeks together in the mountains of New Hampshire. I wish you could be with us. It would set you up more effectually than any hill resort could possibly do.

With warm regards from Mrs. Spear and myself,

Your sincere friend,

Wm. J. ...

May 23rd, 1903.

The Rev. J. M. Irwin, Ph. D.,
Sangli, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Dr. Irwin:-

I want to send to you, for the use of the one in your Station under whose care the famine orphans now are, the addresses of the people in Scranton, Penna., who are individually or with their Sunday school classes, supporting orphans in Sangli. They are as follows:-

- Babu Duann, by Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Wells, 1527 No. Washington Ave., Scranton,
- Marayan Shilema, Col. F. L. Hitchcock's Class, 1659 No. Washington Ave., "
- Pandu Mama, Miss Elizabeth Wade's Class, 1412 Delaware St. Dummore, Penna.
- Bhajoji Hrishmaji, Mr. John McCrindle's Class, Sixth & Linden Sts., Scranton,

I hope that you and Mrs. Irwin are very well, and that God's blessing is constantly upon the work for these children.

Very cordially yours,

May 23rd, 1903.

Mrs. A. L. Wiley,

Retnagiri, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mrs. Wiley:-

I want to send you the addresses of the people in Scranton who are individually or in classes in Sunday School, supporting orphans under your care. They are, with the names of the orphans they are supporting, in accordance with the revised arrangement as reported in my last letter to the Mission, as follows:

Taru Ganu,	by Mr. Grier Parke, 1601 Adams Avenue, Dummore, Penna?
Gann Govind,	" Miss Becker's Class, Miss Salome Becker, 140 Madison Ave., Dummore.
Bhaga Bain,	" Mrs. M. R. Keys, 1656 Sanderson Ave., Scranton,
Bhiwari Rahn,	" Mrs. M. H. Van Bergen, 1656 Sanderson Ave., Scranton,
Chimi Ratna,	" Classes of Mrs. A. T. Hunt, 920 Delaware St., Scranton, and of Mrs. F. E. Nettleton, 1536 No. Washington St. Scranton
Jiji Bhaga,	" Junior Society of Christian Endeavor, Miss Mary Hitchcock, Supt. 1659 No. Washington Street, Scranton,
Ehimi Zami,	" Society of King's Daughters, Miss S. A. Dimmick, 1545 Penn Avenue, Scranton,
Mareyan Saka and Snaud Dapu,	(Mr. C. B. Sturgis, Commonwealth Building, Scranton,
Toli Babiji,	Miss Nina Sturgis, 1660 No. Washington Ave., Scranton,
Gauga Rahn,	Col. F. L. Hitchcock's Class, 1659 No. Washington Ave., Scranton,

I hope that you and Mr. Wiley are very well, and that God's blessing is constantly upon the work for these children.

Your sincere friend,

May 21, 1908.

The Rev. John Jolly,

Sangli,

Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mr. Jolly:

I received a long time ago your brief note of March 15th. with reference to my letter to the Mission in which I mentioned the matter of Mr. Warless and Mr. Wiley's appeal on the subject of receipts on the field. You will have before this received my letter to the Mission, reporting the action of the Board on the subject and inasmuch as the action of the Board settled the matter in a way that seemed consonant with the action of the Mission, the Board had no hesitancy in going forward.

I should think, however, it would be better when the Mission decides any question and some members give notice to the Board, for the Mission to appoint some one to state the grounds for the action of the Mission against which appeal is made, and doubtless it would often help matters if the appeal and the reply could be read each by the party preparing the other; so that it could send supplementary statements, thus giving the Board the fullest possible information.

In your note of March 15th. you reported the birth of your little son on March 3rd. and I hope that the little one and Mrs. Jolly are both perfectly well.

I enclose herewith a page from a paper, entitled "The Evangelical Messenger", published in Cleveland, O., which has in it several articles in which you may be interested.

We are looking forward with pleasure to seeing Mr. Wilson

on from England.

The Rev. John Jolly, pp.2.

We are also awaiting with great expectation, the issue of the discussion in the Mission regarding Mrs. Warless and trust that both the spirit and wisdom of God may guide the Mission.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Samuel J. Jolly
May 27th.

P.S. Since writing this note, your good letter of April 30th has been received. I think the most of the points in it are already covered in the letter to the Mission, which you will have received before this. I have written very fully regarding the matter of receipts on the field. I have put the matter in a somewhat different way from which you put it in your admirable letter, but it comes to the same thing in the end.

Thank you for your explanations of some of the items in the Sangli appropriation. With reference to the receipts from the Sangli Boys' School, I would say that the estimate sheets for the year indicate only Rs.100. as the pupils' fees. Rs.500 is down as expected from industrial products and Rs460 from the Orphan Fund.

With reference to the charge made at Miraj for medicines, I would say that a great many of our medical missionaries hold the view that everybody should pay for medicines. There are some of our missions where the missionaries do so, believing that it is only proper and that the provision by the Board of medical advice or service, does not include the supply of medicines, and in some of our fields, the missionaries are strong in the view that the native Christians ought not to grow up with the idea that they are to receive their medical attendance and medicine, without charge. Where a native Church grows to any dimension, such an idea is filled with the seeds of evil. In Persia, among the Nestorians, that is one of the principal difficulties with which they

The Rev. John Jolly, pp. 3.

have had to contend and the mission has resolved to discountenance the idea that because a man is a Christian, therefore he is to receive, gratuitously, or at the expense of Christians in America, medical service for himself and his family, with free medicine.

You do not say anything in your letter about the correspondence regarding the return of Dr. and Mrs. Burgess. We have been earnestly hoping and praying that God would guide the mission unflinchingly in that matter.

A great deal of interest is being taken here now on the subject of industrial work in the schools in India, and the report of the American Board of Delegation laid much emphasis on that subject and Dr. Brown's report on Syria, which you received long ago, discussed it.

Dr. Outshert hall has come here with strong feeling on the subject also.

I received a letter the other day from one of our generous supporters, Mr. E. C. Burkhon, (who is maintaining now, I think, three hundred orphans in one of the northern missions) expressing his anxiety on this point. I wrote to him, telling what we were doing and describing your work at Samfir; telling him that we were just sending an industrial man to the Punjab, with a view to the orphanage at Samfir, etc. The Society of the Industrial Christianity and Society is now in this country and is stirring up further interest in this subject.

What are you doing in Western India for the industrial training of orphans who are not at Samfir? Have you not by this time sent other boys or young men, who could be sent off to the large establishments in other stations to teach the boys trades or other means of livelihood by which they can support themselves in later years, without being dependent upon the missions?

The General Assembly is now in session in Los Angeles and today is the Foreign Mission Day. We are hoping and praying that it may be a day of real blessing in the assembly and that this cause may come a little nearer its right place in the heart and conscience of the Church.

Miss Belle Graham,
Kodoli, Kolhapur,
India.

My dear Miss Graham:

I was very glad to get last month your good letter of April 16th, enclosing the copy of the printed letter which you are sending out to the supporters of children in the Brownie Orphanage. It is a good idea to send out these printed letters now and then, in addition to whatever is sent individually.

Miss Emily C. Wheeler, Secretary of the Committee on National American Relief and Orphan Homes in India, has sent \$20 for one of the orphans under your care. The money has been credited here to the Orphan Fund and you may draw it from your father. Miss Wheeler writes:

"It comes from the Ladies Missionary Society of Corning, California and was sent by Mrs. Henry M. Bissell. She wrote that they probably would not continue, but my experience has been that where we send a society 20 copies of the Helping Hand and give them information about the work, they generally continue from three to four years and as I expect to be in this work for the next four or five years, I shall hope to forward you more money. I am writing to Miss Graham direct and telling her that if she can give me information I think I can keep up the interest".

There is a great deal of interest in the industrial work for the orphans. Dr. Hall has written and spoken in a way to increase this interest, and it is sure, I think, to go on growing. I know how much you are doing at Kodoli to put these boys and girls in the way of being able to help themselves. Surely scarcely too much can be done in this direction. We must not allow the present extensive orphan relief work to fail under the condemnation which some earlier relief work justly earned. I remember when I first came into the

Miss Belle Graham

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Board, there was a great deal of prejudice against the care of orphans, simply because in so many cases it had resulted in disqualifying the children for self-maintenance and for useful and contented lives among their own people. I have also hoped that Mr. Jolly's work would result in turning out many boys and young men who would be towers of strength in the native Church, through their ability to maintain themselves in independence. This ought to be the end of industrial mission work. The Board is just sending out now to Northern India, a young Dane to develop such work in Saharanpur, or such other center as the Punjab Mission may determine.

We are having now our Annual Conference with New Missionaries and it is as happy and blessed a meeting as any of those that have preceded. We all wonder how we got along before the days when these Conferences came into existence.

I am sorry that we haven't any missionaries here this year going to Western India. Indeed, there are many of the Missions that have no reinforcements at all, or, if any, utterly inadequate ones.

I hope that you and your father are both very well and that there is little sickness among your hosts of children.

I enclose herewith a little slip with some Bible verses on it which suggests a good idea. I remember when I was a student in Princeton we used to get somewhere large sheets of Bible verses, very much like a perforated sheet of Columbian postage stamps, without any gum on the back, and we used to tear these apart and carry a little slip to recitation or on the street or put it in our pocket. It was a good thing to be able to take it out now and then and just to read it and let the mind work upon some word of God, in this way, rather than wander off aimlessly into nowhere. I have not been able to find those perforated sheets in recent years, but the other day a civil engineer in Philadelphia sent me a number of sheets like the enclosed and told me he had them in English and Chinese and Spanish, and one or two other languages. I should think you might sometimes find them here, but in your work, I am sure you would find that

Miss Belle Graham

--3--

often I will not take out a pocket Testament to read, when I will take out a little slip like one of the enclosed, and it is more helpful, I think than can be easily said, to have the mind at work always in its release from other duties, upon some word of Christ or some other verse of Scripture.

With kind regards to your father and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

June 15th, 1903.

The Rev. G. W. Seiler,
Hilldale, Michigan.

My Dear Mr. Seiler:-

Your letter of June 2nd, addressed to Mr. Hand, has been received and read carefully. Mr. Hand has been away at the General Assembly, which he and Dr. Halsey attended in behalf of the Board, and only returned to the office yesterday. I write at the earliest opportunity in reply to your letter, to say that, while we appreciate strongly the conscientious thought you have given to the question about which you write, and your scrupulous care to do what is right, it is our united and firm opinion that the course you propose would not be right. You have done most faithful missionary service. Not a breath of complaint has ever reached the Board regarding it. I am sure that all your associates on the foreign field view your work with satisfaction unmixed in the slightest degree with any criticism of your course. You are under no such obligation to the Board as you suggest, and I am sure that if the proposition which you made in your letter should be laid before the board, the Board itself would say just what I have written, and would, with appreciation of your spirit, emphatically decline to approve the arrangement you propose.

I hope that you and Mrs. Seiler and the children are all well, and that you are getting a good rest, and that the misgivings that have been in your mind in connection with your remaining may all disappear, and you may be able to take up usefully some active Christian work here in the homeland.

With warm regards to you all.

Your sincere friend,



July Ninth,

3.

The Rev. W. H. Hannum,
Vengurle, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Hannum:-

Your good letter of April 23rd was received at the close of May. The judgment of the Mission which you reported regarding Mr. Wark, was of course at once accepted as final, and I wrote to Mr. Wark telling him that the Board could not appoint him. You ask whether there cannot be some provision in our system, by which the Missions may avail themselves of the availability of European workers in India, who cannot yet wisely be admitted to full responsibilities of missionary commission. I think the present system fully provides for this. The Missions have full authority, under Class IV, to employ either natives or Europeans as they deem best, and the Missions in North India have more than once employed those in Class IV and V and VI, for evangelistic, educational or medical work, Europeans or Eurasians. The only limited item here is the financial one; but where the Missions are able, under their appropriations to employ European workers, they are at liberty if they deem best, to do so. Many of the Missions are doing this.

I was very much interested in what you wrote regarding Belgaum, and the slip which you enclosed giving the reasons for and against the assumption of work there by our Mission. I can see what a difficult question it is.

In your letter of April 23rd, you speak of the apparent assumption on the part of the Board, that Stations like Vengurle have not the same claim as the better equipped Stations for property, reaching this judgment on account of the way in which the Board had coupled its permission that the Vengurle Station should acquire land with the project to take over Belgaum. When my letter of March 19th came, you will have seen from that that there was no prejudice or discrimination,

Mr. Hannum, 2.

as the question was raised regarding the expenditure of 2500 Rupees at Sangli in the same way, advising the Mission to consider in connection with that claim, other claims, in order that the money might be spent where it was most needed.

You ask whether I wonder that "the impression still abides that the Board has a diminishing interest in the general work of the Mission, and seeks especially the promotion of those enterprises that are the more popular at home." Yes, I do wonder exceedingly. The Board cannot help it if in the special relations that grow up between missionaries and their supporters at home, the supporters often want to do something of a generous character for the Station where their missionaries reside. We do our very best to secure a level-handed equality among the Missions in this regard, and again and again try to show to some donor or church at home, how much more needed certain contributions are for some other work than that to which they want to apply them. But if they insist that they will not give the money for anything else, then the question reduces itself not to one of comparison between different Stations, but to the simple issue, can the money be wisely used in the certain specified Station, or shall it be altogether refused. The fact that the Bryn Mawr church has got very deeply interested in the Miraj Station is a very real fact, but I see no reason why Dr. Irwin should not have interested the church supporting him just as much in Vengurle, or you the Broad Street church in Columbus. I do not mean to advise special appeals. I think the two Stations in which the Bryn Mawr church is especially interested has made practically no appeals to it without the approval of the Mission and the Board. But that church has always the frame of mind to do things. Not because it is a wealthy church, for I doubt whether it is any wealthier than the Broad Street Church in Columbus, leaving out perhaps Mr. Converse, who, it must be admitted, in these special gifts of the Bryn Mawr church, is the large donor. And I think the constant effort of the missionaries of that church to keep it interested would have little avail, if it were not for the pastor of the church, who is as much a sovereign

Mr. Harshbarger, 2.

Missionary as any of us, and she is constantly working and praying for larger and better things. All this has only occurred to me because you speak of Miraj as the particular Station which seems to have been singled out for more favorable treatment. But I think that practically none of the money invested in Miraj has come from the regular contributions, barring the ordinary support of the Station.

No, there is more interest in the general evangelistic work of the Mission than there is in any special enterprise of it; and the one thing that the Board would be glad to support with all its might, is the general out-reaching evangelistic activity, designed to cover our whole field.

Your letter was written before my letter with reference to receipts on the field and grants in aid was received. As to the former, our views seem to agree. As to the latter, have you saved the principle of separation of Church and State by refusing grants in aid for educational and medical work, and yet accepting government aid in famine relief, and complete or partial grants for property? And do you not surrender the principle also, when, as representatives of the Church, you ride on government supported railroads? To reply that the railroads are open to all creeds, is to use the very argument which the defenders of grants in aid use when they contend truthfully that these grants are open to all creeds.

With reference to Miss Wilder, I would say that I have no recent word. A long while ago she gave up her salary, and is still in Europe.

I am hoping and praying that the perplexing questions which arose with reference to Mrs. Wanless, are reaching a satisfactory solution, - a solution that will meet your approval, and also that of Dr. Wanless and the entire Mission.

I hope that in addition to the growing happiness in your work, there is a growing happiness in every part of your life in your work. I saw a little quotation in a Quaker paper the other day, attributed to Live Mills, - whoever he may be - which I like exceedingly. It was entitled "An Increasing Happiness," and it reads:

"Strengthen your capabilities, nourish whatever is good, have no

The first part of the paper discusses the general principles of the theory of the atom. It is shown that the atom is a system of particles which are bound together by forces of attraction. The forces of attraction are of two kinds: the forces of attraction between the particles themselves, and the forces of attraction between the particles and the nucleus. The forces of attraction between the particles themselves are of the same kind as the forces of attraction between the particles and the nucleus. The forces of attraction between the particles and the nucleus are of the same kind as the forces of attraction between the particles themselves.

The second part of the paper discusses the general principles of the theory of the molecule. It is shown that the molecule is a system of particles which are bound together by forces of attraction. The forces of attraction are of two kinds: the forces of attraction between the particles themselves, and the forces of attraction between the particles and the nucleus. The forces of attraction between the particles themselves are of the same kind as the forces of attraction between the particles and the nucleus. The forces of attraction between the particles and the nucleus are of the same kind as the forces of attraction between the particles themselves.

The third part of the paper discusses the general principles of the theory of the crystal. It is shown that the crystal is a system of particles which are bound together by forces of attraction. The forces of attraction are of two kinds: the forces of attraction between the particles themselves, and the forces of attraction between the particles and the nucleus. The forces of attraction between the particles themselves are of the same kind as the forces of attraction between the particles and the nucleus. The forces of attraction between the particles and the nucleus are of the same kind as the forces of attraction between the particles themselves.

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Dr. Alex. S. Wilson,
Miyaj, S.M.C., India.

My dear Dr. Wilson:

Your good letters of May 10th and June 5th have been received. I am very much obliged to you for the first letter regarding the feeling that some have, with reference to such matters, when similar letters are in my office. I always try to be careful myself to give nothing to the public which comes from other missionaries or from the mission, which contain nothing which their writers might wish to have regarded as confidential. It has always seemed to me that the two extremes to be avoided were relating to the missionaries as such as if they were the only ones, knowing their private matters, and writing the same up as if they were public. I have always tried to avoid the right and the wrong of either extreme, and have been very successful in this regard. I think you can be sure that the papers in your office will be regarded as confidential and not to be used in any way which they intend to be regarded as personal.

I am glad to hear that you are giving the same to the religious papers.

It is good to have your hearty testimony of Dr. Knight's qualifications for the work in the field. He was here with the other new missionaries last month. It was a delightful conference and one of the best we have had and we are all very anxious to see...

Dr. Alex. S. Wilson

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I was glad to get your note of June 21st and the other day, with the expression of your approval of the resolutions in the division letter of April 21st and of the willingness of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Williams. It was a very deliberate matter, which proceeded as such and was done in the spirit of propriety. I hope that the spirit of love and of guidance and of right may guide to a just decision and a decision harmoniously agreed upon by all.

I am looking forward with pleasure to seeing Wager when he comes. You know we know one another well in relation, and I should be so glad to meet him again.

I hope that you are having a great deal of satisfaction in your personal work and that it is a real joy to you to do it, as I believe it is. I remember in the Memorial (on Keith's Mission, how kind Jesus, as you will remember, a life of such splendid promise which had been at work for nearly two years. It is related now in detail after some time in the meeting in Great Britain before he went out to the West Indies. He had all eyes, and would explain it to the child by simply saying to her, "I have had some splendid talk with a man." The simple life was that great, that he had had some personal talk, where he got near to a man and where to win him to Christ. I do not believe that he is simply, as most of speak of such subjects as the disciples first as it is here at home, as a rule, but hard or easy, there is no other way that has such possibilities of joy in it, is there?

I hope that in addition to the growing happiness in your work there is growing happiness in every part of your life in your work. I saw a little picture in a paper the other day, which was dated to Levi Hill, who lives in New York, with a little picture. It

Dr. Alex. S. Wilson --3 -

was entitled "An Increasing Happiness", and it read:

When your capabilities, whether whatever is good, have no following, with will, determine that some of your powers of mind and heart shall be left undeveloped, but that you shall have the highest per centage; surpass your moral attainments by abundant courage, and by devotion stretch your faith in God and thus receive your innate desire for communion with Him.

Don't listen to the false assertion that childhood is the simplest period of life, and that during childhood and adolescence is the lowest period of intelligence. Don't believe that childhood's innocence is more pleasing than manhood's wisdom, and acknowledge that manhood is more justifying than childhood's victory over sin.

I believe that the only way to success is to use the little way to begin to make it possible to be wiser and better than the rest of the world, and the way to do this is to first understand, the divine purpose, rather than the physical one, and to be prepared for larger experience.

I hope that you and Mr. Wilson are both well, and with kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

W. I.

July 13th, 1903.

Dr. J. Hutter Williamson,
Miraj, S. M. C., India.

My dear Dr. Williamson:

Your letters of June 4th and 11th have both been received, the latter came the day after I had sent you a cablegram in reply to your previous letter. The cable read, "Yes, if Mission approves". In all matters like these where the adjustment of the work is concerned and the interests of the whole Mission, the Board does not act without the Mission's judgment and approval.

I enclose herewith the personal application blanks, which we should be glad to have Miss Mac Kichan fill out, in order that our files shall be complete here, and I send also the medical certificate, which her physician can fill out.

As to the financial arrangements, the Board will continue your salary during your absence, if the Mission approves of your going, but it does not feel that it can meet traveling expenses, nor does it feel that it ought to date the enlarged salary, which you would have as a married man, to begin prior to your taking up your work with your wife. I think from what you write that this arrangement will seem to you fair and just.

It was felt to be stretching a point a bit in that it was assuring you of the acceptance of Miss Mac Kichan without the customary papers, but we know, of course, of her father and have no doubt that she will be a most valuable addition to the Mission staff.

Your brother David was in the other day, having come over here with Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander. He was just about to sail

Dr J. Rutter Williamson

on his return. He was much pleased with your engagement, although he spoke with some awe of Dr. Mackintosh's learning.

And now may I add just a word of personal and most hearty congratulations. I rejoice that you are to be married to a good wife and am sure that it will ^{and} ~~open~~ much for your health, your efficiency in every way. You have my heartiest good wishes and prayers for God's rich and abiding blessing upon you both.

I saw Gilbert Beaver at Northfield last week. He and Mrs. Beaver and his little girl have gone to a camp in northern New Hampshire, where we hope to go for a few weeks in August.

With kindest regards,

Your sincere friend,

Edga.

Katragiri, India.

My dear Miss Jackson:

Your good letter of June 19th. was received a few days ago. It was good to have all the items of news which you sent and it was especially good to hear that you have been so well, and have gained so much in weight since you left America. I hope it may not go on indefinitely, and yet I trust you may gain just as much as you would like to have, and suppose you will be better for coughing a little more than you did when we said Good-bye to you down at the White Star Pier:

I enclose a little bit of poetry, just as a reminder of the spirit of it is what I hope may always be the spirit of the Conferences.

We had a very good Conference this year; not as large as last but filled with a beautiful spirit and most helpful to every one. Indeed, it is with the Conferences, just as it ought to be with all of our life - that each new year is better than the last.

I hope that in addition to the growing happiness in your work, there is growing happiness in every part of your life in your work. I saw a little quotation in a summer paper the other day, attributed to Levi Hill, whoever he may be, which I like exceedingly. It was entitled "An Increasing Happiness", and it read:

"Strengthen your capabilities, cherish whatever is good, hope in the future, determine that none of your powers of mind and heart shall be wasted, and then realize your life's purpose by the help of God, and thus realize your highest happiness."

... and that there is a certain amount of unconscious activity
... besides that ... in the ... pleasure
... and unconscious ... of ...

I believe this doctrine with all my heart, and I think one little
way in which to make it practicable is to acquire the habit of thinking God for
everything nice and good in a day and by attempting to discover in everything
that is found in that unpleasant, the divine purpose, whether of discipline or
of guidance or of preparation for larger experiences.

I hope that you are getting along well with the language. I
know how difficult it must be. I had a letter the other day from a friend
in China who said, "I have been working at the language here for several years,
and just the other day when I preached a sermon, one of the helpers told me
it sounded like the talk of a man who had been studying the language for one
year". He was not cast down, however, but he set himself resolutely to get
on to better things. We have ^{our} great encouragement, it seems to me in
work like language study - the progress is unconscious and often we are most
discouraged at the very time, when, if we only knew it, we have reason for the
very contrary feeling. Some day, if you are just patient and faithful, you
will find that you have it and that you can speak with the liberty for which
you long.

With warm regards,

Very sincerely yours,

July 17, 1908.

The Rev. G. H. ...
Vancouver, B.C.

My dear Mr. Hannum:

This is just a brief note to you, as Secretary, to tell you of an action taken in reply to some letters of Mr. Williamson's, who has written of his engagement to Miss Mackichan and who has asked for leave of absence for about six weeks to visit England, with the understanding that this would be in lieu of any summer rest next year. Dr. Williamson requested a cablegram and we cabled, "Yes, if Mission approves". I have written him that of course the Board will want special testimonials regarding Miss Mackichan, but in view of our knowledge of her father, it seemed probable that she would prove acceptable. With reference to his expenses, I told him that the Board would be willing to continue his salary as an unmarried man during his absence, and his salary as a married man to begin on his return with his wife, to the work. He has been expecting, of course, to pay his own travelling expenses. I send this information, so that if the matter is brought up for Mission action, you will know just how it stands between Dr. Williamson and the Board.

You will be glad to know that Mr. Wilson reached New York safely yesterday. He is going on to-night to Toronto to see Mr. Jolly's children and then from there to Omaha, to spend the rest of his furlough with his father.

I hope that you are having a great deal of satisfaction in your personal work and that it is a real joy to do it, as I believe it is. I recall in the Memorial of ... a life of such ... for two years, it is ...

A great strain, before he went out as a missionary, and would explain to his wife by simply saying to her, "I have had such a splendid talk with a man". She always knew what he meant; that he had had some personal talk, where he got near to a man and strove to win him to Christ. I do not think that it is nearly as hard to speak on such subjects on the Mission field, as it is here at home, as a rule; but hard or easy, there is no other work that has possibilities of joy in it - is there?

I hope that in addition to the growing happiness in your work, there is a growing happiness in every part of your life in your work. I saw a little quotation in a number paper the other day, attributed to Levi Hill, whoever he may be, which I like exceedingly. It was entitled "An Increasing Happiness",

"Strengthen your capabilities, nourish whatever is good, have no fellowship with evil, determine that none of your powers of mind and heart shall be undeveloped, but that each shall reach its highest perfection; engage your moral attributes to constant activity, and by devotion, strengthen your character. Don't listen to the false assertion that childhood is the happiest time of life and that strong manhood is the desert period of existence. Don't let the unconscious stages of our existence justify their conscious victory over sin".

I believe this doctrine with all my heart, and I think one little way in which to make it practicable, is to acquire the habit of thanking God for everything nice and good in a day and by attempting to discover in everything that we think at first unpleasant, the divine purpose, whether of discipline or of guidance or of preparation for larger experience.

Your sincere friend,

in which you advise that it be sent out separately to you, and not through the Board, as in the latter case, it would be absorbed to meet the regular appropriations; while in the former, you would get it as an extra. If we all follow this course, how will the regular work be provided for? A friend gave me the other day [blank] to apply as a [blank] [blank] to have spent it outside the regular work, or was it not my duty to use this money to provide for the work in the appropriations, for there was [blank] no money, but must rely upon the [blank] to provide [blank] and [blank] to procure. Doubtless, there were special [blank] in this case of [blank] [blank] writers, but so were there [blank] in the case of my friend's [blank], which, however, he was perfectly ready, [blank] to have applied to the work, where [blank] in the regular budget [blank] being, in the judgment of the [blank], of superior importance [blank] work and as having claims first to be met.

July 17, 1903.

The Rev. A. L. Wiley,

Ratnagiri, India.

My dear Mr. Wiley:

Your good letters of May 14th. - one station letter and the other referring to the suggestion in my letter of March 15th, with reference to the adjustment of the appropriations, and the inclusion thereto of the Bengalee vest items, were received sometime ago. I was glad to learn from your note that I was wrong with reference to the Vengurle appropriation. I was misled by a letter from Marshall, in which he set forth the need of Vengurle in the clearest way, precisely on the ground, as I understood it, that it was being cut on the basis of its total native currency appropriation, in spite of the fact that a large share of these were vest items. Possibly, I misunderstood Mr. Marshall's letter, or he may not have known the practice of your Committee was as your letter describes it to be.

I have just had a good letter from Miss Johnson, written from Ratnagiri, after her return from Mahabaleshwar. I hope that you and Mrs. Wiley and she and all the other members of the Station are quite well and happy.

I hope that you are having a great deal of satisfaction in your personal work and that it is a real joy to you to do it, as I believe it is. I remember in the Memorial of Ion Keith Marcener, who laid down, as you will remember, a life of such splendid promise before he had been at work in Arabia for two years, it is related how he would often come home in the evening in Great Britain, before he went out as a missionary, his face all aglow, and would explain to his wife by simply saying to her, "I have had such a splendid talk with a man". She always knew what he meant; that he had had some personal talk, where he got near to a man and strove to win him to Christ.

The Rev. A.L. Wiley, P.S.

I do not believe it is nearly so hard to speak on such subjects on the mission field as it is here at home, but hard or easy, there is no place that has such possibilities of joy in it, as this.

I hope that in addition to the growing happiness in your heart, there is growing happiness in every part of your life as you seek. I saw a little quotation in a Quaker paper the other day, attributed to Levi Hill, whoever he may be, which I like exceedingly. It was entitled "An Increasing Happiness", and it read:

"Strengthen your capabilities, neglect nothing that is good, have no fellowship with evil, determine that none of your powers of mind and heart shall be left undeveloped, but that each shall reach its highest perfection; summon your moral attributes to constant activity, and by devotion, strengthen your faith in God, and thus reach your innate desire for communion with him. Don't listen to the false assertion that childhood is the happiest period of life, and that strong manhood and womanhood is the darkest period of existence. Don't believe that childhood's innocence is more pleasing than manhood's choice, and unconscious silliness, more gratifying than conscious victory over evil."

I believe this doctrine with all my heart and I think one little way in which to make it practicable is to acquire the habit of thanking God for everything nice and good in a day and by attempting to discover in everything that we think at first unpleasant, the divine purpose, whether of discipline or of guidance or of preparation for larger experience.

Mr. Wilson got here yesterday morning and I had a good talk with him in the afternoon. They are going right on this evening to Toronto to see Mr. Jolly's children, and then from there to Omaha, where Mr. Wilson's father lives.

With warm regards to you all,

Your sincere friend,

I. S. Since writing the above, your letter of June 27/02 has been received. I have read over again your preceding letter, on the subject of the receipts from the field, and I cannot see where any action of the Board failed to cover the point you raised. The only place where I can conceive that there is a misunderstanding is here, namely, the possibility that you have in mind receipts for any institution in the field, in excess of those estimated in the estimate submitted to the Board and incorporated in the appropriation account referred to the mission. The Board was dealing in its action with estimated receipts as embodied in the estimates and appropriations. If you are referring to estimates in excess of these, I would refer you to paragraph 45 in the Manual; where it is explicitly stated that any receipts in excess of the estimated receipts shall be paid to the Board, and are not available either for enlarging the work or for alleviation in proportion of the out assigned to the institution earning the receipts. Perhaps this distinction will clear up the obscurity.

With reference to the other points in my letter where you feel that I am being too strict and unapproachable, I can only say that I have read over again the letters from the mission on the subject, especially Dr. Harless' letter of Feb. 19th, and while it may be that I am still under some misapprehension, I cannot discover what it is.

I think the main point of difference is that to which I have referred, and that you and others on the field have been thinking of receipts in excess of the estimated receipts. For example, - during the financial year of 1902 and 1903 the estimated receipts of the Miraj Hospital were Rs 5,000, and the total estimate for class

-4-

6, not allowing for any cut, was Rs 6,703; Rs 5,000, as I have indicated, to be raised on the field. Of course, the mission imposes a cut on Class 6; suppose it was Rs. 2,000, that would leave Rs. 6,703 as the amount to be spent in Class 6. If the actual receipts on the field exceeded the estimated receipts by Rs. 2,000, the Hospital was not free to use this to make up the cut of Rs. 2000. This excess was coverable into the Treasury of the Board under the Manual provision I have cited, and the medical work for the year should have been carried on on the basis specified by the mission, namely; Rs. 6,703. If you reply that this was less than the total receipts of the Hospital, I recognize that that is true; but if, on the other hand, the actual receipts had fallen off Rs. 2,000, yielding only Rs. 5,000, instead of Rs. 6,700, the Board would have met the deficiency and maintained the work at the amount fixed by the mission, Rs. 6,703. In compensation for its assumption of the risk of the falling off, the Board has always claimed the right to any excess subject to the Board, as set forth in the Board's action, namely; that no donation for a special work may be allowed without the donor's consent, as I pointed out in my letter, however, such gifts comprise an insignificant part of the Hospital's total receipts.



Mrs. Mary J. ...
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Dear Mrs. ...

I was very glad to receive your ...
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... to come I have no
 ... it would be with
 ... it is necessary that I might go ... with
 ... the work would lose your help and interest ...
 ... time that you would have to be at home before the ...
 ... or you to go back to India again.

If letters have come to you by this time from home ...
 ... you feel that you are ... I have no doubt that ...
 ... will accept the mission ... I ...
 ... of which you propose to come.

I can sympathise with you in the ... of ...
 ... arise in your ... It has always seemed to me ... of the ...
 ... actions of our Christian ... that we ... believe ...
 ... with ... without any consciousness of ... to lead ...
 ... the ... of the thing which is right ...

I have just been reading ... with great interest a little
 ... back ... by a ... named ... from George ...
 ... of the subject of ... At the ... of it, ...
 ... statement of ... on ... which ...
 ... of the ... helpful little ...
 ... questions ...

... to you, ...
 ... week ...
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July 27th, 1900.

Dr. Winifred T. Heston,
American Presbyterian Mission,
Kolkapur, Bombay Pres., India.

Dear Dr. Heston,

Although I have not written to you since my note of last
year, all this time go by without often thinking of
you. Just this moment looked up that note and see to my
surprise that through some clerical error it was addressed to you C/O
American Presbyterian Mission at Fatehpur. I hope the mission-
aries in Fatehpur saw it and forwarded the letter, but do not
know.

I suppose you have been busy getting adjusted to your new
home and work but I hope by this time you have begun to get comforta-
bly settled in it and that you are satisfied you did not make any mis-
take in going out as you did. I judge most every one who goes out
into the mission field, irrespective of the conditions under which they
go, has times of uncertainty and doubt as to whether the right thing
is being done unless the secret of a trustful life has already been
discovered and one has found the way to believe that one's
steps are ordered by a greater wisdom and guided by a larger strength.

I enclose herewith a little pamphlet entitled, "Daily Bible",
which is self explanatory. If you have not seen it I think you will
be interested in the scheme of it. Often one wants for one's own
personal Bible reading just some such little thing as this small pam-
phlet gives and so often come in contact with Christians whose Christian

Dr. Winifred F. Weston, p.2.

Life is immature and who really need some such help as I always found very helpful myself some little Bible verses without comments or exposition, printed on separate slips which one can carry about in one's pocket and take out to read in those moments when we are free to let our minds wander where they will. I think we lose one of the great educational influences of our lives by tolerating so many waste hours when our wits are nowhere instead of employing them at such times in useful thought about Christ and those things which are thoroughly best in life.

I hope that even if the conditions surrounding the new work to which you have gone have not been all that you might have wished you have long before this learned that the only conditions that really hinder or help our life in the work are conditions within us. I was reading yesterday the Epistle to the Philippians, especially the last chapter where Paul declares that his happiness in life was not dependent upon anything without but upon himself within and that he had learned to be contented and to do his best work and follow his highest ideals whatever the total hinderances or helps might be. I have often thought that until we got to this point we could not have any guarantee of all of either happiness or peace or real efficiency in work; if I am not contented with few things I shall soon be discontent with many things; if I learn that the real secret of my life is a secret and that it can be possessed in independence of all outer conditions and circumstances, I have learned the great secret of influence and composure of abiding strength.

I hope you will let us hear from you about the work and your own participation in it; I trust that before this you have begun to get some little freedom in the language and that as the use of the language

Dr. Winifred t. Weston, M.D.

enables you to find entrance increasingly into the lives of the women
and children in need. proportionately your personal delight in the
work is deepening and your sense of duty to it growing yet more strong
and overwhelming.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. I.

July 22/1903.

Mrs. A. L. Wiley,
 Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency,
 India,

My dear Mrs. Wiley:

Your good letter of June 22d was received yesterday, just in time to get me write a reply to put in with my letter and postscript to Mr. Wiley. You are a most satisfactory correspondent. I wish everyone had as much good sense and good nature as you have.

It is true that the list of children supported in Seranton, as I sent it to you in my last letter, differs from the preceding list. This last list supplants the former. Some of the former contributors have fallen out and others, as I have indicated, have taken their children. As I understand from your letter, the only serious hitch is in the case of Toli Babaji, whom we assigned to Miss Nana Sturgis, and who is no longer with you. We shall trust ^{you} to assign Miss Sturgis someone in her place. Will you please let me know whom you assign.

If you cannot furnish twenty-one children for Mr. Emerson, let someone of the other Stations make up whatever deficiency there is. I am anxious that no letters from the Mission should give Mr. Emerson the impression that it would be better for him to spend his money through other agencies, because if you can't use it in Western India, we can easily use it in the Northern Missions. Others have been after Mr. Emerson to get him to give in other ways, and I hope that you will write nothing from the field that would create in his

A. J. Siley

idea that there are others who need the money more. They do not
do any more, but you know how some people do, especially independ-
ent missions. They have a faculty for putting things in the superla-
timate degree, which the people of slower imaginations can't emulate.

I am sorry to hear of the further sorrows that have come
to you and earnestly hope that the comfort of the great Comforter
has been sufficient for you in these days of sorrow so far away
from home and friends.

I am venturing to enclose with this a little pamphlet en-
titled "Daily Bible", in the idea of which, I know you will be in-
terested.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,



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September 2nd, 1905.

Miss A. A. Brown,
20 Avon Avenue,
Newark, New Jersey.

My Dear Miss Brown:-

We have an application for appointment from a Miss Sybil Brown of Boston, about which we are in doubt, and want to ask your counsel. Miss Brown is a friend of Miss Minor's and Miss Jefferson's, and wants to go out to the same Mission with them. At the same time, she is fifty-one years of age, and when her application was presented to the Board it was declined on this ground. She has been very persistent, however, and has been in New York, and has been here all of to-day talking the matter over. We have told her that the Board had hesitated to appoint one of her age, both on account of health risks, and because of the unlikelihood of her learning the language; and that in view of her earnest desire to go to Western India, there was further ground of hesitation in the fact that at the last meeting of the Mission, it asked for six new ordained men first; second, for one medical woman for the Settlement; and third, for an industrial man for the work at Kodoli; and on the ground of these requests we should hesitate to appoint a woman. Miss Brown urges, however, that she might be able to do the work which the Mission has in mind for an industrial man at Kodoli, inasmuch as she is an experienced teacher in this very department in the Boston schools, where she now teaches carpentering, basket-making, and other branches of this character. I have told her that we would send all the papers to you, and ask you what your judgment is. Do you think the Mission would like to have her appointed for this industrial work at Kodoli? If not, would it like to have her appointed for any other part of the work? If we had the men, of course we should prefer to send them; but we have no men at all to

Miss brown, 2.

send, and it seemed to me only just to the Mission to lay the case before you and Miss Jefferson, who is now staying with Miss Brown, and who will write us this week, before the Board should take action. Will you please return the testimonials and letters with your judgment?

Of course Miss Brown wants an answer as soon as possible, as she would like to go out with Miss Jefferson in October.

With warm regards.

Your sincere friend,

Sept. 9, 1904

Miss Ananda M. Jefferson,
411 Endicott Ave.,

Dorchester, Mass.

My dear Miss Jefferson:

I have just written to Miss Brown, communicating to her the action of the Board as follows:

"It was voted that the Board would appoint Miss Brown and send her to the next state assembly, provided that the Mission at its annual meeting, with a full understanding of the case, should vote that it desired such appointment. The Secretary was instructed to request the Mission to inform the Board by return of the address asking as to the judgment regarding Miss Brown's appointment; and to advise the Board of the result after receipt of the Mission's judgment, if it should be favorable".

I do not know whether you will get to Wells before the Mission meeting, but Miss M. Brown will. It might be well, however, for you to visit fully and Miss Lydia Brown to the Mission, so that the matter can be intelligently considered at the meeting.

I am glad that you are so much better and can look forward to going out again this Fall.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Sept. 8, 1961.

Miss A. Adelaide Brown,

20 Aven Ave.,

Newark, N.J.

My dear Miss Brown:

As recommended to the Board previously, as I told you, the appointment of Miss Sybil G. Brown. The Board did not agree, however, that it could accept our recommendation, unconditionally, and on a action as

to issue:

"It was voted that the Board would appoint Miss Brown and send her to the West India Mission, provided that the Mission at its annual meeting, with a full understanding of the case, should vote that it desired such appointment. The secretary was instructed to request the Mission to issue the Board's notice after the mission meeting as to its judgment regarding our proposal's appointment; Miss Brown to be sent or at once after receipt of the Mission's judgment, if it should be favorable."

You will go out to India before the Mission meeting and help to explain the whole question to the Mission. I shall write you in order that the Mission may have whatever information we have here.

With warm regards,

Very sincerely yours,

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To the Western India Mission.

My Dear Friends:-

About the time this letter reaches you, you will be welcoming back Miss Adelaide Brown. I wish there were some new missionaries coming with her. It is about the possibility of one that I would write to the Mission now. Miss Brown and Miss Minor both have met her, and she is an intimate friend of Miss Jefferson's. I will state the case as briefly as possible in this letter, and Miss Brown and Miss Minor can add anything that may be necessary in the Mission Meeting.

Miss Sybil Brown is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and is fifty-one years of age. For nineteen years or more she has been teaching, in schools in and about Boston. She has had experience in high schools, children's nurseries, and various grades of public schools. She is also a graduate of a Sloyd School in Boston, and for the last year or so has been teaching industrial work, carpentering, etc. in the Boston schools. She is in excellent health, and is most earnestly bent upon giving herself to the mission work in India. Perhaps some of the testimonials which we have received regarding her will be helpful to you. Her pastor, the Rev. A. A. Stockdale, of Beachmont, Mass. writes:

"I have known her one year as her pastor. She is one of my Deaconesses, also a Sunday school teacher. * * * *

"Miss Brown is I think the strongest spiritual character in my church."

Other opinions regarding her are as follows:

"Miss Brown is a composite character, somewhat impulsive, but a tireless and energetic worker. Hard schools have been her specialty, and she has never yet met with a failure to bring them to order and good work. To do her best work she must have something to overcome constantly before her, a condition which she would probably find in the missionary field."

Western India Mission, 2.

"She has helped to build up our church, and very successfully handled a Sunday school class of twenty-one very rough boys.

"I think Miss Brown would make a successful, conscientious missionary. Her best work could be done in a training school for boys, where she could teach her art of Manual Labor. While I believe all this and could not conscientiously answer you otherwise, it seems impossible for me to spare her from our church and community."

"She is a great help in the Sunday school and church prayer-meeting. Has a large class of boys. * *

"I think the Board would never regret sending her to India. She is a consecrated Christian woman."

Last year Miss Brown applied for appointment, and after much consideration the application was declined on account of her age, but she has been so earnest in her desire to go, and Miss Jefferson and Miss Minor both speak so highly of her, and the testimonials are so unanimous in their judgment as to her energy and efficiency, that within the last month the matter, at Miss Brown's request, was taken up again, and after talking with her, and consulting with Miss Adelaide Brown and Miss Jeffersoh, the whole matter was laid before the Board. The adverse considerations were two. First, Miss Brown's age. It was feared that at her age she would not be able to learn the language. But the fact that she has been a teacher all these years, that she has studied some other language, and that she has shown herself by her energy to overcome what she has had to surmount, have encouraged the hope that she could learn enough of the language to be very useful. As to her health, while the medical certificate which was sent approved of her going, and there seemed to be no reason to hesitate on that account. Someone twenty years younger, other things being equal, would have that many years to give to the work, but no missionaries twenty years younger are available.

The second objection was due to the fact that the Mission at its last meeting, did not ask for any unmarried women, except a doctor for the Settlement, who has already been sent. This point was raised by one of the members of the Board who expressed himself as strongly of the opinion that the Mission stated its need of a larger proportion of men, it would not be right for the

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Western India Mission, S.

Board at this time to appoint another woman who had not been asked for. On the other hand, it was felt that if the Mission knew all the circumstances, it might be glad to have Miss Brown come out for the industrial work, in place of the man asked for for this work at its last meeting. Miss Brown is a trained and experienced teacher in just this work. She loves children and has worked for years among them. She is eager to throw herself into this or any other department of the work that the Mission may assign to her.

In view of all the circumstances, the Board took the following action:

"An application for appointment to the West India Mission from Miss Sybil G. Brown, was presented. It was voted that the Board would appoint Miss Brown and send her to the Western India Mission, provided that the Mission at its Annual Meeting, with a full understanding of the case, should vote that it desired such appointment. The Secretary was instructed to request the Mission to inform the Board by cable, after the Mission meeting, as to its judgment regarding Miss Brown's appointment, Miss Brown to be sent on at once after the receipt of the Mission's judgment, if it should be favorable."

Will the Mission please cable its judgment as soon as the matter is acted on at Mission Meeting, or decided by circular letter in case the Mission prefers to take it up before the Meeting? Will the Mission then kindly notify us by cable, either "Yes" or "No." One word will suffice. If we receive the word "Yes," we will understand that the Mission desires Miss Brown to be sent forward. If "No," the Board will regard the Mission's judgment as settling the matter finally in the negative.

We are all greatly interested to hear of Dr. Williamson's marriage, and rejoice in the addition to the Mission force of such a strong and capable Christian woman. When Dr. Williamson wrote about the matter, I wrote in reply, that from what the Board knew of her family, it was quite prepared to rejoice with him, but that it would be glad to have the customary blanks filled out for its files here, so that Mrs. Williamson's appointment might be regularly made. The cablegram authorizing Dr. Williamson's visit to England, if the Mission approved, Dr. Williamson I believe communicated to the Mission at the time.

It has been a pleasure to meet Miss Sharp of the Zanana Bible and

Western India Mission, 4.

Medical Mission, who has been here resting for some months.

With warm regards to all, and the earnest hope that the Spirit of God may unmistakably guide the Mission at its Annual Meeting in the decision of the various questions of great importance which should come before it, I am,

Your sincere friend,

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September 16th, 1903.

Dr. J. Rutter Williamson,
Morrow Dene,
Guildford, England.

My Dear Dr. Williamson:-

I hope you are having, as I am sure you are, a happy visit at home. You were to sail August 22nd, so that you are back in the home land before this. I trust you and Mrs. Williamson had a pleasant voyage, and I know how rejoiced you must be to be in your home again.

I received in due time your letters of July 3rd, 8th and 14th, and your postal card of August 13th. With reference to the cable code, I would say that we have just got up our own code, which I think will be better adapted for missionary purposes than any other. You will see copies of it when you get back to India.

I was away for the month of August in northern New Hampshire, in a little camp in the woods, to which Mrs. Spear and I have gone now for three years. We had a beautiful time, as always; all the happier this year because Gilbert Beaver and his wife and his wife's Mother were all there with us. Some summer I hope you and Mrs. Williamson may be here, and can have a few weeks in that beautiful place with us.

With warm regards to you both.

Your sincere friend,
/s/

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September 16th, 1903.

The Rev. W. H. Hannum,

Vengurle, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Hannum:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission. You ought to have, as Mission Secretary, copies of all Mission letters for your files, as you suggest in your letter of July 10th. I am sorry for the difficulty at Miraj which prevented your keeping your files complete last year there. It is doubtless a good thing for each Station Secretary to have a file of the letters sent to him, and I can see what complications may arise when the Station Secretary and Mission Secretary are different individuals and both reside at the same Station. Could you not complete your file of the letters for last year from the Vengurle Station file, if such a file was kept during your absence at Miraj?

With reference to sending the appropriations, I think we have never tried to send the Mission Secretary of any one Station a full set of all the appropriations for the Mission. The full set of all the appropriations for the Mission we have been accustomed to send to the Mission Treasurer, sending to each Station Secretary the appropriations for that particular Station.

I had only a slight opportunity for conversation with Miss Sharp, of whom I have spoken in the letter to the Mission. She was here only for a little while, on a busy day when many were coming and going, and I had only time to talk with her and Miss Adelaide Brown for a short time.

I have thought earnestly over what you write in your letter of July 10th, regarding Dr. and Mrs. Wanless, and I cannot bring myself to see that the course which apparently you would have preferred, would have been a just course. Representations have been made regarding Dr. Wanless's character and general

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Mr. Harman, 2.

bearing quite different from yours, and while yours may be correct, and I do not need to say that I have every confidence in your carefulness, utter sincerity and honesty of mind and heart, I do not think that the Board here would have been justified in settling the question on the basis of representations which were seriously modified or offset by other representations. The proper investigating body was the Mission, and the only satisfactory investigation was one made with Dr. and Mrs. Wanless at hand. I hope God's Spirit may guide in the settlement and see the discussions on the field, and in the final consideration of the matter by the Board here.

to Mr. Emerson,

With reference to the orphans whom we have assigned here, I would say that we have assigned only those who had been already assigned to other people at home, and whom the donors had either notified us that they wanted to give up, or had ceased to support. With reference to Ananda Juba, of whom you write, you are authorized to draw at the rate of fifteen dollars per annum on the Mission Treasurer, reporting this to Mr. Hand as a charge against the Indian Famine Orphan Fund.

Thank you very much for what you say regarding the salary, and the way, while finding it sufficient when you went first to the field, you now find it inadequate. Do you think that would be the general experience in your Mission? or has it been due to special expenses that you have had to meet, or to greater expensiveness of living at your Station?

I can appreciate how difficult it will be for the Mission to decide the Belgaum problem, especially when the Board is unable to guarantee any increase in the appropriations for the Mission even if Belgaum should be accepted. Of course I do not need to say that everything possible will be done to increase the grants to the Mission; but where the total contributions are inadequate for the needs of the various Missions, I do not think that the Board would feel that it could withdraw from other Missions an amount that would be needed for an increase of appropriations for Western India. The same consideration,

Mr. Hannun, S.

however, needs to be taken into account in the development of any new work, and I know the generous proposition of the London Missionary Society will be considered on its merits, and I am sure the Mission will be wisely guided in its decision.

With kind regards to Mrs. Hannun and Yourself.

Your sincere friend,

John T. ...

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Sept. 19, 1933.

Mrs. G. W. Seiler,

Hillsdale, Mich.

My dear Mrs. Seiler:

Your letter of Sept. 18th. was received several days ago. The Board does not meet until Monday, when I will present the matters of business which your letter contains, and will then report to you.

In reference to James, I wish you would ask him to come to see me when he comes to New York. I shall be happy to do anything I can to be of service to him. I think that the plan of reading in the Young Men's Christian Association Building is a very good one and will surely be a help to both James and Chauncey. I shall hope to see him some day next week and anything I can do to help him, I shall be very glad to do.

With reference to the matter of India of which you speak, I am not sure just what kind of a map it is which you would like to have. The only maps which we have of the various fields are simple outline maps with the names of the stations stencilled on them. I think most of those we have were made by Dr. Mitchell's daughter in Philadelphia and of course, any one could make them, who would take the trouble. I send herewith a little leaflet, which gives directions as to how maps can be made. I should think that Mr. Seiler could make one that would be just as good as any one else could make for you.

I also enclose a little leaflet, regarding maps from a Mrs. Smith, from whom they could be got by those who do not want to try to make them, themselves.

With warm regards to Mr. Seiler and yourself,

Very cordially yours,

September 23rd, 1905.

Mrs. C. W. Seiler,
Hilledale, Michigan.

My Dear Mrs. Seiler:-

At a meeting of the Board yesterday, I presented your letter of September 12th, and the following action was taken:-

"A letter from Mrs. C. W. Seiler was laid before the Board, and it was voted (1) that the Board would cordially meet the return expenses to the United States of Miss Clara Seiler, in view of her helpful services during the last few years; but (2) the Board could not see its way to the continuance of the children's allowance of the three younger children, but would suggest to Mrs. Seiler that the Secretary be allowed to correspond with the Board of Ministerial Relief, with a view that just provision which through this Board of the Church, - the Church which Mr. and Mrs. Seiler have served so long and faithfully, would joyfully make."

With reference to the money received by Mr. Seiler for taking the school census in Hilledale, I would say that it seems to us that that need not be considered at all in any of the financial statements between you and the Board. I am very glad that the Board felt able to take the action it did regarding Clara's passage money. I shall write to Mr. Wiley on the subject, so that he will have authority to provide for her journey expenses.

With reference to the plan you proposed regarding the children's allowance, I suggested to the Board that your proposition would mean a much smaller payment on the part of our Board than the Board of Ministerial Relief would regard itself as bound to provide under the rules of the General Assembly. At the same time, the Board felt that it would not be right for it to transgress the lines of responsibility laid down by the Assembly for the different Boards, and its earnest hope was that you and Mr. Seiler would be willing to allow the Board of Relief to do what it was constituted by the Church to do, and what it will be cordially ready to do I know, if you will allow us

Mrs. Sailer, 2.

to lay the matter before Dr. Agnew.

Unless I hear from you to the contrary, I think I shall assume
that I may write to Dr. Agnew.

With warm regards to Mr. Sailer and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

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The Rev. A. L. Willey,
R a t n a g i r
Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mr. Willey:

The Board has voted that in view of all the circumstances, Miss Clara Seiler's useful work in India and the family circumstances here, it will defray her traveling expenses to the United States. You are authorized to provide for them on the basis on which you would provide those of a returning missionary. Please see that Miss Seiler gets a travel allowance for other expenses that she ought to have.

I hope that you and Mrs. Willey are well and that the work is flourishing in Ratnagiri. I had a nice little talk with Miss Jefferson regarding it a few days ago.

With kind regards,

Your sincere friend,

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Copy to Mr. Wilson, 1900

The Rev. E. M. Wilson,
2010 Sherman Avenue,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My Dear Mr. Wilson:-

We are very glad that you can
be at the South Dakota Synod for the entire session.
As for the date of the opening, of course the Stated
Clerk's information would be more accurate than ours.
I hope you may have a good time later also as you
wish to attend.

Very cordially yours,

W. I.



September 24th, 1903.

Mrs. J. M. Goheen,
Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mrs. Goheen:

Your good letter of July 13th was received the middle of August. It is always a pleasure to hear from you and to get your wise and Christian judgment on the questions that are before the Mission. I trust that the Mission may be divinely guided in its judgment with reference to Dr. and Mrs. Jenless. I know that with such sound counsel as yours and that of others what might have been a very painful and perhaps controversial question will be settled in a wise and Christian way.

I had a nice call yesterday morning from Jamie Seiler. He has left Wooster for a while, at least, to go into business. He is here with one of the Ferris boys, who has an excellent position. They are living together and Jamie may go into the same establishment with his cousin, or he will, if he can, find a position where he might not have to start quite so low down. He seems like an exceedingly nice boy. He has a place in the Church choir, which will give him his music lessons free, and judging from what I saw of him, he is the type of boy who will make his way - clean, cheerful, conscientious, Christian boy. He said that your son had come on from Wooster as far as Tyrone with him, then he was going to stop off to be this year with his Uncle in his store.

Mr. Tedford writes rather discouragingly regarding the falling away of a number of the new converts in the Kolhapur field. But I suppose we must be prepared for much of this spirit in our modern

Mrs. J. M. Gheen

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missions, when we think of how much of it there was in the apostolic Church. Only I wish there were a larger force in Kolhapur both of missionaries and of native men, so that these little companies of new Christians might be thoroughly and continuously cared for. I suppose in many fields that those, who for a little while have inquired conscientiously, have fallen away simply because there was no one to follow them up and to lead them on in the new life.

I was very much interested in a letter which came from one of the missionaries in China a little while ago in which he told of the great desire which had come over him at times to secure three or four men, in order that he might by some possibility compass some more of the immense work which he saw all around him to do and which yet he was unable to undertake. In writing to him, I told him of a letter which came about the time his came from one of our missionaries in Persia, who, with his wife, were the only missionaries in three provinces with two million people, practically all of them Mohammedans. He wrote that often in the seminary he had desired and prayed that God would give him a sphere of work which he could completely fill. He said he had no ambition for any great work, but for some small and worthy service which he could take up and fill that he was complete master of. Instead of gratifying this desire God has put him down in an immense region where every day he realizes how impotent he is to do the work which needs to be done and where he can only day by day, and faith and humility discharge the present duty of the day. He wrote of how impressed he was at the way in which God's judgment of what he wanted him to do and the feeling he wanted to have differed from his own.

I suppose that one providential purpose of this assignment

Mrs. J. M. Goheen

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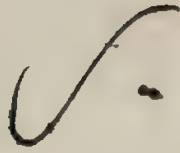
of war, immensely beyond our strength is to teach us that all our
war is beyond our strength and that we must get our help from a
mightier one.

With kind regards to Mr. Goheen and yourself,

Very sincerely yours,

[Faint signature]

W. I.



September 24th, 1903:

The Rev. L. E. Tedford,
Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mr. Tedford:

Your good letter of August 14th came on September 10th, and I need not say that I read it with the greatest interest, although with a good deal of sinking of heart, when I heard of the large number of earnest converts, who had gone back to Hinduism. I presume we must always be prepared to expect such apostasies. There was so-called, having loved this present world and that spirit is as real today as it was in the days of the Apostles. I suppose the best that can be done is to have as strong faith as possible in the power of God's spirit to keep even such weak and uneducated Christians as those with whom you deal. Beyond that surely, we have a great deal to do in shepherding these people, organizing them in little groups, teaching these groups and winning them along a larger and truer life. The account of your missionary work must be the desire to do this and the inability to do it adequately.

In view of what you say regarding the insufficiency and untrustworthiness of your village school-masters, I am glad to think of the purpose of the Mission to have the educational work at Sargli turned somewhat in the direction of normal training. Surely with all the educational work we are doing in a large mission like yours, the training of leaders for our Day Schools and of native workers ought to be our first educational care.

I had heard nothing regarding the discussion between the

Auditing Committee and Mr. Jolly of which you speak, and trust that everything may be satisfactorily arranged at the Mission Meeting.

I was reading the other evening on the train going home, a copy of "Association Men", the organ of the Young Men's Christian Associations. This number contained some report of the recent conference of the employed officers of the Association at Lakewood, together with criticisms of the life and work of secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Associations; these criticisms coming from business men who had been asked to speak frankly. I was interested in some of these criticisms, because of their pertinence to the lives of all of us who are engaged in Christian work. These were some of the points mentioned:

1. Study to combine business methods with spiritual energy.
2. Prepare carefully for all public speaking and for class work. Do more thinking than talking.
3. Cultivate hopefulness and cheerfulness without heedlessness.
4. Shun pious phrases and look out for professionalism in yourself and in your work.
5. Keep everlastingly at helping men; be more anxious for that than pushing the organization.
6. Keep in touch with contributors, informing them of progress and consult them as to problems.
7. Let religious work be sane, earnest and very real.
8. Don't value a meeting by its size (either large or small), but by its results.
9. Avoid one-sidedness, and therefore have a "hobby" outside of your work, and ride it regularly.
10. Do not become mechanical and perfunctory. Our danger is that we shall depend more and more upon machinery, organization, methods and less and less upon the life-giving power. Our danger is that we, ourselves, will lose whatever of the power we have and instead of getting more. A lack of enthusiasm, a lack of personal spiritual life is apt to appear.

I suppose that one of the best ways to escape such dangers as these is not to spend too much time in peering into our Christian lives to find out whether we are running into them. On the other hand, I think that we are very wrong in our time to think that objective work is the only corrective needed, and we neglect in this way those springs of power which reside in a hidden life, secret fellowship with God. I know that you realize this peril as I do. I pray that we may

The Rev. L. B. Tedford

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all escape it, and go on in our Christian service from strength to strength, increasing in the power of God.

With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

Wm. P. [unclear]

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September 24th, 1903.

The Rev. J. P. Graham,
Kodoli, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mr. Graham:

I received some time ago a letter from Mr. Coyle, in reply to my letter quoting what you wrote regarding your relation to Mr. Coyle's Church in Toledo. He wrote as follows:

"Your letter concerning Mr. Graham of India followed me out here where I am spending my vacation.

I am very sorry for all the trouble I've caused you over this matter. Mr. Graham asks, 'Why didn't I show him around among my people more?'. Really that never occurred to me at all. If he had mentioned such a thing I'd gladly have done it, I am sure. It may have been ignorance on my part, certainly not neglect. Another thing, Mr. Graham says he wrote me certain letters, and he quotes to you certain things he wrote me. I am sure he wrote those letters, for he would not say so if he hadn't. But I'm just as sure I never received them. They must have gone astray. He says he never heard from me but once. I fully believe him. However, I wrote him certain letters from which I never had any answer. Evidently he never received them. I'm sorry for the whole business. When we get in shape to support a missionary again, I'll work things on a different basis. Very sorry for all misunderstandings".

I have heard of many failures in connection with this matter of mission correspondence between people on the field and churches at home, but never of any which seems to have been as unfortunate as this one.

I hope that you and your daughter are both very well and that the work is moving forward hopefully.

Mr. Telford writes rather dispondently regarding the falling away of some of the bravest converts in the Kolhapur field. I trust you have had no such experience in the Kodoli field. We shall await with interest the reports of the work that will come after the Mission Meeting.

Very sincerely yours,
W. G. ...

October 5th, 1903.

Dr. J. Foster Williamson,
Marrow Dene,
Guildford, England.

My Dear Dr. Williamson:-

Your note of September 22nd, with the enclosed blank signed by Mrs. Williamson, is just received. I wrote you some little time ago, sending my letter to the old address we had of you in England. I hope my letter reached you.

I am sure that you and Mrs. Williamson must be having a glorious time in England. I only wish your journey back to India were to take you a way of New York, so that we might have the pleasure of seeing you here.

With warm regards to you both.

Your sincere friend,

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October 5th, 1903.

The Rev. William H. Hannum,
Yengurle, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Hannum:-

Your kind note of September 1st, regarding Miss Sharp, was received several days ago. I saw her last at the steamer when Miss Brown sailed, and asked her to be sure to come in again, when we could have a good talk together, as we had only a few minutes together when I met her before. She promised to come in, but I have not seen her since. If she comes, I shall certainly talk with her about the possibility of her joining our Mission. I do not think our Board would be willing to do anything in the absence of definite Mission action. The Mission's preference for men, which led the Board to defer acting in the case of Miss Sybil Brown, would unquestionably lead it to defer acting on the question of Miss Sharp's appointment until we heard formally from the Mission. As to her health, we could easily have her see our medical adviser here.

Mr. Hand let me see your good letter to him regarding that special object matter. It was written, as all your letters and Mrs. Hannum's are, in the finest spirit. You are good Christians, both of you. I wish I always wrote as purely Christian letters as you do.

I do not think there is any failure here to appreciate the necessity of giving to many contributors at home a somewhat closer touch with the mission work than is involved in the more indefinite giving to the general fund. The little pamphlet on Special Objects which I think was sent to you some time ago, indicates that we are quite ready here to go much further than that. Only our feeling is that we ought to assign the objects we are supporting for special support, and get money for them before we apply to other

Mr. Hannum, 2.

objects outside the appropriations, the contributions we might have applicable to the objects under the appropriations.

The peculiar need you had in mind, however, seems to me to rest on an unusual ground, and we ought certainly to have some provision made for the actual expenses of all the famine orphans under our care beyond the \$15. specially provided. We have a very good amount of money on hand to the credit of the famine orphans, and if the Mission wants anything extra for such special expenses as those of which you speak, and which assuredly you ought not to have met yourselves, I wish it would take the matter up and make some representation to the Board. If the fifteen dollars provided for each child does not cover the really necessary expenses, then it seems to me we ought to take up in some way the matter of supplementing the fifteen dollars, so as to cover the whole cost.

I enclose herewith a letter for Mrs. Hannum, thanking her for the bi-monthly Station letter. Will you please hand it to her?

With kindest regards to you both.

Your sincere friend,

October 5th, 1903.

My Dear Mrs. Hannum:-

Your splendid Station letter of August 25th was received a few days ago, and was read, I need not assure you, with the greatest interest. Dr. Halsey is away just now, but I can almost hear him chuckle when he reads your letter on his return. It is full of just the sort of bits of news that he loves to get hold of, both to use in addresses, and to print in the papers.

It was very interesting to hear of the possible purpose of the government to turn over its dispensary and hospital to the missionaries. I shall be much interested to see what judgment you and Mr. Hannum reach with reference to such a proposition.

May I say just a word about one of the paragraphs on the third page of your letter, where a very natural inquiry suggests itself to you. You write: "Something must be wrong somewhere, when every year certain sums of appropriated money revert to the Board, while some legitimate forms of work have to be met out of our own pockets, or else closed."

It is true that every year in some Missions there are savings; and that the Board does in this way get back some of the money that was presented at the beginning of the year. It needs to be remembered, however, on the other hand, that the next these same Missions may over-spend. And, indeed, in the very year in which they are saving on some of their appropriations, and returning something to the Board, they are often increasing special expenses which far more than offset what is thus saved. That is constantly the case when missionaries have to come home unexpectedly on account of health when no appropriation has been made for this purpose. And there are many other emergencies which produce the same result. I think it never happens at the end of the year that the Board has saved anything like as much ever

money appropriated and not spent, as it has spent in emergencies for things that were not foreseen, and accordingly not provided for.

What an exquisite speech that was that the headmaster of the English school made to Colonel O'Donnell!

I do not wonder that you must be almost distracted at times with the thought of the immensity of your field, and your utter inadequacy to meet its demands. At times you must have almost a feeling of despair at the thought of it all. I was very much interested in a letter which came from one of the missionaries in China a little while ago, in which he told of the great desire which had come over him at times to become three or four men, in order that he might by some possibility compass some more of the immense work which he saw all around him to do, and which yet he was unable to undertake. In writing to him, I told him of a letter which came about the time his came, from one of our missionaries in Persia, who, with his wife, were the only missionaries in three provinces with three million people, practically all of them Mohammedans. He wrote that often in the Seminary, he had desired and prayed that God would give him a sphere of work which he could completely fill. He said he had no ambition for any great work, but for some small and worthy service which he could take up and feel that he was complete master of. Instead of gratifying this desire, God had put him down in an immense region, where every day he realizes how impotent he is to do the work which needs to be done, and where he can only day by day in faith and humility discharge the present duty of the day. He wrote of how impressed he was at the way in which God's judgment of what He wanted him to do and the feeling he wanted to have differed from his own. I suppose that one providential purpose of this assignment of work immensely beyond our strength, is to teach us that all our work is beyond our strength, and that we must get our help from a mightier One.

With reference to the matter of which you speak in the private letter sent with the Station letter, I do not think that there is anything that

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Mrs. Hannon, A.

There's to be done here. It seems to me that the only right thing to do in
and, bi-monthly letters in, as you indicate, to tell all the facts about the
work. The Board certainly does not want to be left in ignorance of what is
discouraging and disappointing and difficult; and I do not see why these facts
should not be dealt with just as others.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,



October 7th, 1903.

Mrs. A. I. Wiley,
Ratnagiri,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mrs. Wiley:-

Your good letter of August 18th came the middle of September, and I would have sent an answer to it in my last letter to Mr. Wiley, but I thought I would wait a little while, and then write directly to you.

First of all, will you please find Miss Johnson, and give her a severe lecture for working too hard at the language? Will you please tell her that you have direct authority from the Board, to expel her from the house one hour of every day, when she must go out and take vigorous exercise in the open air? - good, vigorous exercise, too. There is no wisdom in breaking down. Hard work is a right and necessary thing, and the harder the better; but not if it wears out the machine through over-strain, and so diminishes the product which otherwise it might turn out, of good and useful result. Look very stern when you are talking to Miss Johnson, and frighten her terribly into obedience! All this springs from the faithful statement in your last letter, that the judgment of the Station is that Miss Johnson is working entirely too hard at the language.

I hope the evil effects of it have not yet appeared, however, and that she and all the rest of you are very well, as I know you are all very happy.

I had a nice call from Mr. Emerson the other day, who certainly is a very fine-hearted, Christian man. It was a real pleasure to see him, and to have him come into our little noon-day prayer meeting.

We shall wait with much interest the answer of the Mission to the

Mrs. Wiley, 2.

Board's inquiry regarding Miss Spill Snow, and trust that it may be directed to a right decision.

You will have a number of important questions before the Mission at its meeting this year, and we shall be eager to hear the decision with reference to Belgaum. I suppose if you had enough missionaries and sufficient appropriations, you would be glad to take over Belgaum, as well as greatly to enlarge the work at Vengurle and Ratnagiri. Mr. Hannum sent, in his last letter, a little sketch map of the field, showing more clearly than any other map I have seen, the relation of the various Stations to one another, and to the Belgaum field.

Are all your orphans now provided for? and do you find fifteen dollars covers the expenses connected with each one? If not, how are you meeting the excess expense? I told Mr. Hannum, in writing to him to-day, with reference to the orphans under his care, that I understood they were costing him something more than fifteen dollars, and I suggested the wisdom of the Mission's considering the matter, with a view to making representations to the Board as to some supplementary grants from the Famine Orphan Fund which we still have here, to provide for these excess expenditures, in case there are such.

When Miss Jefferson was here, she asked what prospect there was of your being authorized to buy that bungalow and property that you had been so anxious to get. I was sorry to have to tell her that there was no prospect of any appropriation at this time, but that I knew the Board would be glad to do anything it could in connection with the appropriations for the new year. I fear, however, that it will not be possible to make any very large appropriations for new property next spring. Only I do wish that you could get what you need at Ratnagiri.

I am glad you all have grace to go on with your hard work with such

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Mrs. Wiley, S.

joy of heart, and trust that there may be abundant fruitage, rewarding all your faithful and earnest toil.

With warm regards to all.

Your sincere friend,

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W. I.

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October 14, 1908

Mrs. G. F. Seiler,

Hilledale, Michigan.

My dear Mrs. Seiler:

Your good letter of October 6th was received last Thursday. When Mr. Deak sends you his check in November, he will include in it the full amount remaining of the children's allowances.

I can understand how you feel about the Board of Ministerial Relief and at the same time I think it is right to feel toward it just exactly as one would feel toward the Board of Home Missions or the Board of Foreign Missions, and it seems to me that it would be wrong to have any hesitation in making use of what the Church feels it to be its duty to provide through that channel, whenever the time may come that you may have any need of it. Of course the matter is altogether in your control, however, as whenever you will make use of it or not, and we shall just leave the matter with you, with the assurance, however, that any service that we can render here at any time will be rendered with cheerfulness and with joy.

It has been a great pleasure to see Jamie here, and I hope that we may some time have him for a night or two in our home in Englewood.

With kind regards to Mr. Seiler and yourself,

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Seiler

W. I.

The Rev. R. C. Richardson,
Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mr. Richardson:

I was glad to get your good letter of Aug. 27th a fortnight ago. I am interested to hear of the journey of that letter which went out to India and then came back and was returned to you. I have heard of a great many astonishing stories about letters in this work, and I have one that is too long to tell, but it shows how small after all this world is, and how a man's letters are almost as likely to find him out as his sins.

You will be in the midst of Mission Meeting, I presume, when this letter reaches you, and I trust in all the perplexing questions that you are considering the spirit of wisdom, which comes down from above and which is pure and peaceable, may be guiding all minds and hearts.

It is good to see you and Mrs. Richardson entering into the work so heartily, and I trust that God may greatly bless you in it and make you, wherever you work, fruitful and strong.

I hope that you have some little time to read, and busy as you are in the work at Miraj, you still find a little bit of time each day to read a few pages at least of some thoroughly good book. I would like to suggest to you *The Life and Letters of Horace Bushnell*, by his daughter, Mrs. Cheney, a new edition of which has just been published by Scribners. There is a quotation on one of the fly leaves from Bushnell, which is aptly printed there as indicating his own beliefs:

Rev. R. C. Richardson

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There are some in all ages - a holy few - whose lives have been preserved in writing and tradition, and who thus live on in the hearts of men, who are not silent, whose names and characters are even freshened and made more vigorous by the lapse of time. God has saved these elect men to us by their written language, and we may ever have them with us, and look upon their lives of love and truth. They were God's experimenters, and we may learn from their struggles and trials and works, and so God's will is therefore it is expected that we shall go naturally to them for help and self-direction, as one who would open a mine will turn upon the instructive suggestions of an experienced miner. They were the true miners of faith, and we may go to them to be told where the treasures of faith do lie, and how they may be opened".

I do not know any biography that seems to me as stimulating and as fruitful as this one of Bushnell's. One feels himself lifted up to a larger level of comprehension, and there is, as he reads, great gifts through what had been darkness and cloud before. I wish I could buy enough copies of this life to send one to every worker on the foreign field. I know that many people think of Bushnell as a dangerous man, who was believed to hold heretical opinions on the sacrament; but no one can read his Life without seeing that beyond that use with opinions, he was a great man of faith and vision, in whom the Christian life had struck root deep, and through whom it was bringing forth the richest moral and spiritual fruits continually. I read years ago, and have never lost out of memory since, the paragraphs on Forgiveness, which set forth a spirit of self-forgetting by the help of God, in what is I suppose the most difficult thing in the Christian life:

"I see you are hanging on the edge of a precipice. Thank God you are not at the bottom. Thousands drop into perdition from the crag of implacability. Forgiveness is man's deepest need and highest achievement. All the 'strong and beautiful things on forgiveness' which you so admire in my books, were distilled in the alembic of my own experience. I have not had your trials, but my self-mastery was

The Rev. R. C. Richardson

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are the less heavy. I know what it is to have the purest motives, the most fervent prayers, and most incessant labors misapprehended and misrepresented. I knew what the moral whipping-post is. But I have found Phil. IV: 13 gloriously true. What I have done, or Christ in me, you can do likewise.

"Nothing does God require more explicitly than a clean forgiveness. Your provocations are multiplied and aggravated. The rasp that is drawn across your sensibilities without respite for successive years, is rough and strong enough to require the concentration of all the jobs in Christendom. Be not dismayed; only believe. Great trials make great saints. Deserts and stone-pillows prepare for an open heaven and an angel-crowded ladder. But you are indeed sorely probed, and from the depths of my heart I pity you. If this is any comfort to you, let down your bucket to the end of the chain, with the assurance that what is deepest and most tender in me is open to your dip. But your victory rests with yourself. Kingship over the vast territory of self must be, in order to a genuine forgiveness. To tear yourself from yourself, to double yourself up, and be all the more truly yourself for this mauling and annihilation, - this is the work before you, and a mighty work it is. To accomplish this, we must be close enough to Immanuel to feel the beating of His heart. By the time you are through your struggles, you will be a god, and fit to occupy a seat with Christ in His throne. Kings alone can forgive, and kings alone can reign. You know the import of the Cross. Set your heart like a flint against every suggestion that cheapens the blood of the dear, great Lamb, and you will as surely get the meaning of Christ crucified, as that He left His life in the world".

If you want a treat, I would advise you to get this Life and read it.

We shall be looking forward with interest to the reports, which will soon come of the work of the past year and of the receipt of the Minutes of the Mission Meeting.

Trusting that you and Mrs. Richardson are both well and with kind regards, I am,

Your sincere friend,

October 14th, 1903.

Mr. Wilson,
Bombay Presidency, India.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Your good letter of July 16th was received some time ago. Without mentioning at all your letter, the general question which you discussed or brought up in the last meeting of the Board. The following general action was taken, which I will communicate to the Mission, and which will be sent also to other Mis-

It was noted that in Missions where there is more than one medical missionary and where it is practicable for the medical missionaries to meet in consultation, the Missions be instructed to see that such consultations are held on the question of the emergency cases or such conditions of missionaries to the United States, and that resolutions for the return of such missionaries shall represent the judgment of the medical missionaries available for such a purpose.

Your statement of the question was thoroughly sensible and sound. It was brought to the Board, the Board saw its reason and approved this action without dissent.

I hope that busy as you are in your work, you still find time to read now and then a few pages, at least, of some thoroughly good book. I would like to suggest to you the Life and Letters of George Sumner, by his daughter, Mrs. Cheney, a new edition of which has just been published by Scribner. There is a quotation on one of the fly leaves from George Sumner, which is aptly printed there as follows: "I have saved these letters of my own life."

There are some in the world - a holy few - whose lives have been preserved in writing and tradition, and who have lived on in the hearts of those who are not silent, whose names and whose lives and whose lives are even freshened and made more of by the reading of their lives. I have saved these letters of my own life.

Dr. Alex. S. Wilson

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means of written language, and we may say that they were to them as lights of life and truth. They were God's experimenters, I may say, in all their struggles and trials and wars, and so God's witnesses, and therefore it is a privilege to have their lives set to them for help and self-direction, as one would open a mine will seize upon the instructive suggestions of an experienced miner. They were the true miners of faith, and we may go to them to be told where the treasures of faith do lie, and how they may be opened.

I do not know any biography that seems to me as edifying and as fruitful as this one of Bushnell's. The facts himself led me by it to a larger level of comprehension, and that is, as he reads, great gifts through what had been darkness and pain before. I wish I could buy enough copies of this life to send one to every corner on the foreign field. I know that many people think of Bushnell as a dangerous man, who was believed to hold heretical opinions on the sacrament; but no one can read his Life without seeing that beyond the man with opinions, he was a great man of faith and vision, in whom the Christian life had struck root deep, and through which it was bringing forth the richest moral and spiritual fruit seasonally. I read years ago, and have never lost out of memory since, the paragraphs on Forgiveness, which set forth a spirit of self-forgetting by the help of God, in what is I suppose the most difficult thing in the Christian life:

"I see you are hanging on the edge of a precipice. Thank God you are not at the bottom. Thousands drop into perdition from the crag of implecability. Forgiveness is man's deepest and his highest achievement. All the 'strong and beautiful things of life' which you so admire in my books, were distilled in the crucible of my own experience. I have not had your trials, but my self-struggle was none the less heavy. I know what it is to have the promise of love, the most fervent prayers, and most incessant labors misapprehended and misrepresented. I know what the moral discipline is. But I know also that Phil. IV: 13 gloriously true. What I have done for others, in love, you can do likewise.

Dr. Alex. S. Wilson

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"Nothing does God require more explicitly than a clean forgiveness. Your provocations were multiplied and aggravated. The rasp that is drawn across your sensibilities without respite for successive years, is rough and strong enough to require the concentration of all the Jobs in Christendom. Be not dismayed; only believe. Great things are great things. Be not dismayed; only believe. Prepare for an open heaven and an angel-crowded heaven. You are indeed sorely pressed, and from the depths of my heart I pity you. If this is any comfort to you, let down your bucket to the end of the chain with the assurance that what is deepest and most tender in me is open to your lip. Let your victory rest with yourself. Magnitude over the vast territory of self must be, in order to a genuine forgiveness. Detest yourself from yourself, to detest yourself up, and be all the more truly yourself for this mauling and annihilation, - this is the way before you, and a mighty work it is. To accomplish this, we must be strong enough to lament to feel the beating of His heart. By the time you are through your struggles, you will be a god, and fit to occupy a seat with Christ in His throne. Kings alone can forgive, and kings alone can reign. You know the import of the Cross. Set your heart like a flint against every suggestion that cheapens the blood of the dear, great Lamb, and you will at least get the meaning of Christ crucified, as that He left His life in the world".

If you want a treat, I would advise you to get this life and read it.

I hope you had a good Mission Meeting, and that in everything you are keen conscious of divine guidance.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

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October 5th, 1908.

Miss Mary J. Thomson,

Kodoli, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Miss Thomson:-

Your good letter of August 5th was received the last day of the same month. I was so glad to learn of the more encouraging word that had come to you regarding your Mother. I hope the later letters have brought all the better tidings, and that you are feeling now wholly assured regarding her.

I do not wonder at the disappointment that you must feel at times, when you think over such failures as you describe in your last letter. At the same time, we can remember that there were many failures in the early Church, and that the New Testament contains the story of more than one who made as disastrous shipwreck as any of our native Christians on the foreign field.

I am going to venture to enclose an article I wrote recently for two of our religious papers, which may be of interest to you. I do believe more and more that it is only as we come at the problem of our Christian lives from some such point of view as that considered in this article, that we shall be able to get the results that we desire. There must be in our lives the principle of a steady life, undulating to be sure in the degree of its successes and failures in conquering death and sin, but pursuing on the whole, a steadily upward course, until at last our repeated acts have ripened into confirmed habits, and these into eternal character.

With kind regards.

Very cordially yours,

Miss Thomson, 2.

October 17th.

D. C.

Since writing the above, your letter of September 11th has been received, in which you speak of your present feeling that you must return to the United States. We still will try and get the money and any other you feel able to remain on the field. I fear a little but for the future of the Settlement and its plans if you are providentially compelled to withdraw. Miss Van Kottbeck discontinued her support of one of the Settlement workers when Miss Hamilton came back, and I suspect will withdraw altogether if you also are compelled to return. And I fear it may not be easy to go forward with the plan. Miss Hamilton is gone, Miss Wilder is gone, Mr. Stewart is gone; and now it seems likely that you will have to withdraw. I am sure you will weigh carefully all these considerations side by side with the others, as you consider your duty.

I know that you will be given wisdom to decide aright, and with kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

West India Mission, etc.

where

where the Board is as that they would be wise.

We are looking forward with interest to the Minutes of the Mission Meeting and the report of the year's work as given from the Mission as to its desire in the case of Miss Sybil Brown.

With kind regards to all,

Yours sincerely,
R. C. [Signature]

October 28th, 1903.

The Rev. H. M. Wilson,
3010 Sheridan Avenue,
Ogden, Nebraska.

My Dear Wilson:-

I was glad to get this morning your note of October 27th, and to hear that you had a good time at the various meetings which you have been attending. Mr. Hand will forward you a check for \$8.50, covering the expenses which were not met by the churches.

For an address address Professor Robert Ellis Thompson, 1047 13th Street, Philadelphia. That is the address of the Sunday School Times. Professor Thompson is on the editorial staff.

I do not think that Lacy Little is now in this country. I have not heard from him, and I think I would probably have heard from him in case he was here. You could find out, however, from the Rev. S. H. Chester, D. D., Secretary of the Southern Executive Committee, Nashville, Tenn.

Very cordially yours,

J

October 24th, 1903.

Mrs. Robert G. Brown,
211 Spilock Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

My Dear Mrs. Brown:-

A cablegram from Kolarpur

has just been received, and I have telegraphed
you that the judgment of the Mission is favora-
ble. I hope that if you have not already seen
the American Board's medical examiner, you will
do so immediately. If his judgment is favor-
able to your going to India, all will be clear.
I trust it may be.

Very cordially yours,

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✓ . October 20th, 1903.

Dr. Winifred Heston,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Dr. Heston:

I am not sure whether you are at Miraj now or at some one of the other Stations, but your good letter of July 7th was dated Miraj and I know that this letter will reach you even if you are not there..

I hope that you are not undertaking too much and going to overtax your strength at the very beginning. Your quickness will enable you to pick up the language very fast and I am afraid it may tempt you to undertake too heavy burdens of work before you are ready to carry them. You will be careful, will you not? to take regular daily exercise and not in either language study, medical work or other duties let yourself be over-strained and injured at the very outset. I think God has given you a good strong body, with perfect health, and what is worth a great deal in a hygienic way, a happy Christian spirit, but you must take care. Set aside an hour each day for exercise in the open air, and real exercise too, such as hard walking or riding a bicycle or playing tennis. When we were this summer, there was a dear old China Inland missionary named Mrs. Stock. She must be over fifty now and yet she is as hale and hearty and merry as a young girl and she attributes her good health and her ability to do the work in China and the work at home, to the fact that rain or shine in China she went out daily in China for her exercise. I hope you will adopt some such rigid rule at the beginning and adhere to it faithfully. I don't believe there is any reason why

Dr. Winifred Heston

--2--

one with your good health and true Christian heart should break down in a land like Japan, if only you will take good care of yourself, no better care and no worse care than a Christian should.

I don't quite understand about the salary matter, but doubtless Mr. Wiley's reports to Mr. Hand will clear that up.

Miss Thompson writes in her last letter of the probability of her return home on account of the health of her father. I believe, which she feels makes it her duty to be here with him. I am not very clear as to what relationship you are sustaining to the Settlement now, or how soon it is hoped work may be opened in the field that was selected.

It is a comfort to read a letter so nicely written as yours. I couldn't recognize the typewriter as any of the old institutions of the Mission and suspect you must have your own with you.

With kind regards and hoping to hear from you soon again and often, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

October 20th, 1903.

Miss Bell Graham,

Kodoli, Kolhapur,

Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Miss Graham:

I was very glad to receive a fortnight ago your good note of Sept. 10th about the orphans and their eager expectation of Miss Brown's return. I can imagine with what expectancy they are awaiting for her and how delighted she will be to see them.

Mr. Emerson has sent us \$30. as an extra gift, in order that each one of his two hundred orphans may have 15¢ for a Christmas Present. Will you be sure to draw on the Treasurer for that amount for each of your orphans, supported by Mr. Emerson? I don't think there are very many of them at Kodoli. In writing to the Mission, as I shall do presently, I shall ask all the Stations to remember this gift of Mr. Emerson and see that his orphans have the Christmas treat which he desires.

We are assuming that you and others who have orphans under your care, for whom we have notified you that we are receiving support here, are drawing on the Mission Treasurer for the support of such children at the rate of \$15 per annum.

I was in New Haven on Sunday and I had a delightful call in the evening on Mrs. Edward Hume and three of her children. Mr. Hume was away, but I hope to see him next week. They showed me pictures of their splendid work in Bombay and told me of all that they are doing, including their various schemes of industrial work, and I was delighted with all that I learned from them.

Miss Bell Graham

--2--

I hope that you and your father are both well and that you have had a good rest this hot season.

With warm regards,

Yoursincere friend,

✓

October 24th, 1903.

Miss Ananda P. Jefferson,
311 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Miss Jefferson:-

I heard of the inability of the Mission to use the "Traveler's Bungalow" at Rangoon, but did not know just what effect this would have on the plans for the Mission House. I should like that we might hear soon, so that Miss Brown, if, in the light of the Mission's judgment is favorable to her coming, may get off as planned. Of course we shall let you know as soon as we hear from India.

I wrote to Miss Brown yesterday with reference to a final judgment as to her adaptation to work in India on health grounds, and trust that by the time you receive this, she will have heard from Dr. Burton and has been able to see the medical adviser of the American Board.

I am very glad that you are so much better, and trust that you may be able to go back in perfect health to India.

I do not know what they are going to decide about Se-gaun. Mr. Hamman has sent me a copy of a report which he and Dr. Lewis are presenting, favorable to the acceptance of the London Missionary Society's offer. I believe there is some adverse opinion in the Mission, however, and do not know what the Mission will decide at its meeting.

Very cordially yours,

W. A. P.

✓ November 4th, 1903.

Miss Sybil G. Brown,

711 Industrial Avenue,
Sachemont, Miss.

My Dear Miss Brown:-

I have great pleasure in reporting the following action of our Board at its meeting on Monday:

"The Western India Mission having called its judgment in favor of the appointment of Miss Sybil Brown, and special certificates approving of Miss Brown's appointment to India having been received, it was voted to appoint Miss Brown, and to assign her to the Western India Mission, and a special appropriation of fifty dollars for the purchase of supplies for industrial educational work was authorized, in case Miss Brown is not able to procure these supplies within the regular personal outfit allowance."

I am sending herewith a statement indicating that you are a missionary of our Board, which you can use in getting a discount from such firms as allow discounts to missionary workers.

We rejoice that the way is open for your going out to India, and pray God's blessing on you in your voyage, and in all your work there.

With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

November 4th, 1903.

This is a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions under assignment to India, and entitled to any privileges accorded to missionaries. We shall be grateful for any consideration shown to her, or any reductions which may be given her in her purchases in preparation for her departure for India.

Secretary.

✓
October 21, 1906.

The Rev. A. W. Wiley,

My dear Mr. Wiley:

I enclose herewith a copy of a brief Mission letter and
take advantage of the occasion to thank you for your note of Sept. 17th.

With reference to the receipts on the field, I would say
that the action of the Board did not relate to methods of book-keeping at all.

all with the method of book-keeping of which you speak. It amounts to the
same thing, from the point of view of the Board's finances, whether you debit
a self-supporting work with the amount of its receipts directly, or whether
you credit it with the payment of those receipts as you as Mission Treasurer,
and then debit it with the re-payment of an equivalent amount. I do not
think it matters to the Board how you care for the matter as a question of book-
keeping. The Board's position simply was that the net amount to be expended
on work, wholly or partially self-supporting, was just as much to be determined
by the Mission as the amount to be spent on work not self-supporting at all.

I hope that you and Mrs. Wiley and all the other members of the
Station are well and that you continue to find encouragement among the orphans
in your care, and in their growth in Christian character.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

I appreciate the Board's
your quarterly report and will
the full amount of the field
of the Board's financial position

✓
November 5th, 1903.

The Rev. A. L. Wiley,
Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency,
India.

My dear Mr. Wiley:

Some time ago I wrote the enclosed reply to your letter of September 18th and gave it to Mr. Ward for his approval.

Maybe we do not understand one another, but in that case we will just let the matter wait until you come home on furlough and then we can have a good time of thorough mutual explanations. My only point is that the amount of money which is to be spent on any department of the work is a matter to be decided by the Mission. Now it has been decided that a piece of work is to cost a thousand rupees, now you manage the bookkeeping of it is a matter of no consequence to us, provided only the regulations as to excess receipts and the requirements as to reporting to the Board's Treasurer are observed.

I found the other day in some letter which came to me, a little tract entitled "Maxims for the Spiritual Life" written by Hudson Taylor, who has just been compelled by the infirmity of age to give up the Directorship of the China Inland Mission. I was very much interested in them, and I think you will be.

I. Be careful of your attitude and attitude of mind and heart. Nothing is more important. Occasional good acts or words signify little, as they may be promptings of motives which are not of the highest sort, but the half-conscious and semi-involuntary frames are the true index of spiritual growth and constitute the essence of character.

II. Study the habit of delight in God. Mr. Muller, for over sixty years, made it his first business every morning to converse with the Lord and to prepare himself for the temptations and trials of the day. He did nothing else until he had first found happiness in his Heavenly Father. This is a most valuable law of life.

The Rev. A. L. Wiley

It gets out of our way all unrepented sin, all hindrances to fellowship and communion; and if the habit be formed it will be found, like other habits, to become easier and more habitual daily. The joy of the Lord is our strength.

III. Many have also thought it wise to study to be continually calm. "A heart that quiet is best is, in the sight of God, of great price". The rush of modern social life is especially fatal to the prayer habit, for, until the spirit is washed and cleansed in His presence, we cannot reflect His image in our relationships. Even a little of worldly care may disturb the tranquillity of His reflection.

IV. Beware of legalism in your relations with God. All works done to commend ourselves to God by our own merits are dead works; they not only lack all life but are like all dead things, offensive to God. But beware also of continuance in sin that grace may abound. We are accepted only in the Beloved; but that is no reason for not wanting to live to glorify His name. Is it not rather to suppose that we are not worthy for acceptance of all that is not pleasing in His sight?

V. Guard and cherish the Holy Spirit as you would the most sensitive and gentle guest or friend. "quench not the Spirit". God has lit a heavenly fire on the altar of your heart. Beware of any act or word or thought which might hinder or dampen the sacred flame. No vestal virgin ever had such a responsibility as the believer in whom burns this fire of God.

I find it hard in my own experience to remember the perfectly obvious laws of spiritual life and, indeed, of all life, namely, that it requires nourishment, activity and rest. I believe that much spiritual service is greatly weakened and impoverished by the failure to take the adequate nourishment in Bible study and prayer, and by neglect of the soul's necessary rest in Christ. Sometimes doubtless we are likely to forget the necessity of tireless activity, but just as often I think we forget the complementary necessity of withdrawal for nutriment and new invigoration.

With kind regards to Mrs. Wiley and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

W. I.

✓
November 13th, 1903.

Dr. W. J. Wanless,
M i s s i o n a r y,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Dr. Wanless:

Your note of October 16th, telling of your expectation to sail on January 15th, has been received. The Board will cordially approve the arrangement that you suggest of your spending a month in the south of Europe, and will provide home allowance for that month. I hope that you and Mrs. Wanless may have a very pleasant and safe journey, and that when you reach America, you may all be thoroughly well and strong. I am sorry to hear of little Ethel's illness and trust that by this time she has quite recovered.

You will have learned from the Church papers of the death of good old Dr. Wells, the President of the Board, who has been a member of the Board and of its predecessor, the Executive Committee, since 1854. The funeral was a beautiful occasion. It seemed that the very spirit of service and love flowed down over the congregation. Dr. George Alexander conducted it, although the principal address was made by Dr. Shaw, also of the Board. Dr. Alexander closed his own remarks with a few irresistibly appealing words, to those who might have been among Dr. Wells' flock and have listened to his appeals without having given their hearts to the Savior. Those words referring to Dr. Wells' tireless personal effort to win men and women to Christ, and the recollection of many little hints in personal letters, which I have received from Dr. Wells about his own inner personal life and his experiences of life in Christ, brought back to my memory two passages from a sermon of one of my dearest friends, a classmate of mine

Dr. W. J. Warless

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at Phillips Academy, Andover, twenty years ago, a son of President Strong of Rochester Seminary, in a sermon which he preached to his Church, the First Baptist Church of New Britain, Connecticut on his resignation to go abroad for some special study, in preparation for New Testament teaching, as his work for the rest of his life. These were the two quotations:

"Brethren, I thank God that during the six years and a half that I have been among you I have not had to preach a Christ of tradition, a heaven of theory, or a gospel which some other man in the past whom I never knew has handed down. I can remember the day as clearly as yesterday when Christ came out of the clouds to me as certainly as he ever did to Saul of Tarsus; and from that day I have preached what I have known.

I look to-day into the face of some whom I rejoice to call my friends, but whom I have not had the supreme joy of leading through the river of baptism and through the gates into the Kingdom of God. My dear friends, I shall pray for you elsewhere, as I have prayed for you here. There is hardly a hill or dale around New Britain where I have not prayed for you. And I shall ever cherish the hope that the truth which I have preached to you may have taken root in your hearts and that many who have not made open confession of Christ during the years that are gone may at least appear clothed in white robes and unashamed before him in the day when Christ comes in the glory of his father, and the secrets of all hearts are made known".

The thought of these two quotations has been very much in my mind recently, together with a splendid verse from the new volume of Bushnell's writings, which has just been printed, in which he speaks of "my glorious friend, the Holy Spirit". What a thought that is to hold to and live upon!

We are waiting hopefully for the reports from the Mission Meeting, and trust that you had a thoroughly good and blessed meeting.

With kind regards,

Your sincere friend,

Nov. 24, 1903.

Miss Grace E. Wilder,
Kolhapur, India.

My dear Miss Wilder:

I was very glad to receive last week your note of November 4th., telling of the measurable improvement of your health and your mother's; at least, to the extent that justified you in planning to go to India, if you carried your plan through, so I am sending this letter off now in the hope of reaching you shortly after you arrive in India and being a sort of Christmas greeting to you.

I am sorry that you have not gained more and cannot say that you are quite well again, but I hope you may gain steadily and be able before long to take up the work as you wish.

Miss Thompson has reached America, although I was away from New York when she came and did not see her. Your note, however, was given her, and I also forwarded your note for Mr. Wilson. I am sure that Miss Thompson will not wish to discontinue the support she has been giving, in view of Miss Thompson's return and I am a little timid also about her getting some one to go out in her place. It is one thing to send out young women, who know the whole situation and who volunteer for it, and it is another, as experience has shown to us, to pick out young women and assign them to the settlement, persuading them to accept the assignment.

Half of those who have been sent out to the Settlement have dropped out from it in these few years, and while this is a contingency which may be anticipated in all mission work, the proportion in this case has been unduly discouraging.

I hope that when you left Norway, Robert was still in -

✓.
 November 24th, 1890.

Miss Alice E. Giles,

My Dear Miss Giles:-

Your letter of September 24th, asking especially with reference about what you understood was a surplus over the \$300. paid Dr. Heston, is forwarded to Dr. Heston regarding this letter account, was received some time ago. I have delayed answering until I could make full inquiries. We had no knowledge here that anyone was paying more than \$300. and the Board of the Northwest, through which Dr. Heston is supported, tells us that their understanding has been perfectly clear that the allowance was \$300., and that that was the amount which they have been providing. So that there is no such balance as you have in mind. I do not know how this misunderstanding should have arisen.

Miss Wilder writes from Norway, that she was expecting to sail from Christiania with her Mother, to-morrow, for India. She was not very well or strong, but thought it would be better for her Mother to get back into a warmer climate for the winter, and she herself was ready to go back, although feeling that she would need some rest yet before being able to resume her work. I hope they have had a good voyage, and that they are both well and happy.

I am glad to learn about the purchase of land at Millington, and trust you will keep us fully informed as to the progress of the work.

Miss Thomsen has come, but I was away from the city at the time, so that I failed to see her. I am very sorry, as I should like to have had a good talk with her here.

I hope that you and Miss Sherman and Dr. Heston are all very well, and that you have had a very good Mission Meeting.

Miss Giles, 2.

Somebody sent me the other day, a little book containing some Maxims of Hudson Taylor's about the inner life, and I know you will be interested in them:

I. Be careful of your attitude and habitude of mind and heart. Occasional good acts or words signify little, as they are the result of motives which are not of the highest sort. But the habituous acts and semi-involuntary phrases are the true index of spiritual growth and constitute the essence of character.

II. Study the habit of delight in God. Mr. Muller, for over sixty years, made it his first business every morning to refresh himself with joy in the Lord, and so prepare himself for the temptations and trials of the day. He did nothing else until he had thus found happiness in the Heavenly Father. This is a most valuable law of life. It gets out of our way all unrepented sin, all hindrance to fellowship and communion; and if we will be forewarned it will be found, like other habits, to become easier and more natural daily. The joy of the Lord is our strength.

III. Hurry means also worry, and haste is waste. Study to be habitually calm. "A meek and quiet spirit is, in the sight of God, of great price." The rush of modern social life is especially fatal to the prayer habit; for, until the spirit is hushed and becalmed in His presence, God cannot reflect His own image in our consciousness. Even a ripple of worldly care may disturb the clearness of the reflection.

IV. Beware of legalism in your relations with God. All works done to commend ourselves to God by our own merits are dead works; they not only lack all life, but are like all dead things - offensive to God. But beware also of continuance in sin that grace may abound. We are accepted only in the beloved Son. There is no merit for us, seeking a righteousness of our own. Is it not rather the supreme reason and motive for avoidance of all that is not pleasing in His sight?

V. Guard and cherish the Holy Spirit as you would the most sensitive and gentle guest or friend. "Quench not the Spirit." God has lit a heavenly fire on the altar of your heart. Beware of any act or word or thought which might hinder or dampen the sacred flames. No vestal virgin ever had such a responsibility as the believer in whom burns this fire of God."

I find it hard in my own experience to remember the perfectly obvious laws of spiritual life; and, indeed, of all life, namely, that it requires nourishment, activity and rest. I believe that much spiritual service is actually weakened and impoverished by the failure to take the proper rest in His study and prayer, and by neglect of the soul's need of rest in Christ. Sometimes, doubtless, we are likely to forget the necessity of tireless activity; but just as often I think we forget the complementary necessity of withdrawal for nutriment and new invigoration.

Abentüer

November 25th, 1903.

The Rev. John Symington, M. D.,
Gwalior, Residency P. O.,
Central India.

My Dear Dr. Symington:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission. The Mission is getting so big that we find it impossible to make enough copies to supply all the Stations, and I venture to ask you, accordingly, to send the enclosed letter to Mr. Gillam at Cawnpore, when you are through with it. If you want it for your Files, he can return it to you.

I know you will not misunderstand the mention of Dr. Wilkie's name in connection with Gwalior. Mr. Forman thought that perhaps a native State would be the best place to put Dr. Wilkie, and that you would be quite happy to go to some other field in the Mission. I had gained from our correspondence the impression that you would not be averse to such a change if made by the Mission; but that you would not seek it, or in the least turn away from the difficult work which you have to do in Gwalior. I do not know what the Mission would feel that it would desire to invite Dr. Wilkie into its bounds, and if it does I have no idea what its judgment would be as to the best field for him. But Mr. Forman was under the impression that it would be a very desirable thing to get him, and that surely within the Mission some field could be found for him.

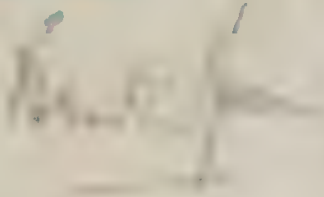
I was very sorry to learn from your letter of October 19th, of the death of your Mother. But I cannot think of the death of Christians as so many people do. It is hard for us to lose for a little while the earthly presence of those we love, but we have them forever, and our little loss is so over-balanced by their infinite gain, that we ought surely to rejoice in spite

Dr. Symington, 2.

of our sorrow, at the joy and blessing of those we love.

I hope that you and Mrs. Symington and Mrs. Wyckoff are all very well, and with warm regards, I am,

Your sincere friend,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Wm. D. ...", is written over a faint horizontal line. The signature is somewhat cursive and difficult to read precisely due to fading and bleed-through.

November 28th, 1904.

Miss Mary J. Thomson,
Alore, Ontario,
Canada.

My Dear Miss Thomson:-

I am very sorry I was away when you were here. I wanted very much to have a good talk with you about the Settlement and the work out in India. Miss Dickie tells me that you were going up to see Miss DeMottbeck while you were here. Did you see her? and if so, did she express herself as ready to continue her support of the Settlement? I think if she did, and we can find someone who will volunteer for this work, there will be no difficulty to secure her appointment to go out at once to take your place; but if Miss DeMottbeck will not continue her help, and we cannot find someone who will specially volunteer for this work, I fear that the Board will not feel able to provide for the place, either financially or by assigning to it someone who would be available for woman's work in some of the Missions less fully supplied with young women than Western India.

I received just before you got home, a letter from Miss Wilder, enclosing a note for you, which was handed to you. Miss Wilder doubtless told you of her expectation to sail from Marseilles on November 25th. We have not heard from there, so I presume they carried out these plans.

I hope that you have found your Mother improved, and that in spite of fears, she may entirely recover.

With kind regards.

Very cordially yours,

MSD

Dec. 11, 1903.

The Rev. G. W. Sailer,

Hillsdale, Mich.

My dear Mr. Sailer:

I was glad to receive this morning your letter of December 5th., though I am sure there is no occasion for the distress of conscience, which has led you to write these letters. I am confident that all who know you have fullest confidence in you, and while the ways in which God has led you may seem doubtful and uncertain to you, I am sure some day you will discover that they are His ways and I know that then you will be glad with what seemed mysterious at the time. It has been a great pleasure to see Jamie from time to time and with kind regards to you and Mrs. Sailer, I am,

Ever sincerely yours,

1110.

Dec. 15, 1903.

L.

The Rev. Edgar M. Wilson,
 3010 Sherman Avenue,
 Omaha, Nebraska.

My dear Wilson:

I am asking Mr. F.P. Turner, 3 West 29th St. to send you any information regarding the Student Volunteer Movement that he may be able to send. He is the General Secretary of the Movement. The information you want regarding the support of missionaries in our churches is contained in some leaflets which I am sending you.

We have very full reports from the Mission regarding Belgau. Mr. Ryann and Dr. Irwin of the Committee are in favor of taking the new station, but Mr. Graham is opposed. The Mission accepted the judgment of the majority; but I think the conditions on which he specifies it as wishing to take over the new station, are probably prohibitory and I believe the Board at its next meeting will so regard it. I am sorry, as it seems to me it would be a good thing to take over that field, if we could.

Very cordially yours,

Pith

Total number missionaries supported	775
Supported by Women's Societies	501
" " Churches	195 1/5
" " Individuals	38 (9)

December 16, 1903.

Miss Mary J. Thomson,
Elora, Ontario,
Canada.

My Dear Miss Thomson:-

I was very glad to receive a few days your good letter of December 9th, and to hear of the interest which your father has taken in the work of the Settlement, and of his generous proposal. I hope now that we may be able to find someone who knows of this special work, of the spirit and conditions of it, and who will joyfully accept an appointment to it. I hope you will keep up your inquiries, and I also shall be on the watch for someone. You will let us know, will you not, as soon as you hear from Miss Bennettbeck, as to her willingness to continue her interest in the support of a worker in the Settlement. If both she and your father are willing to support workers in the Settlement, it will no doubt be a strong reinforcement.

Do you think there is any prospect of your being able to return in the future? or do you feel that your coming home will mean your permanent withdrawal from the work? and that you wish it to be accepted by the Board as a resignation?

I have not heard from Miss Wilder since the letter in which she said that she and her mother were expecting to return to India, so that we judge they carried out their plan, and are now on their way to Bombay.

I hope that you are quite well, and that the rigor of the Canadian winter, after the climate of India, may not prove too trying to you. With kind regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

December 17th, 1903.

Miss Grace E. Wilder,
Kolhapur,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Miss Wilder:-

You will be sorry to learn that Miss DeNottbeck writes that she will discontinue her support further of the Settlement. Her letter is as follows:-

"As Miss Thompson the missionary whom I supported of the 'Village Settlement' work in India has returned, will you kindly notify Miss Wilder that I do not care to support another missionary in her place, as it would entail several years of preparation, and Miss Thompson's term had almost expired. A friend of Miss Wilder's wrote to me intimating that Miss Wilder proposed this plan, so I think she had better be informed of my intentions on the subject at your earliest convenience."

On the other hand, Miss Thomson writes that her father has agreed to provide \$300. a year toward the support of a worker in the Settlement, so that that takes the place of Miss DeNottbeck's support of Miss Thomson. I have written to Miss Thomson with reference to our finding someone who will volunteer for this work. It seems to me that will be far wiser than for us to pick out someone and assign her to the work, endeavoring to convince her that it is her duty to accept.

I hope that you and your Mother get safely back, and that you may continue to gain in health and strength in India, and that your Mother may be as well there as she was in Europe.

If you know of anyone with whom you would like us to correspond with reference to her taking Miss Thomson's place, will you kindly let us know her name and address? or perhaps you would write directly to her and ask her to communicate with me.

What do you find to be the Mission's attitude toward the Settlement now? Is it more cordial? And what is the present status with reference to

Miss Wilder, 2.

the property at Makkepur?

We have not yet received the Minutes of the Mission Meeting, but the full reports of the Committee regarding Belgaut have been received, and will be laid before the Board at its meeting on Monday.

With warm regards to your Mother and yourself.

Your sincere friend,



January 6th, 1904.

The Rev. E. M. Wilson,
3010 Shenn Avenue,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My Dear Mr. Wilson:-

I do not think it is possible to answer your question.

If there were an unlimited supply of fully qualified men, and the Board had an unlimited supply of funds, there would be a problem, and a very interesting one, but one which, happily, or unhappily, there is no prospect of our being called upon to deal. The problem that you raise takes one of these imaginary elements, but makes no mention of the other. I understand your inquiry to be, as to how many men the Board would send on the basis of its problematical financial condition, if the supply of men were unlimited. I can't answer that, either. Because the presence of an unlimited supply would itself change the financial conditions. I should think it would answer your purpose to say that the Board is looking for more men than there are in Omaha Territory, and that it desires to send out this coming year a much larger number of men than have as yet applied.

Some time next month we shall probably make out a statement that will more or less cover your inquiry. When all the Mission Minutes are in, and we know how many men are called for, we go over the list, and try to determine how many the Board ought to send, and where it should send them. But even this determination is more or less conditional upon the financial situation at the end of the year. I do not think, however, that the financial condition ought to be allowed to enter in by any young man considering the question of his duty. It can't bar St. Paul or Raymond Hall or William Carey; and it ought not to bar young men to-day. Where there's a will there's a way to obey the great Commission.

With best wishes for the New Year.
Your sincere friend,

118
M.

Jan. 7, 1905.

Miss Mary J. Thomson,
Elora, Ont. Canada.

My dear Miss Thomson:

Your note of January first has been received.

I presume that Miss DeNotbeck has intended her letter to us to take the place of any direct note to you. She wrote about the middle of December, as follows:

"As Miss Thomson the missionary whom I supported of The Village Settlement work in India has returned, will you kindly notify Miss Wilder that I do not care to support another missionary in her place, as it would entail several years of preparation, and Miss Thomson's term had almost expired. A friend of Miss Wilder's wrote to me intimating that Miss Wilder proposed this plan, so I think she had better be informed of my intentions on the subject at your earliest convenience".

On the basis of what you wrote about your father's generous proposal, however, the Board agreed at its last meeting to send out to the Village Settlement another worker, and authorized me to write to Mrs. L.M.V. Ravens of the Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill., who has been appointed a missionary, suggesting her acceptance of a place in the Settlement. I think she would be an efficient and congenial worker. I have advised her to write to you, but it might be well if you could drop her a letter, that would help her to discern her duty. Her address is, 454 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

I have not had any word from Miss Wilder from Europe since the letter in which she gave the date of her expected departure for India. There would have been time before this to have heard from her by mail, in case she changed her plan and did not go, so that I suspect she must have gone, even if her departure was delayed for a few days.

Miss M. J. Thomson, p. 2.

With reference to your resignation, I would say that the Board is always very loath to lose good workers, and it would desire to do anything possible to strengthen the likelihood of your return to India. Perhaps we had better just let matters remain for a little while, as at present, with the understanding that if a few more months should indicate that you would probably be detained here indefinitely, the Board might then discontinue in its published statements that you were a member of the Village Settlement, with the expectation, however, that if the way should ever open to return, the Board would be desirous of taking the matter up.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Very sincerely yours,

Jan. 19, 1904.

M.

Miss Belle Graham,

Kololi, Bombay Presidency,

India.

My dear Miss Graham:

We have received from Mr. Edward B. Sturgis of Scranton, Pa. the following letter accompanying his remittance for the support for December and January, of the 200 orphans whom he is maintaining in connection with our Missions in India:

"May I ask you to have the proper clerk or secretary procure within the next two months a roll of my children as they stood January 1, 1904 (at the different stations) with the number of conversions among them? There have been many changes, I know, since I started, from death, desertion, etc. and before assuming the task (which is quite heavy with my other obligations) for any extended term, I would like to know just what I am doing. I have had many letters, few of which to my regret I have had time to answer, or even to tabulate and compare, but should I go on, I want to keep in closer personal touch with the young people and their guardians than I have done thus far. I shall not in any event stop suddenly so as to leave the children on your hands without ample notice".

In making a report to Mr. Sturgis in June 1902 regarding his orphans, I told him that the following were at that time under your care and assigned to his support:

Tani Satava	6
Girra Nama	10
Sonu Daji	10
Tanu Limbari	11
Tanu Vithu	8
Saraya Lapu	6
Tara Decta	8
Sandhari Maltu	9
Rama Gutappa	9 1/2
Chima Gutappa	11
Coyind Rama	7
Anidu Baloba	8
Charadia Baloba	7
Tacka Sapu	11

Miss B. Graham/p.2.

Shiva Bapu	9
Dnyanu Kushappa	8
Arzuna Nama	6
Bala Daji	8
Krishna Limbari	8
Dudha Vitku	6
Dadu Deoba	11
Nursu Babaji	7
Hannema Kundlik	9
Ras Auba	10
David Auba	8

Will you kindly let us know at once the facts regarding Mr. Sturgis' orphans for which he asks, and as we are having other inquiries from time to time, we shall be very much obliged if you could let us have a list of all the special orphan children under your care, who need to be provided for by Famine Relief Funds, including in your report, the name, age, and sex and the individual to whom assigned for support.

There have doubtless been many changes among the orphans. Some will have gone and probably other new ones will have been added. In many cases, I presume there will have been substitutions, so as to keep the list of Mr. Sturgis or other supporters, filled. What we want is a complete record that will enable us to deal satisfactorily with all the donors here, when they make inquiries of us or when any one have been giving through us, and not directly to you, need to be followed up and held.

We have, of course, here a great list of the Kodoli children, but it keeps changing and we feel the importance of keeping this matter in hand so as to be able to provide thoroughly for all these children, many of whose supporters will be dropping out as time goes on.

I am glad to get copies of the printed letters about the "Brownies" and I appreciated your little note of Nov. 21st. That an immense work you and your father have laid upon you; I think

Miss B. Drehan, p.m.

of you often and rejoice that God gives you the strength and
the heart and the wisdom for it all.

With warm regards to you both, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Jan. 19, 1904.

M.

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Mrs. A. S. Wilson,
Kelhapur, Bombay Presidency,
India.

My dear Mrs. Wilson:

We have received from Mr. Edward B. Sturgis of Scranton, Pa. the following letter accompanying his remittance for the support for December and January, of the 200 orphans whom he is maintaining in connection with our Missions in India:

"May I ask you to have the proper clerk or secretary procure within the next two months a roll of my children as they stood January 1, 1904 (at the different stations) with the number of conversions among them? There have been many changes, I know, since I started, from death, desertion, etc. and before assuming the task (which is quite heavy with my other obligations) for any extended term, I would like to know just what I am doing. I have had many letters, few of which to my regret I have had time to answer, or even to tabulate and compare; but should I go on, I want to keep in closer personal touch with the young people and their guardians than I have done thus far. I shall not in any event stop suddenly so as to leave the children on your hands without ample notice".

In making a report to Mr. Sturgis in June 1902, I was able to give him the names of 150 of his children. I did not have any list, however, of the orphans under your care, among whom were forty supported by Mr. Sturgis. Can you not send us such a list, embracing in each the name, age and sex of each child, together with the name of the individual understood to be supporting the child? I believe you would full information about Mr. Sturgis' children directly to him, but it is very important that we should have here such a full report as I have intimated. If you have sent your children elsewhere or taken on more from some other station, won't you please let us know that also?

With kind regards to Dr. Wilson and yourself, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Jan. 19, 1904.

M.

Mrs. J. M. Goheen,

Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency,

India.

My dear Mrs. Goheen:

We have received from Mr. Edward B. Sturgis of Scranton, Pa. the following letter accompanying his remittance for the support for December and January, of the 200 orphans whom he is maintaining in connection with our Missions in India:

"May I ask you to have the proper clerk or secretary procure within the next two months a roll of my children as they stood January 1, 1904 (at the different stations) with the number of conversions among them? There have been many changes, I know, since I started from death, desertion, etc. and before assuming the task (which is quite heavy with my other obligations) for any extended term, I would like to know just what I am doing. I have had many letters, few of which to my regret I have had time to answer, or even to tabulate and compare, but should I go on, I want to keep in closer personal touch with the young people and their guardians than I have done thus far. I shall not in any event stop suddenly so as to leave the children on your hands without ample notice".

In making a report to Mr. Sturgis in June 1902, regarding his orphans, I told him that the following were at that time under your care and assigned to his support:

Sati Babaji	9
Beize Kushapa	10
Hira Anapa	6
Radhi Karvekas	8
You Gangapa	6
Nahadhi Gangapa	4
Saraji Gangapa	4
Chandra Sambhu	8
Mangula Subhama	7
Hira Subhama	5
Sati Dondi	8
Kamali Dhoudi	11
Tani Durgapa	4
Tani Ravaji	8
Lurli Manaku	8
Barlaki Mobra	13
Tani Balharam	4
Napani Koyapa	7

Mrs. J.M. Gibson, p.8.

Krishni Dowlat	7
Sundard Dedu	6
Jana Satoba	6
Sandari Laklula	9
Aku Dedu	6
Ruth Chanapa	4
Tayani Rama	7
Seta Rama	5
Barli Savala	5
Aku Savala	5
Gangu Pandu	5
Lingu Panda	6

Will you kindly let us know at once the facts regarding Mr. Sturgis' orphans for which he asks, and as we are having other inquiries from time to time, we shall be very much obliged if you will let us have a list of all the special orphans under your care, who need to be provided for by Famine Relief Funds, including in your report the name, age and sex, and the individual to whom assigned for support.

There have doubtless been many changes among the orphans. Some will have gone and probably other new ones will have been added. In many cases, I presume there will have been substitutions, so as to keep the list of Mr. Sturgis or other supporters, filled. What we want is a complete record that will enable us to deal satisfactorily with all the donors here, when they make inquiries of us or when any who have been giving through us and not directly to you, need to be followed up and held.

In addition to the thirty girls reported to Mr. Sturgis as under your care, I reported five under Miss Patton, as follows:

Baiza Kamaji	9
Malati Sakoba	11
Shabi Chandoba	9
Venn Karvekas	4
Chandri Soma	5

Will you kindly see that a report is made on these also and ask Miss Patton to furnish such a full report as we have asked from you? I presume your report and hers will include all the orphans in Kohlapur.

Mrs. J. N. Gohsen, p. 3.

I hope that you and Mr. Gohsen are both well. I am looking forward with interest to the reading of the reports for the past year, which came in some little time ago. The Minutes of the Mission meeting arrived yesterday.

With kind regards to Mr. Gohsen and yourself.

Very cordially yours,

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February 5th, 1904.

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The Rev. John Jolly,
Sangli,
Bombay, Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Jolly:-

I enclose herewith to you, as Secretary of the Sangli Station, a copy of a long letter to the Mission in reply to the Minutes of the Annual Meeting. You will find in it a full reply I think to your two good letters of December 18th and 24th.

The cablegram from Sangli, reading "Bagesus, Rasabais, Dadajos" has been received. Your letters, however, already contained an adequate report of the situation.

After all that I have written in the letter to the Mission, I think you will be glad if I do not write you now a long personal letter. Indeed, I have had various personal letters in mind in writing to the Mission.

I have been looking lately over good old Thomas Fuller's "Good Thoughts for Bad Times." I wonder if you have read much of Thomas Fuller's? He has written a great deal that is racy and pungent. He has one meditation in this book entitled, "Storm, Steer On," of which I have had some copies made, and also of one or two others, and enclose one for you.

With kind regards to Mrs. Jolly and yourself.

Your sincere friend,

✓
February 5th, 1904.

The Rev. A. L. Wiley,
Ratangiri,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Wiley:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission, and am glad to take advantage of the opportunity which it presents of acknowledging your good letter of December 7th. With reference to the bungalow, I can only promise that the Finance Committee will do everything within its power to meet your needs when it makes out the appropriations for the new year.

I expect to go out to Gloversville within a week or two, and shall hope to see your many friends there.

With reference to the item of 300 Rupees in Class VIII, for repairs for the school house, I would say that I hope that item may be granted. It might legitimately, it seems to me, be included in Class VII, in the nature of repairs, rather than new property. That would insure your having it embodied in the appropriations, although it would make it also subject to the reduction that the Mission may make on its appropriations.

I have read with very much interest your Ratnagiri report, and indeed all the reports except Kodoli, which has been out of my office for a few days. I am glad you have Miss Jefferson back, and trust that the new year's work may be very joyful and fruitful.

With warm regards to Mrs. Wiley and yourself, I am,

Your sincere friend,

February 5 th, 1904.

✓
The Rev. W. H. Hannum ,
Vengurle,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Hannum:-

I enclose herewith a small volume of a letter to the Mission. I will only add a word of personal gratitude for all your helpful work, and of specific acknowledgment of your various letters, of November 25th, two, December 19th, November 3rd with enclosures, September 16th. I think that all the points needing attention have been answered in my letter to the Mission.

Mr. Hand says that the first edition of the Cable Code only allowed one book to a Mission, and that he is not able to supply any to individuals. but I will speak to him about having another edition printed, so that there may be a copy in each Station.

I wonder if you have ever seen a little book entitled "Thoughts," from the writings of R. W. Barbour? Barbour was Henry Drummond's most intimate friend, and this little book is a treasure. It was privately printed in Edinburgh at Christmas, 1899. I was there a few days after, and a copy was given to me by Mrs. Simpson, the wife of Professor Simpson of the University at Edinburgh, at whose house Professor Drummond stayed when in Glasgow for his meetings with the students. I think you will be interested in some of these "Thoughts," and I have had a copy made for you, which I enclose herewith.

With warm regards to Mrs. Hannum and yourself.

Your sincere friend,

February 5th, 1904.

The Rev. E. W. Simpson,
Kolhapur,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Simpson:-

Your good letter of December 31st, in behalf of the Station, was received this week, and I have also just read the full Kolhapur Station report, which evidently you put together, and in which there are many bits of your handwriting. I want to thank you for both the letter and the report. You will see in the letter to the Mission which goes by this mail, a reference to your letter of October 30th to Mr. Hand, and also a reply to the Mission's action with reference to the question of salaries of unmarried men and unmarried women physicians. I think there are one or two points of misconception in your letter to Mr. Hand. You speak, for example, of the fact that the outfit allowance for a single man has been much reduced for your field. I think that must be a mistake, as the outfit allowance for all the missionaries is the same, and has been the same for many years; and the action of three years ago relating to single men's salaries did not affect at all their outfit allowance. You speak, also, of not knowing what your salary was to be until you reached the field. If that was the fact, there must have been some oversight, as it is customary to furnish every new missionary with a printed statement embodying the various points of information, and among them the amount of his salary.

I want to emphasize what you will find in the Mission letter, with general reference to the principle of the Board in the matter. You will see that the action of the Board increases your salary to \$600. Will you kindly let me know whether you find this inadequate? and in doing so, would you be willing to be as specific as possible, not speaking in merely general terms, but dealing actually with facts, that will help the Board to see precisely what the facts

Mr. Simpson, 2.

are?

I hope you are beginning to feel a real sense of liberty in the use of the language, and I trust that your power in its use may rapidly increase, and that Marathi may soon be as pleasant and familiar a speech as your own mother tongue.

I wonder if you have ever seen a little book entitled "Thoughts", from the writings of R. W. Barbour? Barbour was Henry Drummond's most intimate friend, and this little book is a treasure. It was privately printed in Edinburgh at Christmas, 1899. I was there a few days after, and a copy was given to me by Mrs. Simpson, the wife of Professor Simpson of the University at Edinburgh, at whose house Professor Drummond stayed when in Glasgow for his meetings with the students. I think you will be interested in some of these "Thoughts," and I have had a copy made for you, which I enclose herewith.

I think I loaned you before you went out, a copy of Murdock's Missionary Manual, which you looked over and returned. Whether I did or not, I hope you have a copy for your own. I was up at Hartford this week, speaking for the students there, and I had occasion to read some extracts from the book to them, and was impressed more than ever with its value and inspiration. I hope you have a copy of it, and that you often read it. There is a great wealth of invaluable missionary experiences there, which one ought to have near at hand to look at often, and let it fully soak in.

It will be a pleasure often to hear from you, both about personal questions and about your work, and with warm regards, I am,

Your sincere friend,

February 5th, 1904.

The Rev. J. P. Graham,
Kodoli, Kolhapur,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Graham:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission, but would send with it just a word of personal greeting, seizing the opportunity to thank you for your good letter, acknowledged in my letter to the Mission, with reference to the Belgaum question.

I hope that you and your daughter are both very well, and that the work is going forward encouragingly.

I wonder if you have ever seen a little book entitled "Thoughts," from the writings of R. W. Barbour? Barbour was Henry Drummond's most intimate friend, and this little book is a treasure. It was privately printed in Edinburgh at Christmas, 1890. I was there a few days after, and a copy was given to me by Mrs. Simpson, the wife of Professor Simpson of the University at Edinburgh, at whose house Professor Drummond stayed when in Glasgow for his meetings with the students. I think you will be interested in some of these "Thoughts," and I have had a copy made for you, which I enclose herewith.

With warm regards to your daughter and yourself.

Your sincere friend,

February 5th, 1904.

To the Western India Mission.

My Dear Friends:-

I have pleasure in acknowledging in behalf of the Board, the Receipts of the Minutes of the 51st Annual Meeting, and all the accompanying reports. The Minutes were received just too late to be presented at the Board meeting on January 18th, and they were laid, accordingly, before the next meeting, held this week. I think that all the matters calling for the consideration of the Board, and so clearly enumerated by Mr. Hannum, have been presented and acted upon. As last year, and the year ^{before}, I feel it a pleasant duty to thank the Secretary of the Mission for the most neat and attractive form in which the Minutes and the reports have been presented. One of the other Secretaries here, looking over the Minutes, expressed his envy at me in having the privilege of laying before the Board business so attractively presented as that which has come from the Western India Mission.

A letter from the field has indicated that you have long ago received the telegram communicating the Board's action with reference to self-government. Mr. Hannum sent me at once from the Mission Meeting, the correspondence on that subject, namely, the majority and minority reports of the Committee, the formal action of the Mission, a long paper prepared by Mr. Hannum entitled "Should the American Mission Assume self-governance?" a long statement by Mr. Cochran supporting the minority report, and some weeks later, a letter from Dr. Irwin on the same subject. As it was clear that these papers gave the Board all the information that the Mission felt it would need, and as a cable answer was requested, in order that the London Missionary Society's missionaries might not be kept unduly in suspense, the whole question was laid before the Board at once without waiting for the full Mission Minutes, and, as I have stated, its answer was sent by cable.

Western India Mission, 2.

The full action of the Board was as follows:

It was voted that it would be impossible for the Board to accept the generous offer of the London Missionary Society to transfer to it the Society's station at Belgaum, considered by the Board on January 19th, and referred by it to the West India Mission, on the conditions specified by the Mission in its reply as necessary to be met before the Mission could approve the Board's acceptance of the work at Belgaum. The Secretary was instructed to communicate this decision to the London Missionary Society, with an expression of the Board's appreciation of the generous offer of the Society and the spirit in which it had been made.

I should have written about this at once, but was expecting by any mail the full Minutes of the Mission, and intending to incorporate the action of the Board on the subject in a letter in reply to the Mission Minutes.

I think there is little to be said beyond the simple statement of the Board Minute. The argument in favor of assuming Belgaum was very strong, and the proposal was most attractive, but the Board did not feel that it could, in justice to other Missions, or to the existing Stations in the Western India Mission which have so long and so earnestly pled for more man and more adequate support, undertake this new Station when the condition on which alone the Mission felt it could be justifiably undertaken was so specifically bound the Board to send considerable reinforcements of men and to make considerable extra appropriations in order that the new work might be assumed. If the Board were in possession of unlimited resources it would have eagerly accepted the generous proposal of the London Missionary Society; but with inadequate resources the Board felt that there were other claims entitled to precedence over Belgaum.

In addition to cabling the Board's decision to you, it was of course communicated to Dr. Thompson, Secretary of the London Missionary Society, and I have just received the following letter from him in reply:

Your letter of January 2, has reached me safely, and I need scarcely say has brought me great disappointment. From what I had learnt of the feelings of your missionaries in the West Indian districts through our friends in Belgaum, I had been led to hope that your Board would have been able to take over the Belgaum district from us. Yet, disappointed as I am at your decision, I cannot pretend to be greatly surprised, for it seems to me that every great Society has its hands full with the claims of the work it is already doing and with the opportunities of extension into as yet unreach-

Western India Mission, 5.

districts, that it is almost impossible to expect them to take over any portion of the field of another Society, unless very strong and special reasons exist for such a re-arrangement of work as makes such a transfer advisable. We have now to consider afresh the question of the future of our Belgian Mission. I intend to propose to our Committee that we reconsider our decision about it, and see if it cannot reinforce instead of giving up. Whether our Committee will agree with me is quite another matter. The financial stress continues and the demands of our work in every direction grow. Consolidation and concentration seem urgently necessary if work is to be well done. Yet I feel that, as our Master lays the burden upon us, we ought not to flinch or run away from it. Doubtless in His own time and way He will provide the means if He intends us to carry on the work.

Thanking you for the very kindly terms in which the decision of your Board is conveyed, and with all fraternal wishes for the progress of the work, I remain,

You will long before this, have welcomed Miss Sybel Brown, whose appointment was at once made by the Board on receipt of the cablegram from the Mission indicating its approval. We have confidence that Miss Brown will prove an efficient member of the Mission, and trust that her work may be greatly blessed in training the children of the Mission for lives of self-supporting industry and usefulness.

A number of actions of the Board in reply to a request of the Mission need, I think, no explanatory comment:

A special appropriation of 100 Rupees was made at the request of the Western India Mission, for temporary house accommodation for Dr. and Mrs. Williams at Miraj.

The request of the Western India Mission for authorization to use for the balance of the current fiscal year, gifts and receipts at Vengurla for the work there, and also excess receipts at Sangli for the work in the Sangli Industrial School and for the Boarding School at Sangli, was granted.

In reply to the request of the Western India Mission that the Board grant the sum of Rupees 5000, as a working capital to be used for the Sangli Boys' School, it was voted to authorize the Mission to retain that amount from the Bamine Funds in the hands of the Mission, and a report to be made to the Board at the close of the next fiscal year as to the use of the money, and the conditions of the capital account. The action of the Mission in transferring to the Treasurer of the Board the unused portion of the Bamine Funds remaining on the field, was approved.

An expenditure of Rupees 102, 5 Annas in Class VII, of the Sangli Station, Western India Mission, was approved, the same to be charged against Adjustment account.

A request of the Western India Mission for an appropriation of Rs. 1200 - 15 - 7, from funds received on the field, and turned over to the Board at the close of the last fiscal year, for expenditures incurred on account of an oil engine and fittings for the Industrial Shop at Sangli for

Western India Mission, 4.

which these funds had been raised, was granted, and the amount was charged against Adjustment Account.

Of Miss Thomson's safe arrival at home you of course have heard. Her return to India is uncertain. Her father, however, offers to support a substitute in her place in the Village Settlement.

We have just received a letter from Wilder from Copenhagen, which was the first word received from her since a letter some weeks ago, stating that she and her Mother were just about to sail from Marseilles. She speaks of feeling the wisdom of the alteration in her plans in view of her health, which she realizes made it unwise for her to return to India at the time she planned. Mrs. Wilder, she says, is pretty well, but in need of increasing love and care as the months go by.

It is gratifying to the Board to observe the care which the Mission provides for the language examination. It was pleasant to see the long list of new missionaries who had successfully passed.

I was interested to read the paragraph in the Minutes with reference to the unfavorable report of the Committee on School for Languages. At the last meeting of the Missionaries' Conference of Missions Boards, Dr. Sargent read a paper advocating such co-operation between Missions. I shall call his attention to the judgment of the Mission's Committee as indicating the difficulties that some times are found in the way of a plan otherwise so desirable.

The Mission having deferred action on the interesting plan to promote the spirit of saving among the native Christians, it did not seem necessary today that matter before the Board, and it was presented to the Executive Council of the Board; the general judgment supported the retention of the Mission in the matter. There is a provision in the Manual which sprang from the experience of the Board, discouraging Missions or individuals from going in the capacity of bankers for native Christians. You will find it in Paragraph Section 64, of the Interpretations and Amendments on the Manual. What the

Western India Mission, 5.

Mission has in mind, Dr. Brown tells me, is not in existence in Bangkok, but it is there wholly in the hands of the natives, and has been in their hands from the beginning, and was not founded by the missionaries and by them handled for a while, as is contemplated by the Western India Mission, and then handed over to the native Christians. In case no such arrangement is feasible at present in the Western India Mission, would it not be possible for the Postal Savings Banks to do the whole work, the Mission using its influence morally to encourage the use of the Postal Savings Bank? It might be well to correspond with the missionaries in Bangkok, and get the advantage of their experience and counsel.

The charge of Rupees 71, for Miss Seiler's pundit, sanctioned by the Mission subject to approval, has been approved.

Various suggestions of the Mission with reference to the Statistical Blanks will all be kept in mind. They will be copied out and laid aside with similar suggestions from our Missions for consideration of the next revision of Blanks.

The judgment of the Mission with reference to the importance of enlarging the Christian literature in Marathi, together with the definite suggestion of Mr. Seiler's ability to assist, and I quote the following from the Minutes of the Board:

The Western India Mission was authorized, if it deemed it desirable and found itself able to do so within its appropriations, to provide some remuneration for translation work of the Rev. G. W. Seiler, formerly of the Mission now living in America, but the Board was unable to make any special appropriation for this purpose.

The Board did not feel that it would be right to subtract from the appropriations of our other Missions, a sum to be devoted to the provision of Christian literature in Marathi for the Western India Mission. It felt that this need should be provided for by the Mission out of the amounts that the Board may be able to furnish the Mission for its work. The Board will grant the fullest appropriations possible for the Mission for the coming year, and trusts that this amount may be adequate to enable the Mission to care for its work, and

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provide for some of the publishing specified in the report of the Committee on Christian Vernacular Literature, and if the Mission deems wise for some remuneration to Mr. Sailer for work that he may do.

Mr. Hand was much pleased with the Mission's expression of satisfaction with the new Telegraphic Code, and in the evidence of the Mission's approval of it contained in your adoption of it as the telegraphic code of the Mission.

Much satisfaction is expressed in the sensible basis on which the Mission has made out its estimates for the coming year. I think you need not fear that there will be any misunderstanding of the Mission's position or needs. And I am sure that its restrained principle of making out the estimates will both have a good effect on the Finance Committee, and simplify the difficulties of adjusting the appropriations to the needs of the work on the field.

The amendment to Rule 105 adopted by the Mission, has also been noted with satisfaction.

There has been a similar feeling of approval of the Mission's decision not to hold two regular meetings of the Mission each year. Indeed, the feeling has been expressed that the Western India Mission might be in danger of unduly prolonging its one Mission Meeting. This year it continued more than three weeks of the best working season of the year. Is there no way in which the Mission Meetings might be abbreviated and perhaps held at a different season? Some of the Missions in spite of the obvious inconveniences of it, hold their Mission Meetings in the summer time so as to avoid breaking in on the good fertilizing weather. And I think there is no Mission whose Mission Meetings are prolonged beyond a fortnight save the Western India Mission. Indeed, most of the Missions, even greater Missions like the West Shanghai, Canton and West Persia Missions, will transact all their business within a week. I would venture to suggest to the Mission whether there is not a risk of your over-plicating the business that needs to be transacted. Safeguards and checks of one sort and another are well; but how many of them are desirable depends

Western India Mission, 7.

upon the fruitfulness of the results to be obtained by them. And I have been instructed to suggest to the Mission the wisdom of their considering whether the meetings might not be shortened without any sacrifice of efficiency? and whether it might not be possible to hold them in connection with the summer intermission? I know the difficulties of this last point, in view of the fact that the Mission does not get together at that time; but I raise the inquiry as instructed.

The judicious and helpful action of the Mission with reference to the Board's ownership of heavy furniture has been considered, and will be filed with similar information that is coming in from various fields. It is not felt at present that it would be well for the Board to adopt the new plan proposed, although it is felt that it may be deemed expedient to adopt it in the future.

Satisfaction was expressed also with the careful consideration by the Mission of the question of the policy of the Boys' Boarding School and the industrial work at Sangli. I have reported above the action of the board with reference to the working capital. This authorization will reduce the amount of famine funds to be turned over by the Mission to the Board's Treasury. Inasmuch as this action of the Mission on this point will locate all the funds available for the support of famine orphans in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board in New York, you will recall the authorization which has been given you of drawing against Mr. Hand at the rate of fifteen dollars per annum for each child for the various orphan children whom you have been authorized to support at the expense of the famine fund in the Treasurer's hands. This famine fund amounts now to a considerable sum, and I judge from some of the letters that come that in some of the Stations at least, fifteen dollars is not enough found an inadequate sum. It might be well in case you think best, for the Mission through its proper Committee, to consider how much will be needed for each Station per annum from the famine funds here for the support of the children outside the appropriations and not supported by funds

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otherwise coming to you. If you would prefer to have Mr. Hand forward to each Station from the famine funds the amount necessary, instead of leaving each Station to draw on him as previously authorized, that could be done.

There is great hope that the industrial work throughout the Mission may become of increasing efficiency, and that all the children, both famine orphans and others needing the Mission's care, may be schooled under the Mission's influence into the power of respectable self-support and into characters of independence.

The earnest appeal of the Mission for sixteen men and other reinforcements will be sympathetically considered in connection with the assignment of new missionaries for the new year. I have not been able to get track of Miss Sharpe for some time, and so am writing to her in care of the headquarters of her Society in England, telling her of the Mission's invitation, and of the Board's readiness to take up the matter with her. Miss Denny, whose name is mentioned for Adoli, will not I think be able to go out at present. The physicians have thus far declined to sanction her appointment on health grounds.

With reference to the question of salaries of unmarried men and of unmarried lady physicians, I would report the following action of the Board:

In reply to the suggestion of the Western India Mission with reference to the salaries of single men and of women physicians, it was voted that the Board was not prepared with its present light to provide for women physicians a salary two-thirds that of married missionaries, and that it would be glad if the Mission would make fair trial of the arrangement in the matter of single men, proposed by the Board on December 21st, 1903.

The particular case of Mr. Simpson had come before the Board at an earlier meeting, on the basis of a very sensible letter from Mr. Simpson to Mr. Hand, and the following action was taken:

A communication from the Rev. E. W. Simpson of the West India Mission, was presented, and it was voted, in case the West India Mission should approve, to apply to the salaries of single men in the West India Mission, the same rule adopted in the case of the Punjab Mission.

I would quote for your information the previous action of the Board in the case of the Punjab Mission:

Western India Mission, 9.

In the case of the Punjab and the Syria Missions, further trial be made of the reduced allowance, with this exception, that a single man's salary be one-half that of a married man when living in an institution or boarding with some missionary family, otherwise, that it be \$600. in India, and in Syria - \$615. in Beirut, and \$300. in the other Stations.

I would only add that the Board holds firmly of course by the Principle of providing a comfortable support. There are no sacred fractions, either halves or two-thirds in the view of the Board. Its only desire is to supply so far as is in its power what is needed for a simple comfortable support; and if actual experience proves that the present provision is insufficient, the Board will be cordially ready to re-open the question.

The desire of the Mission with reference to the appropriations for the Village Settlement was not altogether clear here. Those appropriations are already made separate from the appropriations for the other Stations, and they do no damage to the appropriations of the other Stations in any consideration of the estimates and appropriations for Western India here. So far as the Mission on the field is concerned, it is at liberty to think of the appropriations for the Village Settlement as distinct from those of the rest of the Mission. In the mind of the Board it is a work in one field, however, and a work of one Mission, but not of two. But this thought about it produces not prejudice whatever to the Mission or the amount of its grants.

No information whatever has accompanied the Minutes with reference to the request for authority to use 2500 Rupees from the famine funds in the hands of the Treasurer in New York for galvanized iron sheds and other necessary regulations during plague times. Are these sheds and other provision for the famine orphans? It is not felt that it would be legitimate to use from the famine funds money for general plague purposes unless intended to provide for famine sufferers or to care for famine orphans. The Board is desirous of course of doing everything in its power to meet the Mission's necessities; but in this particular instance, in the absence of further information, it did not feel that it could make the appropriation requested.

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Some time ago Mr. W. B. Sturgis, of Scranton, in sending a remittance for the support of two hundred orphans whom he is supporting in the three Missions, wrote as follows:

"May I ask you to have the proper clerk or secretary procure for me within the next two months, a roll of my children as they stood January 1, 1904 (at the different stations) with the number of conversions among them?

"There have been many changes I know since I started, from death, desertion, etc., and before assuming the task (which is quite heavy with my other obligations) for any extended term, I would like to know just what I am doing. I have had many letters, few of which, to my regret, I have had time to answer, or even to tabulate and compare; but should I go on, I want to keep in closer personal touch with the young people and their guardians than I have done thus far. I shall not in any event stop suddenly, so as to leave the children on your hands without ample notice."

I have written on this point to each of the missionaries under whose care any of Mr. Sturgis's orphans are, asking them for the information which he desires, and also for a list of all the orphans brought up to date, with the age, sex, and name of supporter indicated, so that future confusion may be avoided, and this matter may be kept well in hand so as to secure the continued support of all the orphans for whom we are responsible.

You will have learned long before this, from the Church papers with regret, I know, of the death of Dr. Wells, for nineteen years President of the Board, and a member of the Board and of its predecessor, the Executive Committee, for nearly fifty years. He was a man of most simple heart, with a vital and unflinching interest in the work; whose snow-white head has been a sort of crown of glory before the Board's eyes for all these years. He died while making a pastoral call in Brooklyn, holding the love and confidence of all men, and he left behind him a memory of kindness and gentleness, and of a sincere, godly life.

The Board has elected as his successor, the Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor of the University Place Church in New York. Dr. Alexander has been for nineteen years a member of the Board, and is recognized as one of the most devoted, high-principled men in the Church. This last Summer he went at his own expense to Brazil, to visit the Missions there, and to attend the

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Tri-ennial Meeting of the Synod of Brazil. He is one of the most intelligent and sympathetic ministers of the Church in his relations to the foreign work and the Board is confident that his services as President will be a great advantage to the cause. During the presidency of his predecessor, Dr. Wells, the receipts of the Board increased from \$695,122,.70 to \$1,049,840. The number of American missionaries from 475 to 830; the number of native workers from 997 to 1998; the number of communicant members of native Churches from 15,879 to 46,540. Let us pray for an even greater increase!

The Bureau of Missions of New York City, has just issued a little pamphlet, containing a Directory of the Foreign Missionary Societies of United States and Canada, with a table of statistics of the Protestant Missionary Societies of the world, and some accompanying notes. The representation is not altogether reassuring to us. It appears from the tables that our Board stands second in the number of missionaries, surpassed only by the Church Missionary Society. In income our Board stands third, the Church Missionary Society and the Methodist Board preceding it. In number of converts our Board stands eleventh, in number of native workers tenth, and in number of schools eighth. In medical work it is far in advance of all other organizations. In other words, with more missionaries than any other Society save one, and a larger income than any other save two, we come after all the other great Societies and a number of smaller Societies in the number of native workers and converts. I wonder whether there is not some relation between these two facts. Are we not in danger of ignoring the one aspect of the work which is vitally important? The Church Missionary Society has four times as many native workers as we have. The London Missionary Society three times. The Methodist Church two and one-half times. The American Board two times; and the American Baptist Missionary Union and the Wesleyan Methodist Society a little less than two times, while the United Free Church of Scotland, with only about half as many missionaries as we have, has two hundred more schools and seven hundred more native

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workers. Of course the various Missions of our Church vary greatly. In some of them there are few native workers, and in others a good supply. In some others no medical work, and in others, especially in China and Persia, where it is particularly urgent, there is a large medical work. But I wonder whether it is not true that we ought to devote a great deal more attention to raising up a larger and better class of native workers? Whether there is not a risk that the immense calls for new missionaries that are coming from some fields may not conceal a even greater importance of training up native workers. I remember when the pressing appeals were coming from India a year ago for new missionaries, one of the ablest and most devoted of the missionaries raised the question as to whether there wasn't a danger lest the Mission should issue such appeals as the easiest way to deal with its great responsibilities, when the Divine plan would be for the Mission to pursue the harder but more lasting method, of raising up native workers who would have the Spirit of God, and who would be trained for work among their own people far more economical, and with proper supervision, far more effective than could ever be done by foreign agents. I think it is a question worthy of our grave consideration, as to whether our work is developing with as wise and proportionate adjustment of its various parts as the facts which I have noted indicate in the case of some missionary organizations.

All this is no meant to conflict at all with the urgent importance of the continued insistence on principles of self-support. Many of the native workers who ought to be developed ought to be self-supporting; but there is room also for the wise employment of properly qualified native agents who are doing distinctively missionary work under adequate missionary supervision.

Dr. Heston has written asking whether it would not be feasible for her to be transferred from the Settlement to the regular basis of the Mission. It is a very sensible and kindly letter that Dr. Heston has written, in which she guards against the idea that there is any personal disagreement in the Settlement; but expresses her judgment that it would be better for her to be rela-

Western India Mission, 15.

ted to the Mission on the regular basis. The question has been considered here but it did not seem that it could be settled without some correspondence with the Mission. To what work would the Mission assign Dr. Heston if she were transferred from the Settlement? Would it be necessary then to send someone else to the Settlement? or would the Settlement work be carried on without a physician? I do not think that the Board is able at the present time to send another woman doctor to the Western India Mission. The transfer of Dr. Heston would ~~mean~~ amount to that, unless it is felt by the Mission and the Settlement that no doctor is specially needed for their work.

You will have received I think at the beginning of the year, a communication from the General Assembly's Committee on Evangelistic work, with reference to special effort in that direction. Many of the Missions have entered this year with the purpose and expectation of making it a year of special evangelistic activity, with the expectation and hope of gathering in as a result of the year's work, large numbers of Christian believers. Would we not be justified in looking forward to this year as a year of reaping after the long sowing of the years that have preceded it? Side by side with the reaping, sowing for future harvests can go on, and both such sowing and reaping that furnish the best atmosphere in which to train and nourish the believers who have already been gathered in, and who are degenerating, or at least are stationary unless they become also not merely a field for missionary cultivation and concern, but also a force for further evangelization.

It is too soon yet of course to foretell what the financial condition of the Board will be at the close of the year. We hope it will be favorable, and that the appropriations for the new year may be increased. But, as I have written before, I think it is wisest to proceed on the assumption of less rather than more. We shall easily be able to adjust ourselves to using more, while if our plans have been made on too liberal a scale, it is difficult for us to adjust ourselves to receiving less. But more or less, we have the infinite

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power with us, and may rejoice in the spirit of the words in the marginal reading in one of the psalms, - "My heart overfloweth with a goodly matter: I speak; my work is for a King."

With warm regards to all.

Your sincere friend,

✓
 , Feb. 20th, 1904.

Miss Mary J. Thomson,

Elora, Ontario, Canada.

My dear Miss Thomson:

Your good letters of January 19th and February 3rd have been received. I have written to Miss Emerson in reply to a good letter from her, but have not yet heard from her in reply. I have also written to Miss Strong, with reference to Mrs. Havens and Miss Emerson and Miss Strong writes very warmly of both of them. She says she thinks for educational work, Miss Emerson is the better qualified of the two, but for evangelistic work, such as she assumes to be the work of the Settlement, she should think Mrs. Havens ought to be the more efficient. She says she is doing admirable work in Chicago, and she is a woman who wins love.

I have written to Mrs. Havens that we were corresponding with Miss Emerson and that if it seemed best to appoint Miss Emerson to the Settlement, we should transfer Mrs. Havens to some other work.

I hope that you are very well, and that your father is well.

I have a good letter from Miss Wilder, written in Copenhagen on 17th, very interesting. Her continuance in Europe with her mother. She says that she cannot now see when she will be able to go out to Iowa.

Very cordially yours,

E. W. H.

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Feb. 28, 1904.

M.

Miss Grace E. Wilder

Missions Hotel,

Copenhagen, Denmark.

My dear Miss Wilder:

I was not surprised to get your letter, expressing your disappointment in not being able to go on to India. I think you have done wisely in not running undue and unnecessary risks, although I am sorry that you and your mother have been disappointed in your plans and that the friends in India who will have been looking for you, have also been disappointed.

Everything seems to be going well out on the field and there is a good prospect that we shall be able to send an admirable woman to succeed Miss Thomson in the Settlement. Miss Thomson and Miss Giles have suggested a Miss Emerson of New Haven, Conn. and we have also a Mrs. Havens of the Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill. of whom Miss Strong speaks in warmest praise.

I think your recommendation of Mr. Hadley's book as a good one to send to the missionaries is an admirable one. I wish we could get some one who would give us copies of this book and also of Booker Washington's "Up From Slavery", which we could send to every missionary on the field.

I do hope that you and your mother will both improve steadily in health, only I trust that you will not attempt to return to India until the doctors think it is wise that you should do so.

I am sending a copy of your letter to Mrs. Atterbury.

With warm regards to you and your mother, I am

Your sincere friend,

Robert S. ...

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

KOLHAPUR.

1904-1905.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. J. M. Gohsen,	\$ 1080.00
Rev. L. B. Tedford,	720.00
Rev. E. W. Simpson,	540.00
Miss M. E. Patton,	540.00
Miss F. G. Johnson,	540.00
	<u>3420.00</u>

\$ 3420.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

WIVES IN U. S.

Mrs. Tedford, (6 mos.) \$ 225.00

CHILDREN:

Mr. Gohsen, (2)	300.00
Mr. Tedford, (1)	100.00
	<u>400.00</u>

FREIGHT & TRAVEL:

Mrs. Tedford, 300.00

\$ 925.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

BIBLE WOMEN:

Two Bible Women, Rupees. 216.

ITINERATING:

Tent, 235.

OTHER WORK:

Books, 25.

Rs. 476.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:

School for Christian Girls.

Ten teachers,	1320.
Three Watchmen,	216.
Food, clothing, etc.	10844.
Books, etc.,	250.
	<u>12730.</u>

Pupils Fees,	188.	
Support of teacher,	75.	
Orphan funds,	8544.	8807.
		<u>8923.</u>
		8923.

Rs. 8923.

DAY SCHOOLS:

Four Boys' Schools.

Expenses, 851.

Two Girls' Schools.

Expenses, 392.

1443.

Receipts on field,

105.

1338. 1338.

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CLASS V. CONTINUED.		Rupees.
BROUGHT FORWARD -		5261.
OTHER SCHOOLS:		
Reading Schools, two,		144.
		Rs. 5405.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.		
RENT:	Somavar School,	36.
TAXES:	Dwellings, land,	51.
	Water,	24.
	School,	6.
	Herals,	2.
		<u>65.</u>
REPAIRS:	Dwellings & other buildings,	734.
ATTENDANTS:	Sanitarium,	84.
		<u>917.</u>
	Receipts on field,	84.
		<u>833.</u>
		Rs. 833.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.		
MISSION MEETINGS:	Travel,	50.
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:		60.
PERSONAL TEACHERS.	Mr. Simpson,	150.
	Miss Johnson,	150.
		<u>300.</u>
		Rs. 410.

SUMMARY FOR KOLHAPUR.

	GOLO.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	₹ 3420.00	
CLASS II.	925.00	
CLASS IV.		476.
CLASS V.		5405. ✓
CLASS VII.		833. ✓
CLASS IX.		410. ✓
TOTAL.	₹ 4345.00 ✓	7124. Rs.

SUMMARY FOR WESTERN INDIA MISSION.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
KOLHAPUR.	\$ 4345.00	7124.
MIRAJ.	7490.00	6053.
KODOLI.	2840.00	4581.
RATNAGIRI.	2700.00	4042.
SANGLI.	5655.00	6729.
VENGOLE.	2614.00	3444.
VILLAGE SETTLEMENT.	1200.00	1440.
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TOTAL.	\$ 26544.00	34215. Rupees.
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The grant to the Western India Mission for the year 1904-1905, is \$26,544.00 Gold, for Classes I and II, and Rupees 31,342.8 for the remaining Classes, excepting III and VIII. The foregoing estimates of the Mission are approved by the Board, so far as the Mission may find it possible to carry them out within the limit of the grant designated. The Board has been unable to make any appropriation for Class VIII. Any grants for new missionaries, if made, will be specially reported by the Treasurer of the Board.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MIRAJ.

1904-1905.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:

Dr. W. J. Wanless, (2 mos.)	\$ 180.00
Dr. A. S. Wilson, (11 mos.)	990.00
Rev. R. C. Richardson,	1080.00
Dr. J. B. Williamson,	1080.00
Miss E. A. Foster, (11 mos.)	495.00
Miss D. E. Patterson,	540.00
	<u>4365.00</u>

CHILDREN:

Dr. Wilson, (3)	300.00
Mr. Richardson, (1)	100.00
	<u>400.00</u>

\$ 4765.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:

Dr. W. J. Wanless, (9 mos.)	\$ 675.00
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CHILDREN:

Dr. Wanless, (1)	100.00
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TRAVEL AND FREIGHT:

Dr. Wanless,	600.00
Dr. A. S. Wilson,	1050.00
Miss Foster,	300.00
	<u>1950.00</u>

\$ 2725.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

BIBLE WOMEN:

One Bible Woman,	Rupees. 150.
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OTHER HELPERS:

One preacher,	240.
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ITINERATION:

Itinerating,	100.
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Rs. 490.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:

One Boys' School,	180.
One Girls' School,	126.
	<u>306.</u>

Rs. 306.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

ASSISTANTS:

Four assistants,	840.
Nurse and other helpers,	1056.
Students, Clerk, etc.,	1212.
	<u>3108.</u>

MEDICINES:

Hospital and Dispensary,	4111.
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CLASS VI. CONTINUED.		Rupees.
Brought forward -		7219.
OTHER EXPENSES:		
Taxes,		60.
Washing and repairs,		200.
Light and heating,		524.
Diet,		500.
Books and printing,		100.
Postage and stationery,		25.
Restored work,		85.
		<u>1294.</u>
Brought forward.		<u>7219.</u>
		8515.
Receipts on field,		<u>5000.</u>
		3515.

Rs. 3515.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.		
RENTS:		
	Boys' School,	48.
TAXES:		
	Land and buildings,	60.
REPAIRS:		
	Hospital and dwellings,	700.
	Deepening well,	<u>150.</u>
		850.
ATTENDANTS:		
	Hospital gardener,	72.

Rs. 1039.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.		
MISSION MEETINGS:		
	Travel,	100.
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:		80.
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:		125.
PERSONAL TEACHERS:		
	Mr. Richardson,	120.
	Dr. and Mrs. Williamson,	200.
	Miss Patterson,	<u>80.</u>
		400.

Rs. 705.

SUMMARY FOR MIRAJ.		
	GOLD.	RUPES.
CLASS I.	\$ 4765.00	
CLASS II.	2225.00	
CLASS IV.		490.
CLASS V.		508.
CLASS VI.		3515.
CLASS VII.		1039.
CLASS IX.		<u>705.</u>
TOTAL.	\$ 7240.00	6055. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR KODOLI.

1894-1905.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:			
	Rev. J. F. Graham,	720.00	
	Miss A. A. Brown,	540.00	
	Miss V. E. McArthur, M. D.,	540.00	
	Miss Belle Graham,	540.00	
		<u>2340.00</u>	\$2340.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

		Rupees.	
BIBLE WOMEN:		168.	
	Two Bible Women,		
OTHER HELPERS:		120.	
	One Preacher,		
ITINERATING:		200.	
	Expenses,		
OTHER WORK:		75.	
	Books,		Rs. 563.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:			
	Kodoli, Boys No. 1,	483.	
	Kodoli, Boys No. 2,	180.	
	Kodoli, Girls No. 1,	449.	
	Kodoli, Girls No. 2,	84.	
	Ayatavadi, Boys,	156.	
	Islamapur, Boys,	264.	
	Borepal, Boys,	60.	
	Thanapudi, Boys,	24.	
	Madapal, Boys,	216.	
	Hobapur, Girls,	48.	
		<u>1964.</u>	
	Receipts on Field,	1376.	
	Orphan fund,	588.	
OTHER SCHOOLS:		144.	
	Two Reading Classes,		Rs. 732.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

ASSISTANTS:		432.	
	Two assistants,	144.	
	Servants,	72.	
	Nurse,	48.	
	Clerk,	<u>696.</u>	
MEDICINES:		1776.	
	Medicines,		
EXPENSES:		40.	
	Lights & Heating,	73.	
	Water, and printing,	86.	
	Servants,	<u>199.</u>	Rs. 2671.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:		Rs/pees.	
	Kodoli schoolhouse,	30.	
	Borepal "	18.	
	Mandapal, "	<u>12.</u>	
		60.	
TAXES:	Dwellings and Hospital,	60.	
REPAIRS:	Dwellings, Hospital, etc.	500.	Rs. 420.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:			
	Travel,	40.	
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:			
	Postage, stationery, etc.,	55.	
PERSONAL TEACHERS:			
	Miss Graham,	100.	Rs. 195.

SUMMARY FOR KODOLI.

	GOLD.	RUPES.
CLASS I.	92540.00	
CLASS IV.		566.
CLASS V.		732.
CLASS VI.		2671.
CLASS VII.		420.
CLASS IX.		<u>195.</u>
TOTAL.	92540.00	4584.Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR RATNAGIRI.

1904-1905.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. A. L. Wiley,	\$ 1080.00
Miss E. T. Minor,	540.00
Miss A. M. Jefferson,	540.00
Miss S. G. Brown,	540.00
	<u>2700.00</u>

\$ 2700.00

CLASS II. EVANGELISTIC.

OTHER HELPERS:

One Helper,

Rupees.
240.

ITINERATION:

Expenses,

230.

Rs. 470.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:

Teachers: two,
Furniture, etc.,572.
75.
447.

DAY SCHOOLS:

Girls School,
Boys School,140.
180. 320.

OTHER SCHOOLS:

Women's,

56.

Rs. 805.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:

Missionaries' dwelling,

468.

TAXES:

Missionaries' dwelling,

26.

REPAIRS:

Dwelling, orphanage, etc.,

200.

Rs. 694.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS: - Travel,

225.

BOOKS & PRINTING:

15.

STATIONERY & POSTAGE:

135.

MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:

75.

SANITARIUMS:

Lodging for Mission,
Travel for Station,2000.
225.
2225.

Personal teachers.

100.

TRANSFERS:

100.

Rs. 2875.

SUMMARY FOR BAINAGIRI.

	GOLD.	RUPRES.
CLASS I.	₹ 2700.00	
CLASS IV.		470.
CLASS V.		803.
CLASS VII.		691.
CLASS IX.		<u>2375.</u>
TOTAL.	₹ 2700.00	4842. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR BANGLI.

1904-1905.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:-

Rev. J. M. Irwin,	\$ 1080.00
Mr. J. Jelly,	1080.00
Rev. E. M. Wilson, (6 1/2 mos.)	585.00
Miss G. L. Burright,	540.00
	<u>3285.00</u>

CHILDREN:

Mr. Jelly, (2)	200.00
Mr. Wilson, (4)	400.00
	<u>600.00</u>

\$ 3885.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:

Rev. E. M. Wilson, (4 1/2 mos.)	\$ 270.00
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CHILDREN:

Mr. Jelly, (3)	450.00
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TRAVEL AND FREIGHT:

Mr. Wilson,	1050.00
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\$ 1770.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC:

BIBLE WOMEN:

One Bible Woman,	Rupees. 84.
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ITINERATING:

Conveyances,	100.
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Rs. 184.00

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:

Academic Department, Boys'.

Fourteen teachers,	2394.
Food, clothing, etc.,	4167.
Cooks and grinding,	386.
Medicines,	200.
Other expenses,	675.
	<u>7732.</u>

Fees and Orphan funds,

2125.	
<u>5607.</u>	5607.

Industrial Department, Boys'.

Five Teachers,	936.
Tools and materials,	1264.
	<u>2200.</u>
	7807.

5607.

Receipts from fees,
Sale of products,
Orphan fund,

300.	
1400.	
1250.	
<u>2950.</u>	2950.
	4857.

DAY SCHOOLS:

Three day schools.
Expenses,

322.
96.
<u>171</u>

589. Rs. 5446.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.		Rupees.
RENTS:	Boys' School,	24.
	Girls' School,	12.
	Land for Conservancy,	25.
	Boys' School, Tasagar,	18.
		<u>79.</u>
TAXES:	Compound,	55.
	Buildings,	97.
		<u>150.</u>
INSURANCE:	Industrial Shop,	10.
REPAIRS:	Buildings,	450.
ATTENDANTS:	Watchmen,	140.
		Rs. 829.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.	
MISSION MEETINGS:	100.
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:	50.
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	130.
	Rs. 270.

SUMMARY FOR SANGLI.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	\$ 3225.00	
CLASS II.	1770.00	
CLASS IV.		184.
CLASS V.		5446.
CLASS VII.		829.
CLASS IX.		<u>270.</u>
TOTAL.	\$ 5055.00	6729. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR VENGURLE.

1904-1905.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. W. H. Hannum,	\$ 1080.00
Rev. A. W. Marshall,	<u>1080.00</u>
	2160.00

CHILDREN:

Mr. Hannum, (2)	100.00
Mr. Marshall, (1)	<u>100.00</u>
	500.00

\$ 2660.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

FREIGHT & TRAVEL:

Robert Hannum to America,	\$ 154.00
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\$ 154.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

BIBLE WOMEN:

One Bible Woman,	Rupces.
	84.00

OTHER HELPERS:

One Helper,	252.00
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TRAVEL:

Expenses,	200.00
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OTHER WORK:

Books,	<u>25.00</u>
	561.00

Receipts on field,	<u>25.00</u>
	586.00

Rs. 586.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:

Teachers for two schools,	288.
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Rs. 288.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

ASSISTANTS:

Two assistants,	360.
Clerk and servant,	<u>120.</u>
	480.

MEDICINES:

Medicine,	1588.
Receipts on field,	<u>800.</u>
	588.

EXPENSES:

100.

Rs. 1168.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:		Rupess.	
	Two missionary dwellings,	720.	
	I dispensary,	60.	
	I schoolhouse,	40.	
	Extra rent,	<u>32.</u>	
		852.	
REPAIRS:	All repairs,	100.	
			Rs. 952.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:			
	Travel, two families,	210.	
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:		40.	
SANITARIUMS: Travel two families,		175.	
PERSONAL TEACHERS: - Mr. Marshall.		75.	
			Rs. 500.

SUMMARY FOR VENGURLE.

		GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	₹	2660.00	
CLASS II.		154.00	
CLASS IV.			536.
CLASS V.			288.
CLASS VI.			1168.
CLASS VII.			952.
CLASS IX.			<u>500.</u>
TOTAL.	₹	2814.00	5444. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR VILLAGE SETTLEMENT.

1904-1905.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Miss G. E. Wilder,	\$ 500.00
Miss E. E. Scheurman,	300.00
Miss A. L. Giles,	300.00
Miss W. E. T. Heston, M. D.,	<u>500.00</u>
	1200.00

\$ 1200.00

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

MEDICINES:

	Rupees.	
Village Settlement,	720.	Rs. 720.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:

Village Settlement,	720.	Rs. 720.
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SUMMARY.

	DOLL.	RUPEES.
CLASS I,	\$ 1200.00	
CLASS VI,		720.
CLASS VII,		<u>720.</u>
TOTAL,	\$ 1200.00	1440. Rs.

500

March 24th, 1904.

To the Western India Mission.

My Dear Friends:-

I have pleasure in enclosing herewith, the

statements for the new fiscal year. The pleasure is tempered with disappointment, however, since the appropriations for native work are not in advance of those for last year. The total budget authorized by the Board for the new year, is \$975,000, plus the expense of sending out such new missionaries as it may be possible to send. To provide for Classes I and II in the Missions, will require for the year, \$856,406. Cutting down the expense of some administration, including the provision for children whose fathers have died in the work, the cost of the annual report, leaflets, etc., to the lowest possible figure, it is estimated that \$65,000. will still be necessary on this head. This leaves a balance of \$354,000. which is just sufficient, with a little addition, to provide for the Missions in the Native Work Classes the amount appropriated at the beginning of last year. This leaves absolutely nothing for New Property, and it necessitates, as I have stated, special provision for new missionaries to be sent out. The amount required for Classes I and II is about \$37,000. more than this past year. If it had not been for the increase in new missionaries during the past year, and the increased expense on this account, this \$37,000. would have been available for an increase of the appropriations for native work or for new property. We can but rejoice in all the circumstances that the Board has been able to provide for the work so as to prevent any actual reduction in the appropriations.

At the same time, we know that even the appropriations for the native work of the same amount as last year, will seem to many of the Missions like a reduction, inasmuch as the increase of the missionary force has involved a necessity an increase in the expense of the work. This raises the question which the Board feels it must consider, the importance of which I am sure the

Western India Mission, 2.

Missions will realize even more clearly, as to the ~~like~~ proportionate development of the work. Of course we all work and pray for a steady increase of the alms-offerings of the Church; but we are bound to proceed on the basis not of our hopes, but of actual facts; and the Board feels that it would be unwise not ~~to~~ now, to think of the estimates and appropriations for next year from ^{contributions} ~~the~~ point of view; namely, in the event of inadequate ~~appropriations~~ from the Church to provide both for as many new missionaries as are desired, and for the proper development of the native work, do the Missions desire that the latter should remain stationary, or be reduced in order to maintain and enlarge the former?

In continuing to press upon the Home Church the need of more missionaries, which it is assuredly our duty to do, will it not be possible to lay a larger emphasis on the need of increased offerings available for the enlargement of the native work and general missionary expense -- an enlargement so necessary that without it the increase of the mission force is robbed of much of its power?

I know with what feelings of almost despair you will attempt to adjust the demands of the work to the provision made in these appropriations. I can only assure you of the Board's deepest sympathy with you. You will believe I know, that it has done everything in its power to provide adequately for the work. The appropriations as finally made, represent an advance of \$45,000. more than the Finance Committee first contemplated. And we shall all earnestly pray that you may be Divinely guided in the adjustments which you may make, that, though inadequately supported, the work of the year may yet through the help of that Spirit of God Who can work mightily even through small things, be the most fruitful and blessed you have ever known.

I have not given up hope that there may be some new missionaries sent to the Western India Mission, and if so, I shall write definitely regarding them as soon as they have been appointed.

The inability of the Board to make any appropriations for new property is keenly felt and regretted; but, as you will see from the foregoing explanation,

Western India Mission, S.

such appropriation could only have been made by withdrawals from either Classes I and II, which the Board has always declined to do, or from the Native Work Classes, which would have reduced the appropriations for this year below those of last year. I realize especially the needs at Ratnagird and Vengurle, and if some special provision is made at any of these centres, I shall let you know thereof. A good deal depends I think on the next few months as to receipts, and also as to how much may be hoped from the enlarged giving in the Church. Whether or there is a possibility of any supplementary appropriations I cannot say, and we must not go into the new year on the assumption that there will be, but must look forward to working through the year on the basis of the appropriations now made, with no supplementary grants.

I have pleasure in reporting the following special action of the Board:

An appropriation of \$112.50 was made to cover three months' home allowance for Miss A. L. Jefferson of the Western India Mission, Miss Jefferson having returned to the field without having received the full home allowance provided for India missionaries on furlough and returning to India.

I have not heard from Dr. Wilson since he reached England, although Mr. Hand tells me he has word from him. The estimate in Class I assumed his presence on the field. Any payments on his account if made will now of course be made by Mr. Hand. What may be determined as to this question will be decided between Dr. Wilson and the Board. We are extremely sorry to hear of his illness and the illness of Mrs. Wilson, and trust that they may gain steadily in health and strength in England.

I judge from the Mission Minutes and the various letters that the question of receiving grants in aid did not come before this meeting of the Mission. If the Mission as a whole is satisfied with the present status, I judge from the attitude of the Board at the time the question was up a year or two ago, that there is no reason for its being raised again; but if the Mission as a whole is not satisfied, it might be well for the question to be considered again some time; - if not from the point of view of the policy of the Mission as a whole, at least from the point of view of the propriety of the

Western India Mission, 4.

acceptance of grants in aid by any Station whose members might not feel conscientiously deterred from doing so.

I hope that the Mission will take no discouragement from this temporary stay in the expansion of the work. In the first place, there has been a large expansion of the work throughout the Missions in the matter of missionaries, and there has been for some years a steady increase in the appropriations for native work, and there is no actual retrogression in the total amount of appropriations for native work this year. The Church has not reached the limit of its missionary gifts. We can count most assuredly, because of that Divine nature of the enterprise in which we all firmly believe, upon a future far greater than the present or the past. And we must look for and pray for and work for these greater things, and have no feeling whatever of discouragement because we do not have at present all that we believe could be wisely used. We are working not for a day or a year, but for many years.

And after all, our ground of hope and confidence is not the extent of our material resources, but the presence with us of the Spirit of the Living God.

With warm regards to all.

Your sincere friend,

R. S. P.

March 24th, 1904.

Miss Alice L. Giles,

Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Miss Giles:-

I enclose herewith the appropriation sheets for the Village Settlement for the ensuing year, and with them a statement showing the appropriations for the entire Mission, and a copy of a letter to the Mission accompanying the appropriations.

I think Miss Schurman is the Secretary of the Settlement, and if she is, will you please turn over to her if she keeps the files, the enclosed papers? Of course these are for your information, as the complete set is sent to the Mission Treasurer.

I am writing about them to you as I have a letter from you to answer, dated December 2nd. Miss DeNottbeck, as you will already have learned, has declined to support anyone in Miss Thomson's place, but Miss Thomson's father has agreed to do so, although I am not clear yet as to where the traveling expenses are to come from.

As to the person to take Miss Thomson's place, I would say that we have not written definitely to the Mission yet, because this whole question of new missionaries is coming up before the Board at its next meeting; but we had appointed for the place a Mrs. Havens, a young Christian widow, who has been for the last year or two in the Bible Institute, Chicago, and who is spoken of by Miss Strong in most cordial terms, and who, both Miss Thomson and Miss Strong agree, as we feel in the offices, would be superior for the Village Settlement work to Miss Emerson, and Miss Emerson herself expresses the same view. Miss Emerson, I think, would be well adapted for educational work in some Spanish-speaking country, and she writes that this is what she would prefer to do.

I shall write later to the Mission, of course, in case all this is definitely settled. Of Mrs. Havens' adaptation and fitness for the Settlement

Miss Giles, 2.

work there is little doubt, and she is greatly pleased with the idea of going to it.

I presume that in view of my explanation in a previous letter, to the effect that we were not receiving more than \$300. toward Dr. Heston's salary, the item of 720 Rupees in your estimates will fall out. At the same time, medical work will have to be provided for in some way if it is to be carried on in connection with the Settlement.

I will speak to Mr. Hand about continuing the 720 Rupees to which you refer in your letter, so that it will be available this coming year.

Mr. Wilder writes that his Sister is steadily improving in health, and that he hopes she may be able to go back to India in the fall. He says his Mother also is comfortable.

You will have seen my letter to the Mission, in reply to the Minutes of the Annual Meeting, in which I refer to Dr. Heston's desire to be transferred from the Settlement to the regular work of the Mission. I do not see exactly where she is needed in the work of the Mission in anything like the special way in which such a worker is needed in connection with the Settlement. I hope that a Divine wisdom may be given to the Mission in dealing with this and all the other perplexing questions which arise, and with warm regards to you all, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Robert H. Jones

March 24th, 1904.

Mr. John Jolly,
Sangli, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Jolly:-

I am enclosing herewith the appropriation sheets for the new fiscal year for your Station, together with a statement showing the total grant to the entire Mission, and a copy of a letter to the Mission accompanying the appropriations. I fear that you will be disheartened when you look at the appropriations, and see no advance in the grant for native work, but you will understand the situation in the light of the facts set forth in the letter to the Mission. There is very much that I could write beside, but it is only what your own meditation will suggest to you.

I have not acknowledged before your letter of February 4th, as you had received before your letter reached me, my letter to the Mission reporting the action of the Board regarding Sangli School receipts. We received your cablegram all right, but did not understand that a cably reply was desired; and indeed, knew nothing more from the cablegram than had been already indicated in the Mission Minutes with the exception of the exact amount of the excess receipts.

I hope the work of the winter has gone well, and you can see a steady growth in character in your boys; and that many of them may grow up to be strong, active Christian workers.

Dr. and Mrs. Wanless and Miss Seiler have all reached home safely, although Mrs. Wanless has not been at all well since they reached New York, and this has detained them some little time in the city. They are hoping I believe to go on to Canada next week. I have had a good talk with Dr. Wanless about the work. It will be very glld to see you again now before many years.

With kind regards to you all.

Very sincerely yours,

March 24th, 1904.

Dr. A. S. Wilson,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Dr. Wilson:-

I am enclosing herewith the appropriation sheets for the new year for your Station, together with a statement showing the total grant to the entire Mission, and a copy of a letter to the Mission accompanying the appropriations. I fear that you will be disheartened when you look at the appropriations, and see no advance in the grant for native, but you will understand the situation in the light of the facts set forth in the letter to the Mission. There is very much that I could say beside, but it is only what your own meditation will suggest to you.

I have your good letter of February 11th which I am glad to have this occasion of acknowledging.

Dr. Wanless has been in New York the last week. Mrs. Wanless has not been at all well, and has had to be in the hospital for the week, although they are expecting I believe to go on to Canada next week. We have had one good long talk together and several little chats. He told me of what you wrote at the close of your letter regarding the falling off in receipts, and your request to use the 300 Rupees which he had raised in excess of the estimate. I have not brought up the matter, having waited for the financial statement which you wrote that you would send. I sincerely hope that you may be able to get through the year without a deficiency.

I was very much interested in what you wrote of the possibility of your getting Dr. Hume to help you. You did not speak of the financial terms on which this could be arranged, but I hope you will keep in mind that there is no possibility of any special appropriation from the Board for the purpose. You will have to manage it within the appropriations now made for the year.

We have fixed up the estimate sheets in the matter of your furlough,

888
Dr. Wilson, 2.

and I trust you will find the details accurately worked out in the sheets as I send them. We understand that the time for leaving the field is about the 1st of April, and the time for starting back about the 1st of September.

What do you think is the prospect for Dr. Williamson being able to take up work again in India?

I hope that you and Mrs. Wilson and the children are all well. I trust you may not find the burdens that are now on you too heavy. We have heard of the fears with reference to the character of your father's illness, and offer you my deepest sympathy.

With kind regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. B. ...

April 2, 1905.

Miss Mary Thomson,

Niagara, Ontario, Canada.

My dear Miss Thomson:

At the meeting of our Board yesterday, the question of new missionaries for the year was carefully considered, and the Board decided that there must be some provision made for the travel and salary and other expenses of new missionaries for the year before the Board could accept. This of course raises the question regarding Mrs. Haven's travelling expenses and any necessary outfit. The latter might possibly be provided by the Woman's Board of the Northwest, although I do not know that they would feel like doing so. I think they would indeed be quite willing to take Mrs. Havens wholly on the regular missionary basis, which, however, would not make her available for the work of the Settlement. Could you let me know accordingly whether your father's generous proposal will make enough available to provide Mrs. Haven's travel to India, plus the salary for the balance of the fiscal year? If she goes out in September, she would be on the field about seven months, so that we would need about \$175. for field salary for the remainder of the year. What the cost of travel to the field would be, you know. If your father feels that he can provide just the \$300. for the year ending April 30, 1905, I think doubtless we should try to see that the rest was raised, but I did not want to do anything until hearing definitely from you.

Very cordially yours,

✓
April 6th, 1904.

Dr. W. J. Wanless,
232 Dufferin Street,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Dr. Wanless:-

I was glad to hear that you had a comfortable journey to Toronto, and that Mrs. Wanless is steadily improving. I hope that she may get a thorough rest, and that the Canadian air may build her up to such health and strength as she has not known since going out to India. We are greatly relieved to learn of the mistaken diagnosis in your Mother's case, and that you are soon to have her with you during all your furlough; and it may be for years to come.

I am glad to report that at the meeting of the Board on Monday, the Rev. H. A. Kernan, who graduates this spring from Union Seminary, was assigned to the Western India Mission. It will be necessary to have his support specially provided, but I trust there may be no difficulty in the way of this. I am afraid we cannot look for any more appointments to the Mission this year, but we must look forward to the appointment of Ferris next year. He is a thoroughly fine fellow.

With warm regards.

Your sincere friend,

April 5, 1904.

The Rev. Edgar M. Wilson,
3016 Sherman Avenue,
Omaha, Nebr.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

I have been very sorry to hear of your father's illness and the nature of it, and am sorry to know that you also have not been well. I sincerely trust the operation may be entirely successful and that you may be better than ever after you come out of the hospital. I hope also that your father may have comfortable months ahead of him that his life may yet be spared for many years' continuance of the useful service which he has rendered to the Church.

I gave your letter, with reference to your travel arrangements, to Mr. Hand and he said he would write directly to you on the subject.

I can appreciate your desire to get back to England for a little visit before going on to India, and I hope that you may find it practicable; but you must not undertake to rush away too soon after coming out of the hospital.

Dr. Wanless has come safely, although he has now gone to Canada. He had a delay here in the city for a week or more on account of the unexpected illness of Mrs. Wanless. She was in the hospital a week or more, but has rapidly regained her strength and is now, writes, quite strong again.

We shall be thinking of you in connection with your recovery from the hospital and praying that you may come out with fresh strength and even better health than you have known before.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

April 21, 1904.

✓.

Mr. E. Telford,

Orange, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Telford:

Your kind letter of April 15th has just received, and I have told Mr. Hunt that you would not be able to go back this fall, as that might not plan for your return concerning his steam-er arrangements. I am very sorry to hear of your illness and sincerely trust that you will get well and get back to work as wholly as possible. You will let me know, will you not, if there is anything that we can do to be of service to you.

With warm regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

April 14th, 1904.

The Rev. Edgar M. Wilson,
3016 Sherman Avenue,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My Dear Edgar:-

I was delighted to hear of the
successful result of the operation, and trust that
you may now be better than ever before.

With warm regards.

Your sincere friend,

✓
 April 26th, 1904.

Miss Mary J. Thomson

Elora, Ontario, Canada.

My Dear Miss Thomson:-

Your good letter of April 21st has been received. I understand from it clearly that your father's generous offer embraces only Mrs. Havens' salary on the field, at the rate of \$300 per annum; and that he will provide for the current fiscal year, which ends April 30th, 1905, just the amount necessary to meet Mrs. Havens' salary for the time she is actually on the field. This leaves her traveling expenses to be otherwise provided for. We have as yet no provision on that score, and the understanding of the Board is, with reference to candidates going out this year, that special provision must be made before they are sent for outfit and travel.

Miss Wilde had written of an acquaintance here regarding his readiness to provide the traveling expenses of Miss Rebin'scha, in case she went out in your place. I wrote to him that Mrs. Havens had been substituted for Miss Rebin'scha, and I hoped he might be willing to meet her travel; but I have not heard from him to this effect.

Thank you very much for what you have written regarding the Settlement expenses, and regarding Dr. Hester. I can understand exactly what you have written, and I fear that Dr. Hester was not the one to send for the settlement. It is all as clear to her as possible, however, before she went, and only sent by what her voluntary will to join the Settlement. Of course I know that it is almost impossible for one to be given an accurate idea in advance of such conditions, and people of course change their minds, but I think we took all the precautions that we could have taken in advance, ~~save~~ of keeping Dr. Hester at home.

With kind regards

Very sincerely yours,

✓
April 20, 1904.

Dr. W. J. Wanless.
38 Lansdowne Ave.,
Toronto, Canada.

My Dear Dr. Wanless:

Thank you very much for the Mrs. photographs,
which came safely and which we were extremely glad to have.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Wanless and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

April 29th., 1904.

Rev. J. M. Irwin, Ph. D.,

Sangley, Bombay Presidency,

India.

My dear Mr. Irwin,

I had hoped, a long time ago, to have answered your admirable letter of November 26th. What I have written in letters to the Mission has been written with what you said in mind, but I had hoped to write directly to you.

I wish it had been possible for us to take over the work of Belgium, but I have found, as you will see, any one, the impracticability of it in the absence of sufficient support on the part of the home church. We are just closing the fiscal year on Saturday of this week, and Mr. Hand is now expecting a deficiency of about \$70,000.00. Of course, this may be ^a too gloomy foreboding, and we all work up to the end of the year with prayer and faith. At the same time, unless large and energetic contributions come in from individuals within the next three days, this would seem likely to be the outcome.

In view of such a fact, and the inability of the Board to give anything for the existing work of the Missions beyond what was given last year, it would be folly for it to think of taking over the work at Belgium.

With reference to writing to Mr. Wanamaker regard-

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Mr. J. W. Hand,

and the abolition of the office of Secretary of the Board will be done by your order of the 20th, also, I will not, I think, be surprised if Mr. Hand should find that he has not as distributed the same amount of the College, and that some of the same will be sent to the College, will make up as much as he would undertake in India in this direction. Mr. Janvier has seen him a number of times, with reference to his meeting some more needs of the College; but, thus far, I think that Mr. Wanmaker has not thought that he could go beyond what he has already so generously done for our two institutions there.

I am asking Mr. Hand to have sent you, or to the Missionary Secretary, so he may have some to distribute, a large supply of our Board paper. It is possible that the supply has already gone before this, as I gave the memorandum some time ago to have some sent, I believe to Mr. Hannum.

Dr. Wanless got here safely, as you will have learned, and I have had several good talks with him here. Mrs. Wanless was not at all well while she was here; they were delayed a week or two while she was in the hospital, but I think she is now getting well and strong. They are at present in Toronto.

In your letter of December 28th., you forwarded some orders for magazine renewals. I have given these to Mr. Hand's office, although they were paid for, and I believe that they have been sent little delay. If so, I trust you will be satisfied, and forgive me.

I was at an interesting dinner in Washington, a few weeks ago; it was the first dinner of the Periodical Publishers Association of America, and up to the publishers of our American magazines. They

went down to Washington for the dinner, because they could not get the President to come to New York while Congress was in session. I had a chance to speak at the dinner on the subject of the "Civilizing Influence of the American Periodicals in Asia". It furnished a good opportunity to say something on behalf of the missionary work. I had the honor to meet the Hon. Secretary of the War, who is interested to hear the way in which, through missionary subscriptions, their magazines are read all over Asia.

I have been reading, lately, a little book that has interested me very much, titled "Quiet Talks on Power", by E. G. Gordon, who was formerly, I believe, State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Ohio, and who is now engaged in evangelistic work and Bible teaching. It is a very simple and clear book; the sort of book that searches one not a little, and that awakens in one a desire for the larger things and points out the way to their realization. There is an interesting chapter on "The Flood Tide of Power", one section of which deals with some of the changes in personality which attend the unrestrained presence of the Holy Spirit. "It may be said positively", said Mr. Gordon, "that the original group of mental faculties remain the same. There seems to be nothing to indicate that any change takes place in one's natural endowment. No faculty is added that nature has not put there, and certainly none removed. But it is very clear that there is a development of these natural gifts, and that this development is brought about by exercising in a larger measure the native power. It is especially evident in the case of the intellect. Regarding this development four facts may be noted.

First fact: - Those faculties or talents which may hitherto have been latent, undeveloped, are aroused for use.

Second fact: - All of one's faculties will be developed to the

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April 30th., 1904.

Miss A. Adelaide Brown,
Kodoli,
India.

My dear Miss Brown,

Your good letters of October 23rd. and December 5th., the former from Colpora, and the latter from Borpai, were both received.; and it was, as it always is, a delight to hear from you.

I was so glad to know that you are feeling well and strong, and able to walk six and eight miles a day with comfort and delight. I hope you will not be tempted, by your feeling so well, to overtax your strength; that is a very easy thing to do. At the same time, I know that you know where the source of more strength is, and that you will be saved a great deal of those difficulties and trials which are experienced by the people who do not know how to lay their burdens on the shoulders where they belong.

I was looking over again, the other morning, the Journal of John Woolman, and especially Whittier's Introduction. Woolman was a Friend, who lived in America in the middle of the eighteenth century, and who bore constant testimony against slavery, and also a constant and even deeper testimony to the reality and joy of the inner life in God. His Journal has been a great influence in many lives, and while it represents what many would regard as an extreme emphasis on partial aspects of the truth, it is an emphasis which in our lives and work, so numbered with much serving, we need to remember. On the fly leaf of the copy of the Journal which I have, is a sentence of one

-2-

Miss A. Adelaide Brown,

Lamb's, - "Get the writings of John Woolman by heart." "One feels in reading them," says Whittier, "The tenderness and humility of a nature released from all pride of opinion and self-righteousness, sinking itself out of sight, and intent only on rendering smaller the sum of human sorrow and sin by drawing men nearer to God and to each other." What Woolman's spirit was, such words of his as these illustrate:-

I often saw the necessity of keeping down to the root from whence our concern proceeded, and have cause in reverent thankfulness humbly to bow down before the Lord who was near to me, and preserved my mind in calmness under some sharp conflicts, and begat a spirit of sympathy and tenderness in me towards some who were grievously entangled by the spirit of this world.

It was a time of great exercise; but looking often to the Lord for assistance; He in unspeakable kindness favored us with the influence of that spirit which crucifies to the greatness and splendor of this world, and enabled us to go through some heavy labors, in which we found peace.

That purity of love which proceeds from faithfulness in following the pure spirit of truth, that state in which our minds are devoted to serve God, and all our wants are bounded by his wisdom, has often been opened to me as a place of retirement for the children of light, in which we may be separated from that which disordereth and confuseth the affairs of society, and may have a testimony for our innocence in the hearts of those who behold us.

The necessity of an inward stillness hath appeared clear to my mind. In true silence strength is renewed, and the mind is weaned from all things, save as they may be enjoyed in the Divine will; and a lowliness in outward living, opposite to worldly honor, becomes truly acceptable to us. In the desire after outward gain the mind is prevented from a perfect attention to the voice of Christ; yet being weaned from all things, except as they may be enjoyed in the Divine will, the pure light shines into the soul. Where the fruits of the spirit which is of this world are brought forth by many who profess to be led by the Spirit of truth, and cloudiness is felt to be gathering over the visible Church, the sincere in heart, who abide in true stillness, and are exercised therein before the Lord for his name's sake, have knowledge of Christ in the fellowship of his sufferings; and inward thankfulness is felt at times, that through Divine love our own wisdom is cast out, and that forward active part in us is subjected, which would rise and do something without the pure leadings of the spirit of Christ.

I think it is a good thing for us now and then in the midst of our reading and work, so full of the objective, what we call the

... thing, to pause and listen to the inner voice, and rest in the inner stillness. We shall come out clothed in new strength. It is just as good old Dr. McLaren, of Manchester, has said:

Without much solitary communion with Jesus effort for Him tends to become mechanical, and to lose the elevation and the suppression of self which gives it all its power. It is not time lost which the busiest worker, confronted with the most imperative calls for service, gives to still fellowship in secret with God. There can never be too much activity in Christian work, but there is often disproportioned activity, which is too much for the amount of time given to meditation and communion. That is one reason why there is so much sowing and so little reaping in Christian work today.

The Philadelphia Women's Foreign Mission Society has been holding its annual meeting in Newark this week. They have had extremely bad weather for it. Dear Miss Aletha has probably been living in seventh Heaven this week.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

May 3, 1904.

M.

Miss Grace Wilder,

Bronnassarrd,

Frederikfvacek,

Denmark,

My dear Miss Wilder:

Your letter of April 1st. came sometime ago and I have since seen your letter to Mr. Coleman with reference to his willingness to meet the travelling expenses of Miss Rebentisch or whoever might go out in Miss Thomson's place. Miss Thomson's father will meet only the salary. Mr. Coleman sent me your letter to him and asked what my advice was and I told him what the circumstances were and that we would have to wait in Mrs. Haven's case until the amount of her travelling expenses were provided, and I have not yet heard from him as to whether he will be disposed to meet this need.

I hope that your mother is comfortable and that you are gaining strength steadily.

You doubtless have heard about Dr. Heston's feeling that she cannot live on the Settlement allowance. We have referred it to the Mission but I do not know what its judgment will be; yet I think that the Board would not have appointed Dr. Heston to the West India Mission if it had not been for the need of the Settlement.

I am glad to hear of Robert's good work and with warm regards to your Mother and yourself, I am

Your sincere friend,

Robert Heston

May 3, 1904.

M.

Dr. J. R. Williamson,

C/o The London & County Banking Co.,

134 Aldersgate St.,

London, England.

My dear Williamson:

Mr. Hand has told me of his correspondence with you since your return to Europe, and has left it to me to write with reference to some definite understanding as to both the present and the future. I do not need to tell you how deeply we all sympathize with you and Mrs. Williamson in your great disappointment at being laid aside on the very threshold of your work. It is a matter of very sincere regret to the Board and personally, I feel keenly what I know must be your sense of disappointment. We are sorry on your account and Mrs. Williamson's and we are sorry also on account of the Mission, which of course feels just at present all the more deeply its need of help in the medical department in view of Dr. Wanless' return on furlough.

Of course, we are all hoping that it may be possible for you both to return to the work, but I have been instructed to write frankly with reference to two questions. First, the probability of your return at an early date and second, the matter of the financial provision during your absence.

With reference to the former, I do not need to say that our earnest desire is that you may be able to go back. We feel, however, that it would be wise to have this question decided as soon as possible, both as to the probability of your return and as to the time when you will be likely to go back, if it is deemed wise that you

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Dr. Williamson, p. 2.

should try it again. Have you been in a physician's hands since your return home? If so, could you let us know his judgment on these points? Perhaps, if you are in London, Dr. Harford of the Church Missionary Society would be glad to talk with you and to let us have his judgment on these points, just as we would ask our own medical adviser, if you were here. With reference to the second point, the Council of the Board has been at considerable loss to know just what ought to be said. The Board has never felt that its duty in the matter of home allowance has been other than a very limited duty. It has never begun the salaries of missionaries until they have actually entered on their service, and so far as your salary as a married man is in advance of your salary as an unmarried man, that principle would seem to be applicable, Mrs. Williamson not even having entered on missionary service yet in connection with the Board. So far as the raise is concerned, I know the Board would want as in everything else, to do not alone what is just but also what is generous, but your service has been so short, that unless there is a prospect of a not distant return to the field, I think the Board would feel that it ought in the discharge of its duty to raise this question with you.

I know you will not misunderstand the way in which I have written. It is more in the way of an explanation than anything else and simply in compliance with the firm principle of our Board to pursue the most scrupulous course possible in applying the inadequate resources of the Church as directly as possible to the actual work, itself.

Let me say once again that what I have written is only in the way of conveying to you the perplexity of the Board and nothing would be more acceptable to the Board than the tidings that you would soon be returning to resume your work.

I hope that you are and Mrs. Williamson are fast regaining your strength and getting rid of your fears. With warm regards,

As you stand, I hope, I am sure

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 May 5th, 1904.

The Rev. W. H. Hannum,

Vengurie, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Hannum:-

Some little while ago I received the enclosed wrapper in the condition in which it now is, and the papers or documents which it may have contained have been lost. I am not sure from whom it came, but I think it looks like your typewriter, so I send it on to let you know that if there was anything important in the wrapper, it has been lost in the mail.

How is everything going in the Mission now? I can imagine with what disappointment you must have received the appropriations for the new year, and with what difficulty you must have adjusted the inadequate support to the necessities of the work. As it has turned out, however, the Finance Committee was none too cautious in making the appropriations. The fiscal year closed on Saturday with a deficiency of over \$40,000.

I have not heard from Dr. Williamson since he reached Europe, although I think Mr. Hand has had some correspondence with him. Dr. Wanless thinks that he ought to be able, so far as physical conditions are concerned, to return to India, and I have written to him frankly on this point.

I presume the question raised by Dr. Heston and referred by the Board to the Mission, is under consideration, and that we shall soon have some suggestion from the Mission as to what it may be best to do. We are quite a little perplexed about it, as the Board would not have sent another medical woman to Western India, except for the Settlement, and Dr. Heston was aware of this. I suppose she very naturally over-rated her adaptiveness to personal conditions, such as she could only dimly imagine in advance.

Doubtless you have known of Dr. Trumbull, the Editor of The Sunday School Times, who died last December in Philadelphia. I counted it one of the great

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May 5th, 1904.

Miss Bertha C. Johnson,
Kolhapur,
Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Miss Johnson:-

Your good letter of February 18th, written after your return from the Miraj Hospital, was received some time ago. Since then, Dr. Wanless has got home, and has told me how hopeful they all are that you will be perfectly well. He says that India seems to have agreed with you in one respect, that you weigh a great deal more now than when you went out. I have another letter of yours, dated December 3rd, that I see I have not answered, and which I was very glad to get.

I have heard from Miss Patterson of her visit to you, and shall look forward with pleasure to seeing her. My letter from her I think was from England, but she must be home by this time, although I have not seen anything of her in New York. I am sorry she had to leave her work, and hope it is going to be possible for her to return to it; although I judge from what she has written, that she is expecting to remain home now.

Just what is your work going to be now? And how do you like your new Station to which you have gone?

I shall be very much interested in hearing fully from you some time about everything at the Station. Your last two letters have been very good, but they just whetted one's appetite for more. And I hope some time you will write a good long letter. I will promise to read it all, even if it isn't written on a typewriter, as your last letter was.

I hope you get some time to read good books. I do not think it is of very much importance that one should read many books in a year; but I think it is very good for everyone to read one or two good books at least each year. I have been reading lately, a little book that has interested me very much, called "Quiet Talks on Power," by E. D. Gordon, who was formerly, I believe, State Secretary of

Miss Bertha G. Johnson, Z.

the Young Men's Christian Association in Ohio, and who is now engaged in evangelistic work and Bible teaching. It is a very simple and clear book; the sort of book that searches one not a little, and that awakens in one a desire for the larger things and points out the way to their realization. There is an interesting chapter on "The Flood Tide of Power," one section of which deals with some of the changes in personality which attend the unrestrained presence of the Holy Spirit. "It may be said positively," says Mr. Gordon, "that the original group of mental faculties remain the same. There seems to be nothing to indicate that any change takes place in one's natural endowment. No faculty is added that nature had not put there, and certainly none removed. But it is very clear that there is a marked development of these natural gifts, and that this change is brought about by the putting in of a new and tremendous power, which radically effects everything it touches. Regarding this development four facts may be noted:

"First fact: - These faculties or talents which may hitherto have lain latent, unexercised, are aroused into use.

"Second fact: - All of one's faculties will be developed to the highest normal pitch.

"Third fact: - There will be a gradual bringing back to their normal condition of those faculties which have been dwarfed, or warped, or abnormally developed through sin and selfishness.

"Fourth fact: - All this growth and development will be strictly along the groove of the man's natural endowment."

In discussing the first of these facts, Mr. Gordon says:

"Saintly Dr. A. J. Gordon, whose face was as surely transfigured as was Moses' or Stephen's, used to say that in his earlier years he had no executive ability. Men would say of him, 'Well, Gordon can preach, but -', intimating that he could not do much else; not much of the practical getting of things done in his makeup. When he was offered the chairmanship of the missionary committee of the Baptist Church, he promptly declined, as being utterly unfit for such a task. Finally with reluctance he accepted, and for years he guided and welded with rare sagacity the entire scheme of missionary operations of the great Baptist Church of the North. He was accustomed with rare frankness and honesty to speak of the change in himself as an illustration of how the Spirit develops talents which otherwise had lain unsuspected or unused."

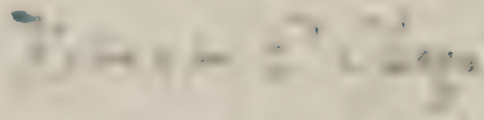
I think there is a great deal of truth in this presentation, and that while

Miss Johnson, 3.

we are the same men always, we are more of the same with the Spirit's transformation than without it. That doubtless we all believe, but where I suspect the problem with most of us lies, is that we do not get our theoretical opinions in these matters translated into our actual experiences. I have been thinking in my own meditation a good deal lately on that very question, and I am going to work out soon for my own help, as well as for the help of others, the answer to the question, How may Christian men actually become better men? We all know how an unbeliever may become a Christian, and how a sinner may receive salvation through Christ. But how among those of us who have received salvation, our lives may be expanded to take in more of that power, how we can go on from strength to strength and from character to character, how we may become every day better men and women than we were the year before, - that is a great problem, and a problem which I think we Christian workers too often overlook. We work for others with the same energy year by year, with no adequate advancement in spiritual efficiency, because we are not realizing an adequate advancement in the Divine character and the realization of the Divine life.

With kind regards.

Very sincerely yours,



✓,
 May 5th, 1905.

Miss Alice L. Giles,

Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Miss Giles:-

Your postal card of March 24th was received a week or so ago. I could imagine how perplexed you must have been at the proposition of Dr. Heston's, as indeed we have been. We are waiting here now some definite word from the Mission on the subject, and nothing will be done until we hear from the Mission.

You will have heard long before this of the death of Dr. Frawhall early last December. I counted it one of the great privileges of my life to have known him well, and to have been, in a real sense by adoption, a member of his family circle. I think his was one of the most remarkable lives I have ever known. I have never seen in anyone else the same supreme love of truth, with a perfect instinct for its discovery, or the same exaltation of unselfish love, or the same revelation of what love is, and the significance of the Attonement as the unity or singleness of life with God. He was the best exemplification of all this in his own life. As the embodiment of the ideal of friendship, he was a revelation to me and I venture to enclose herewith, not because of any merit in the things said, but because of the great character which they attempt to suggest, a copy of some things that I had the privilege of saying at his funeral service. He was, it seems to me, one of the most unique and Christlike characters of our time, - a character which has been appealing to thousands and tens of thousands. I wish we had enough copies of the books on Prayer, Individual Work for Individuals, How to Deal with Doubters, and War Memories of an Army Chaplain, to send to every one.

With kind regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert E. Heston

M.

May 11, 1904.

Mrs. L. B. Tedford,

Bearden, Tenn.

My dear Mrs. Tedford:

Your letter of May 6th was received yesterday and our hearts have all gone out in deepest sympathy with you in your sore trial. I hardly know what to advise you, feeling sure that there must be places to which you could go with Arthur or where he could be sent, and yet not knowing where these are. I know some of the places near New York here, but I should think it would be much better if you could find some one nearer at hand. I am writing to a friend here in the city, who is a specialist, asking him whether he knows of any place in the South, which would be such as you would like to take Arthur to. I am writing also to Dr. Chester, Secretary of the Southern Presbyterian Church in Nashville, asking him if he can tell you of some. I should think it would be well for you to consult also the Rev. S. W. Wilson, D.D. President of Maryville College, who is likely to know all the places of the sort in Tennessee. I shall write you again as soon as I hear from Dr. Peterson, to whom I am writing here.

Hoping that you may be able to learn of something that will be just what you are thinking of, I am

Very cordially yours,

H

May 18th, 1914.

Miss Emily T. Minor,

Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Miss Minor:

Your kind letter of January 28th was received some days ago, at the same time with the Station letter of the same date which you had written. It was very good to hear from you. I am especially glad that you are able to speak as satisfactorily as you did regarding the "Teutonic", and it is good to have your comment also on the Austrian Lloyd. I shall give a copy of that paragraph in your letter, answering my inquiries on these points to Mr. Hand.

I am glad that you are so well and that everybody else in the Station is well also. You must be very glad to have Miss Jefferson back and it must be a great comfort to have Miss Brown, with her energy and hearty spirit, with you also. I am sure she is going to prove a strong and effective worker.

I wonder if you ever saw the enclosed squib from the Archbishop French. I have often thought of it and some time quoted it and the other day a friend sent me the copy which I venture to pass on to you. It is good to think of tribulation as just a method of God's, of developing in us more likeness to himself and more simple goodness of character.

It is interesting to see, both at home and on the mission field, the amount of good that is done simply by the goodness of a life. I have often thought of this as a consolation when one measures his capacities and talents off against those of some superior man,

Miss Emily T. Minor

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We may always comfort ourselves with the thought that, after all, it is personal godliness and high character which constitute the greatest source of power; because through these the Spirit of God can work more effectively than through the highest gifts that are not so humbly devoted to His use. I read a short time ago, in a little book called "Studies of the Soul" by Mr. Brierley, a very original book, perhaps a little too original in some things, but very fresh and beautiful, a paragraph referring to this very matter, in a chapter entitled "The Soul in Preaching", a copy of which I enclose for you. It seems to me very characteristic of the way our God deals with us that He should have placed within the reach of each one of us this immense power - the power of simple devotion to Him and of good to others. What is within the reach of every one of us; and that, after all, is, is not whatever we may say about any other, the first condition and the last of our use by the great Spirit of God!

With kind regards,

Your sincere friend,

H

May 12th, 1904.

The Rev. A. W. Marshall,

Vengurle, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Mr. Marshall:

Four months ago I got your kind note enclosing some photographs, among them a picture of Mrs. Marshall and Miriam, which I was very glad to see, and also the picture of the same young woman in her baby carriage. The climate of India does not appear to have affected her injuriously. I hope she may keep all her life the happy frame of mind, which she was enjoying when the snap shot was taken.

It seems to me we have fallen off a bit in our correspondence since old days. I trust we may brighten matters up a bit and hear a little more frequently from one another.

I have been reading lately a little book that has interested me very much, called "Quiet Talks on Power", by S. D. Gordon, who was formerly, I believe, State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ohio, and who is now engaged in evangelistic work and Bible teaching. It is a very simple and clear book, the sort of book that searches one not a little, and that awakens in one a desire for the larger things and points out the way to their realization. There is an interesting chapter on "The Flood Tide of Power", one section of which deals with some of the changes in personality which attend the unrestricted presence of the Holy Spirit. "It may be said positively", says Dr. Gordon, "that the original group of mental faculties remain the same. There seems to be nothing to indicate that any change takes place in one's natural endowment. No faculty is added that nature had not put there, and certainly none removed. But it is very clear that

there is a marked development of these natural gifts, and that this change is brought about by the putting in of a new and preeminent power, which radically affects everything it touches. Regarding this development four facts may be noted:

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In discussing the first of these facts, Mr. Gordon says:

"Sainily Dr. A. J. Gordon, whose face was as surely transfigured as was Moses' or Stephen's, used to say that in his earlier years he had no executive ability. Men would say of him, 'Well, Gordon can preach, but...' intimating that he could not do much else; not much of the practical getting of things done in his makeup. When he was offered the chairmanship of the missionary committee of the Baptist Church, he promptly declined, as being utterly unfit for such a task. Finally, with reluctance he accepted, and for years he guided and moulded with rare sagacity the entire scheme of missionary operation of the great Baptist Church of the North. He was accustomed with rare frankness and modesty to speak of the change in himself as an illustration of how the Spirit develops talents which otherwise lay in unsuspected and unused".

I think there is a great deal of truth in this presentation, and that while we are the same men always, we are more of the same with the Spirit's transformation than without it. That doubtless we all believe, but where I suspect the problem with most of us lies, is that we do not get our theoretical opinions in these matters translated into our actual experiences. I have been thinking in my own meditation a good deal lately on that very question, and I am going to try to work out soon for my own help, as well as for the help of others, the answer to the question, How may Christian men actually become better men? We all know how an unbeliever may become a Christian, and how a sinner may receive salvation through Christ. But how among those of us who have received salvation, our lives may be expanded to take in

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The Rev, A. W. Marshall

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more of that power, how we can go on from strength to strength and from character to character, how we may become every day better men and women than we were the year before, - that is a great problem, and a problem which I think we Christian workers too often overlook. We work for others with the same energy year by year, with no adequate advancement in spiritual efficiency, because we are not realizing an adequate advancement in the Divine character and the realization of the Divine life.

Will you thank Mrs. Marshall for her kind letter of April 15th, telling the sad news of the death of little Hamilton Hannum. I write to Mr. Hannum to express our deep and earnest sympathy with them in their great sorrow.

With kind regards to you both,

Very cordially yours,

H

May 12th, 1904.

Miss Amanda M. Jefferson,

Batnagiri, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Miss Jefferson:

Your good letter of March 18th was received last month. It was a most encouraging letter. I was glad to hear of such evident signs of growth and progress as impressed you on your return. That is one of the blessings of going away from a work for a little while and then returning to it. We see on coming back, as we did not see before, the great changes taking place, and that quickens our faith and gives us fresh courage to go on.

I hope that you are keeping perfectly well and that Miss Brown, of whom I came to have a most friendly feeling and in whose missionary success I confidently believe, is enjoying her new life and finding her tongue flexible enough to twist around the new vocabulary.

Mr. Elsing of Rivington Street was just in and I have been thinking of you since he went out and of what he said after the little farewell meeting after you went away about you, in praise of what you had been and done while connected with this mission work.

Doubtless you have heard of Dr. Trumbull, Editor of the Sunday School Times, who died last December in Philadelphia. I counted it one of the great privileges of my life to have known him well, and to have been in a real sense by adoption, a member of his family circle. I think his was one of the most remarkable lives I have ever known. I have never seen in anyone else the same supreme love of truth, with a perfect instinct for its discovery, or the same exalta-

Miss Amanda M. Jefferson

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tion of unselfish love, or the same revelation of what love is, and the significance of the Atonement as the unity or mingling of life with God. He was the best exemplification of all this in his own life also. As the embodiment of the ideal of friendship, he was a revelation to me and to many. I venture to enclose herewith a copy of some things that I had the privilege of saying at his funeral service, not because of any merit in the things said, but because of the great character which they attempted to suggest, and which was, it seems to me, one of the most unique and Christlike characters of our time, - a character which has been a blessing to thousands and tens of thousands. I wish we had enough copies of his little books on Prayer, Individual Work for Individuals, How to Deal with Doubt and Doubters and War Memories of an Army Chaplain, to send to every Station of our Missions.

Will you give my kindest regards to Miss Brown and tell her I shall be glad to hear from her some time.

Your sincere friend,

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May 5th, 1904.

Dr. Winifred T. Weston,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Dr. Weston:-

Your letters of December 11th and February 26th were duly received, and long before this, you will have seen the Mission letter in which the Board lays before the Mission your request to be transferred from the Settlement to the regular staff of the Mission. We have not yet heard from the Mission in reply. Indeed, there has barely been time to. As soon as the Mission's reply comes, the matter will be taken up by the Board. As you know, the Board would not have sent you to the Western India Mission except for the work of the Settlement. It did not feel, in justice to all the needs of the Missions, that it would be right to send an additional woman medical missionary to the Western India Mission until other more urgent needs had been met. There was, however, in the Settlement an especial need, and as you remember, we tried to put clearly before you what the character of the Settlement and the conditions of its work were before your choice was made. I know full well that it is practically impossible for anyone to fully imagine the future in advance; but to press that objection to its full conclusion would mean that the acceptance of future conditions was ever to be binding. Of course the regulations of the Board cannot change character and disposition and conviction; but I hope you will very seriously consider the whole question as to the form of your work. I do not see how the Board will be able to send an additional medical woman to Western India at this time, so that if you are transferred to the other work under the Mission, the Settlement will have no physician of its own. On the other hand, if you find it utterly impossible to fit yourself in financially or socially to the Settlement, the Board could only reproach itself for having made the mistake of thinking you could do so when it appointed you to this special work.

Your expression in one of your letters of wonderment as to whether we

Dr. Heston, 2.

really understood what it meant to have to get out of a salary of \$500. I think leads me to say that, probably we did not understand at all, but we know that the members of the Methodist Church in India having gone out on this basis, that there was a strong feeling in the Methodist Missions in India that there ought to be a large class of men on a lower basis of salary. Bishop Telford made a strong appeal for such men, which was supported by the Missionary Society at home; and I noticed some time ago in The Missionary Echoes, one of the Franking Elders, repeats the appeal, saying in part-

"There is nothing in this, to be sure, for the savings bank, as I have said. But it is enough for a humble support. There are hundreds of men in the land toiling in Brotherhoods we hardly approve of, at least. There are other scores of missionaries unalarmed at work in India on no more. There is no extraordinary self-denial in this 'support.' I admit it is far below the regular society missionary salary. But to get missionary help we need so sorely in the emergency by the inauguration of the 'New Wing' to be an adjunctive force to back up the older service, and to be permanent?"

"I would not propose anything else beyond the support for the new wing, different from that existing in the old. Let the housing, furloughs, allowances for children be the same. But let there be a wing of the service that will appeal to the self-denial and heroism of volunteers and to that of friends for their support."

"Let anyone say I am talking in the dark, let me say I am now more than 27 years in India as a missionary. In this 27 years I have lived as humbly and just with another as I now propose. It is practicable. Let the old wing go in as the regular work of the W. F. M. S., and let us have a new wing of the service, and if God will not give us more missionaries on the double track than we can get on the single one. My heart is stirred within me in the face of the extraordinary demands coming on me by hundreds of inquirers I cannot attend to. No, and any number of native helpers help me out. I must have some missionary help; to uplift an illiterate people and make them enlightened Christians is an overwhelming undertaking. This is our task. But I am but one man. Missionary brethren, speak out and tell us, do you favour the idea? Is this the time to try it, when we can see or think of no other way out?"

The Board has no hobby in this matter, neither the hobby of a uniform salary at a higher rate, nor of a uniform salary at a lower rate, nor a variegated salary at different rates. And it understands that some people can live more economically than others; and that a medical missionary ought to have either in salary or as supplementary allowance, provision for keeping up with his or her profession. And I think that undoubtedly the provision might well be made beside, for a pupil, where the missionary is alone and studying the language, involves a harder when it is met out of such a small salary, of real difficulty. Where several were living together, and using the same teacher, it would be different. But the \$500. allowance

Dr. Weston, 3.

It has been understood from the beginning, contemplated living together, and such pooling of some classes of expenditure as would promote economy.

But I do not know that anything more can be said now until we hear from the Mission as to its recommendation.

I was looking over again a little while ago, the Journal of John Woolman, and especially Whittier's Introduction. Woolman was a Friend, who lived in America in the middle of the eighteenth century, and who bore constant testimony against slavery, and also a constant and even deeper testimony to the reality and joy of the inner life in God. His Journal has been a great influence in many lives, and while it represents what many would regard as an extreme emphasis on partial aspects of the truth, it is an emphasis which in our lives and work, so cluttered with much sorrow, we need to remember. On the fly leaf of the copy of the Journal which I have, is a sentence of Charles Lenth's, - "Get the writings of John Woolman by heart." "One feels in reading them," says Whittier, "the tenderness and humility of a nature redeemed from all pride of opinion and self-righteousness, sinking itself out of sight, and intent only on rendering smaller the sum of human sorrow and sin by drawing men nearer to God and to each other." I have had some copies made of a few extracts from the Journal, which illustrate what Woolman's spirit was, and enclose one herewith for you.

With kind regards.

Very cordially yours,

11025



May 23rd, 1904.

Mrs. L. B. Tedford,
Bearden, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Tedford:-

In Mr. Speer's absence at the General Assembly, from which he does not return until the latter part of this week, I venture to enclose herewith, copies of two letters received this morning, which I know will be of great interest to you. These letters are replies to two inquiries which Mr. Speer made in your behalf, and I know you will want to have them as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

David S. Speer

M.

June 2, 1904.

Mrs. A. L. Wiley,

Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency,

India.

My dear Mrs. Wiley:

Your good letter of March 9th came some time ago. I was very glad indeed to hear from you, especially to get the information you sent about the amount needed for the proper support of the orphans. I wish you would bring the matter up at the Mission meeting this coming Fall. Mr. Hannum, I believe has found \$15.00 an inadequate amount, as others have, although some, I think, do not feel that as much as \$20. or \$25. is needed. If the Mission feels that you ought to be allowed to draw \$20.00 for each orphan and if that amount is absolutely necessary, for so long as there are any Famine Orphan funds, I know that the Board would approve of your drawing at this figure. At the same time, we ought to set about in that event, getting the supporters of these orphans to increase their gifts to \$20. a year for each orphan.

I marvel at your energy and efficiency with such an immense amount of work on your hands. Everything seems to go so smoothly and easily under your care. I suspect, however, that is due to you and not to the fact that everything is so smooth and easy.

I suppose you have plenty of difficulties to engage your thought and call forth your prayer at Ratnagiri. I hope that they only give an added relish to your work. I was amused the other day when out walking with my small boy to have him reply when I discouraged him from attempting to cut down certain sticks,

Mrs. A.L.Wiley, p.2.

because they were pretty hard to cut, "Oh, Father, I don't mind. I prefer hard things". I don't think he meant by that all that Paul meant by his joy in conflict with adversaries, but it was a good rebuke to me not to prosecute the education of a little boy by setting before him easy things as preferable to difficult. And what a comfort it is to know that however great the difficulties and however high the ideal we set before us, both in the matter of character and in the matter of work, there is a grace that is sufficient to enable us to achieve, if only we would lean faithfully enough on the Divine strength. It is hard to remember to do that, whether at home or abroad. I sent some Thought from Robert Barbour to a friend in India sometime ago, and he wrote in reply:

"I enjoyed your letter very much, even though I was somewhat discouraged by the largeness of the ideal which it presented. I realize that to do a large and constructive life work, one must have his ideal constantly before him and work up to it with unfailing patience and perseverance. Enthusiasm in streaks is of little use. There is only one means of sustaining the necessary perseverance and patience and that is much communion with God "Who changeth not". Right here is my difficulty. I find at times that the monotony and wearisomeness of work dry up those tender affections which take hold on God, and it becomes hard to pray and to study the Bible. To me, the most helpful of the "Thoughts", of which you so kindly sent me a copied selection, was that which suggests the importance of Christ's word, "Rest you a while". One of our great dangers is becoming so "ensnared", as the natives say, in the innumerable details of mission work, as to neglect or cut short the time spent alone with God".

I think a great help at this point is meditation in our moments of release from the pressure of work and conversation. The first Summer I went to Northfield, I was with a friend, who later went as a missionary to India, and it was a great blessing to me in this matter. He was making it a practice to read a page of the Psalms each morning and a page each evening. The idea had been suggested to him by Dr.Green. "Rabbi", as the students at Princeton called him, was the greatest Hebrew scholar in the country, but, beyond that, he was a Christian of most tender reverence, child-like faith and loving humility. One of his favorite hymns in the Seminary chapel was the

Mrs. A.L.Wiley, p.3.

Hymn beginning: "Enthroned on high, Almighty Lord,
The Holy Ghost send down."

which contained the couplet which seemed best to express the old
"Rabbi's" heart:

"And bring us where no clouds conceal
The beauty of His face."

After that, he would lead in prayer, stopped often by the depth of his devotion and pausing in the midst of his prayer in silence of love and penitence and longing. Dr.Green had recommended once to his class the devotional reading the Psalms, a page in the morning; and a page in the evening. The suggestion was made in that way because a page was a convenient and practicable allowance, within the possibility even of the busiest Christian. "Rabbi" said that he had long made it a rule to follow the practice. Those who knew him scarcely needed to be given this hint of the secret of his rich range of religious feeling and experience. He was evidently fed at this table. And my friend had eagerly taken up the hint and morning and night was laying his soul down upon the soul of the Psalmist, as Dr.Greens for long years had been wont to do.

I have found a good deal lately in meditating over the Psalms in the translation of the American Standard Revised, that gives fresh meaning to a great many passages in the Psalms. There is a good illustration of this in Psalm 45:1, "My heart overfloweth with a goodly matter; I speak the things which I have made touching the King". The margin reads: "My heart overfloweth with a goodly matter, I speak; my work is for a King". What room for shame or concealment, for abashedness or hesitancy now! What ground for joy, elation, pride, contentment, and upright walk in the world! The Christian will be no cringer, no hider of his profession and his service, when his overflowing heart bursts forth in the joyous knowledge that his work is for a King. The American Standard Revised Version makes the Psalms

Mrs. A.L.Wiley,p.4.

more vivid and meaningful in many places. Take for example Psalm 34: 5, "They looked unto Him and were lightened", becomes, "They looked unto Him and were radiant". We understand that. We have seen it. Now and then we feel it, the glory of the radiant face which has looked unto God and been illumined.

for
I think that all of us, it will be a grievous loss if we do not avail ourselves of the advantage of the nourishment for power in our meditation on the Psalms.

With kind regards to Mr.Wiley and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

March 9th, 1904.

The Rev. E. M. Wilson,
3018 Sherman Avenue,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My Dear Wilson:-

The matter of making a special provision toward your medical expenses while at home on furlough, was presented to the Board at the meeting on Monday. The Board has been very firm in its conviction since the new year began, that there ought to be no special appropriations, and you know that its general understanding is that it will not be responsible for medical expenses at home on furlough, save in exceptional circumstances. It did feel, however, that it ought to be searching to help you, and appropriated a small amount at the meeting on Monday, \$100.00, thus dividing with you the terms referred to in your letter. I know this will not be as much help as I wish you might have, and if even with this you are not going to be able to make ends meet, I wish you would feel free to let me know. But if this does prove an adequate relief, I shall greatly rejoice with you.

It was a great pleasure to see you at the Assembly, and with warm regards to Mrs. Wilson and yourself, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Robert C. ...

June 9th, 1904.

Dr. W. J. Wanless,
Sanitarium,
Clifton Springs, N. Y.

My Dear Dr. Wanless:-

I am very much obliged for the report of your examination of Mrs. Partch. The matter was laid before the Board at its meeting on Monday, and the following action was taken:

A medical certificate from Dr. [Name] was submitted, stating the results of his examination of Mrs. Partch while at the General Hospital, [Location] of the Central China Mission, while in view of Dr. [Name]'s conditions, it was impossible to form any judgment with reference to the [Name] of Mrs. Partch in the field, the Board now cordially approve of Mr. Partch returning at the expiration of his furlough, with the understanding that Mrs. Partch would follow in due time if her health permit, and that otherwise the Board would provide for the return of Mr. Partch to America at the end of three or five years.

With reference to the other question regarding which you write, namely the question about the Student Volunteer Movement, I would say that I have seen Mr. [Name], and he says that he had already planned work for you with him for the months of September, October and November, and he feels that it is very important that you should be able to give time to this work among our own churches. We are looking for help from you and Mr. Spining, because you know how to put things in an appeal to business men. Of course our sympathy with the Student Volunteer Movement is very great, as was evidenced by the Board's cordial agreement to your going as one of the traveling representatives of the Movement when you were home on your last furlough. And if you feel that you would like to put in the winter months visiting some of the colleges, I am sure the Board would agree. But I am inclined to think that it would feel at this time, in view especially of the attractive opportunity that Mr. McCannagh's work will open, that it would be well for you to give part of your furlough to working up our own Church field.

If you gave this three months to our churches, and then three or four months to the Student Volunteer Movement, you would still have a couple of months

Dr. Wanless, 2.

to put into the post-graduate work. How would this plan commend itself to you?

I hope to be up at Clifton Springs some time in July, but I suppose that you and Mrs. Wanless will not be staying there that long.

With kind regards.

Your sincere friend,

June 21st, 1904.

To the Western India Mission.

My Dear Friends:-

The New Missionaries' Conference has just closed, and I am able to write now definitely with reference to the appointments of new missionaries in the various Missions. I have very much pleasure in reporting the appointment of the Rev. H. H. Kernan, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and Union Theological Seminary, to the Western India Mission. Some extracts from Mr. Kernan's testimonials will be of interest to you:

"Mr. Kernan is a young man of good character, . . . bright, studious, ambitious, sociable, kind-hearted, and has a helpful spirit."

"I should anticipate nothing extraordinary in Mr. Kernan's career, but I should look for straight-forward, faithful, persevering work."

"He was in M. E. Church as communicant, then local preacher, and received in that way some experience in dealing with men. He is unassuming, earnest, and seeks to be as useful as possible."

"Kernan is an excellent fellow, steady, faithful, independent and yet sweet-tempered. Sure to win his way."

In addition to Mr. Kernan's appointment, I report the appointment of Mrs. Lillian E. Havens, to take Miss Thompson's class in the Village Settlement. Mrs. Havens is a young widow, who has been in the Bible Institute, Chicago, for some time, and who impresses us as a very efficient and capable woman. Miss Thompson has had a good deal of correspondence with her, and the Village Settlement relations are just the sort of work and relations which Mrs. Havens thinks she would be glad to undertake. It seems to us that she will prove a desirable addition to the Settlement. We have done all that we could to explain the matter clearly to her, and I shall have further conference with her before she sails in the fall. Some extracts from her testimonials also, I think you would be glad to read:

"A refined woman, attractive and winning in her ways. Cheerful, generous, despite sorrow and trials. Inclined to be energetic, slow and careful in decision. A leader."

Western India Mission, 2.

"The Lord has been with her faithfully. . . I am sure she would be careful and patient and earnest in her work."

"Has a pleasing personality, naturally a refined woman, cheerful, average in energy, believe she would work well with others; plays and sings fairly well. Has grown very much as a Christian since she entered the Institute. I believe she is hungry for all God has for her, and earnestly desirous to be used of Him."

In this connection, I would acknowledge the receipt of the action of the Mission requesting the Board to appoint Dr. Heston, now of the Village Settlement, a full member of the mission, her appointment to date from January 1st, 1904. Nothing has come from the Mission on this particular point, except the motion passed by the Mission, and it has been deemed wise here to defer action until some explanation, which is desired on the way, comes, with reference as to where Dr. Heston is to be located, what the necessities of the work are which justify her appointment to the regular staff of the Mission, and whether the Settlement is to get along without a doctor, or it is expected that another physician will have to be appointed for that place. . . At the same time, the Board would not, I am sure, take any retroactive action. If Dr. Heston is to be appointed, she would be appointed to date from the time of the Board's action I have no doubt. But the general feeling here is that Dr. Heston would not have been sent out to the Western India Mission to the regular work of the Mission, there being in the judgment of the Board, present need for missionary reinforcement elsewhere the year and a half ago, and missionaries in the Western India Mission. The reason for sending Dr. Heston out at the time she went was the need of a woman physician in the Settlement. Of course we understand the personal reasons which necessitate the presence of the Mission, and the Board has learned by experience that women with any degree of such considerations should be capable of judgment and control, as a matter of fact they are not. At the same time, it feels that there should be some further explanation as to Dr. Heston's proposed work in the Mission, and the existence of any other reasons for the Mission's request than the personal considerations referred to. Our very strong feeling here is that the Settlement's need of a physician, if it is to do

Western India Mission, S.

its work, is a real need, and that it is greatly to be regretted that the plan for meeting this need is in such danger of miscarriage.

I have pleasure in reporting an action of the Board at its meeting on Monday, appropriating \$1000 for emergency repairs to the school house at Patnagarh, provided that this amount could be met by transfers within the existing appropriations from other Stations.

I would report also, that as soon as it was practicable to make any readjustments in the appropriations for the current fiscal year, the sum of \$600 was transferred from an item which would no longer be needed, to supplement the salary of the Rev. E. W. Simpson, in accordance with the regulation of the salaries regarding missionary men, increasing their salaries from \$540 to \$600 when living alone and having a wife. Mr. Simpson states that this does not exactly apply to his case, but the spirit of the provision seems to apply in view of Mr. Simpson's statement about his present arrangements. This will make his salary for the current fiscal year, \$600.

I would report an appropriation of \$325 for the support of thirteen orphans in the Kodali Orphanage, Western India. Mr. Hard in reporting this matter to the Board, stated that the money was donated and credited as follows: "From the Mother of the Cross William Cross Moore of Baltimore, and in His Name." This is for some of the orphans.

You will have heard from Mr. Tedford of Mrs. Tedford's desire not to return to India this year.

I had some good talks with Mr. Wilson and Dr. Wanless at the General Assembly, where they both did good service in helping to deepen the interest in the mission work in India.

You will be glad to know that about six thousand dollars had been received toward the deficit which closed the last year closed. We are hoping that general receipts may also steadily increase, and that it may be possible the coming fiscal year to see something of a definite advance in the work.

With warm regards to all. Your sincere friend,

June 22nd, 1901.

Dr. A. S. Wilson,

Miraj, C. M. S. India.

My Dear Dr. Wilson:-

Your good letters of February 26th, April 22nd, and May 6th, have all been received, and I have also a note of February 26th, with reference to W. Sturgis's nephew, Miss Mrs. Wilson, for which I wish you would thank her.

Regarding your own letters, let me say with reference to the Miraj Hospital accounts, for the past, any further adjustments necessary can be made by Mr. Hand in closing up the accounts with the Mission Treasurer when they come in.

Let me heartily congratulate you and Mrs. Wilson on the birth of little Margaret on March 21st. Just a little while before, we heard of the death of Mr. Harnes's son, Hamilton, and our hearts went out to him and Mrs. Hannah in their sorrow, as they went out to you and Mrs. Wilson in your joy.

I want especially to thank you for your good letter of May 6th. May I ask whether it is possible for the missionaries to remain in India until about the first of April? Even leaving at that time, the India missionaries have far and away the longest journey of any of the missionaries. Leaving on the 1st of April, they would have to be on the 1st of May. As they very seldom get away before the 15th of September, that gives them sixteen and a half months here at least. The missionaries of the India Association have grown very restive under this. One of them sent me a letter recently, stating that the whole system was wrong, and that he would rather come home for six months, say a year or two years, than he thought it would be very much better for the work, for the health of the missionaries, and that it would give ample change and rest. What would you think of that? I think there will be

Dr. Wilson, 2.

even strong pressure for his resignation, if the time of leaving the field creeps back toward the 1st of March, and if the return trips to India are not taken until the middle of September.

Thank you very much for your frank expression of opinion regarding Dr. Williamson's return. I had written to him before you had written very strongly on the subject, and have a postal card from him, on which he says that he will write shortly at length in reply to my inquiries.

I had some good talks with Edgar at the General Assembly, and he gave me a copy of the little Memorial Sketch about your father, one of the most beautiful little sketches I have read for a long time.

Sympathizing with you deeply in the loss, yet rejoicing with you in the joy of having had such a father, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Thomas E. Upton

June 21st, 1904.

The Rev. E. W. Simpson,

Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Simpson:-

I am sending herewith a letter to the Mission, which you will doubtless see, but the paragraph I quote herewith, as it refers especially to you:

"I would report also, that as soon as it was practicable to make any readjustments in the appropriations for the current year, the sum of \$600. was transferred from an item which would not be needed, to supplement the salary of the Rev. E. W. Simpson, in accordance with the regulation of the salaries of unmarried men, increasing their salaries from \$540. to \$600. when living alone and keeping house. Mr. Simpson's case and this does not exactly apply to his case, but the spirit of the provision seems to apply, in view of Mr. Simpson's statement about his present arrangements. This will make his salary for the current fiscal year, \$600."

Let me in addition, thank you for your postal card of January 23rd, sending the copies of the effective missionary appeal given by your Mission, and also your letters of February 29th and March 5th. I was very glad to read over the other day, the papers of your fiancée, Miss Orr, and they have been cordially approved here. Her plan I believe is to take a year in the Bible Institute in Chicago, and go out in the fall of 1905.

If the provision made for your salary now is still inadequate, I hope you will write frankly, only making your statements specific and not general, so that the facts themselves will state the whole case, without its being dependent upon statements of judgment, however full the Board's confidence would be in those from whom the statements came.

I wonder if you ever see the Indian Witness, published by the Methodist Mission in Calcutta. There have been some very interesting articles in it recently, by one of their presiding Elders, backing up again the idea strongly advocated by Bishop Hoburn and Dr. Leonard a few years ago, and set forth in one of the issues of World's Work. I am sending you by this mail. Do you think this is all visionary? or is there something more

Mr. Simpson, 2.

than that to Bishop Thoburn's proposition, which, as I have said, this Presiding Elder has taken up again in the Witness.

I have recently been looking over a little book on Japan, which is very interesting, by S. M. Clement, a Baptist missionary there, although I believe he is connected with some of the government schools. It is an admirable book, and it closes with a very apt quotation of a line from Virgil in Coanington's Translation:

"These bring success their zeal to fan,
Then can because they think they can."

I suppose that is a good explanation of the progress of Japan, and it is a good reason to carry around in one's mind. I presume it was just a heathen way of saying originally what we say in our Christian confession, "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me." I think here at home the feeling of inability prevents a great deal more work than inability itself. And I can understand better every year, why Jesus laid such emphasis on the necessity of faith; why He uttered such tremendous statements about the omnipotence of faith and of believing prayer. Would it not mean a great deal to us in our own spheres of work, and surely it would mean a great deal to the Church, if only that spirit filled us, leading us out of self-confidence, but to an absolute confidence in God, so that we could say without hesitation, "We can, because we think we can."

With kindest regards,

Your sincere friend,

Robert E. Spear,



June 16th, 1904.

The Rev. W. H. Hannum,
Vengurle, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Hannum:-

I enclose herewith a letter to the Mission, but let me acknowledge in addition, your personal letter of May 23rd. With reference to sending a duplicate copy of the appropriations to the Mission Secretary, perhaps we can come to that when mechanical contrivances become a little more effective even than they are now; but at present it is simply an immense labor to get off the appropriations and to send as many copies as are required, and it would involve considerable delay for a great deal of subsequent work to provide complete sets of the appropriations for the Mission Secretaries as well as the Mission Treasurers. I think you are the only Mission Secretary who has felt that it was important that a set of the appropriations should be on file with the secretary.

With reference to Dr. Wanless, I confess that I am in perplexity. I have never seen in Dr. Wanless any of the unfavorable qualities of which you speak, and yet I have such full and affectionate confidence in your spirit and judgment that it puts me really in a quandary. All that I have ever seen in Dr. Wanless has led me to like him very much, and while I simply have to believe your word, yet it is very hard for me to believe in any measure that such representations as you make can be true. Furthermore, it is perplexing to understand how, if they can be true, the rest of the Mission does not feel as strongly as you do. Do Mr. Graham and Mr. Wiley and Mr. Simpson hold the same view that you do? Of course Mr. Wiley and Mr. Simpson have had less opportunity to see Mr. Simpson especially; but Mr. Graham has surely had a great deal.

With reference to the accumulated funds at Kodoli, I think we can keep a check on the use of that money. Surely this is not available for use except

Mr. Hannum, 2.

for the support of the orphans. If it is proposed to use it in building, of course it will be necessary to get the Board's assent, and the Board will require the approval of the Mission before assenting.

Our hearts still go out toward you and Mrs. Hannum in your great sorrow over little Hamilton's death. You will have received before this, my note of sympathy.

With warm regards.

Your sincere friend,

Walter E. Hays

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June 16th, 1904.

The Rev. A. L. Wiley,

Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Wiley:-

You will find in the enclosed Mission letter, satisfactory response to your letter of May 11th. Only it is the sort of thing that makes the Board shiver. I have no doubt that the urgency was great, but it is far better if you can manage it in any way, to take care of these things by transfers from one Station to another, if you are not able to do it within the Classes in any one Station.

I hope that you and Mrs. Wiley are both very well, and with warm regards to you both, and constant delight in your work, I am,

Your sincere friend,

W. L. G. S. S. S.

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June 28th, 1904.

Miss Mary J. Thomson,

Stora, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Miss Thomson:-

Your note of the 18th, to Mr. Speer, enclosing two checks for \$250. for the travel of Mrs. Havens, has been received in Mr. Speer's absence from the city. I have turned over the money to Mr. Hand, from whom you will receive a receipt for your most generous gift. You will thank Miss Wilder for her, will you not?

You will be sorry to hear that Mrs. Havens is in the Presbyterian Hospital here as present, the physicians finding it necessary that she should undergo a slight operation. She is getting along very nicely, however, and I am going up to see her to-day. We are all greatly delighted with her, and are sure that she will prove to be a most congenial worker in the Settlement.

Yours, the Conference was a good one, and enjoyed by all. I wish you might have been here,

and to have met Mrs. Havens, who is a very sweet, bright little woman.

Very truly yours,

June 29th, 1904.

Miss Mary J. Thomson,

Elora, Ontario, Canada.

My Dear Miss Thomson :-

I have been away for the last fortnight, and on returning yesterday, found your letters of June 18th and 25th. I had been delaying answering your letters of May 7th and 19th, in the hope that the money for Mrs. Haven's passage might come in from some other source. Miss Wilder is in error, however, in her thought that it has been given. I presume she has in mind the fact that she wrote to Mr. Coleman of Norristown, Penna., on the subject, and he wrote to me, and what I wrote back, trying to put the matter in such a way that he would feel drawn to give the money. He has not done so, however, so that we have nothing for Mrs. Haven's passage except what you and Miss Wilder have sent.

We shall hold the amount you have sent, accordingly, although I have no doubt the Board of the Northwest will be willing to provide something toward the traveling expenses. I might say, however, that \$250. is not sufficient. The cost of travel, exclusive of any freight on outfit, to Western India, Mr. Hand reckons would be at present about \$ 275. ^{including incidentals.} I shall ask Mrs. Wood to write to the Woman's Board of the Northwest on the subject.

Mrs. Havens is in the hospital here, which is the reason you have not heard from her. She needed a slight operation, which we thought it would be far better for her to have performed here. She will be out before very long, and it will not affect at all her going to India in the fall. We were all greatly pleased with her when she was here at the new Missionaries' Conference.

We have received a very brief action from the Western India Mission, requesting that Dr. Heston be appointed on a regular missionary basis. There is no information as to what work will be assigned to her, nor as to how the Mission thought the medical needs of the Settlement would be provided for in

Miss Thomson, 2.

this contingency, and action here has been deferred pending the receipt of further information from the Mission.

With kind regards.

Very sincerely yours,

M.

July 15, 1904.

Miss Grace E. Wilder,
Veldre, near Hamar,
Norway,

My dear Miss Wilder:

Your postal card of June 6th. was received some-
time ago, while I was away visiting some conferences and conventions.
I rejoice to hear that you are so much stronger and that your mother
is at least fairly well.

I did not receive a favorable reply from Mr. Coleman
to my letter regarding Mrs. Havens' travelling expenses. Indeed, Mr.
Coleman did not reply to that part of my letter at all, which is his
way, I think, of indicating his feeling that he cannot do anything.
Miss Thomson, however, sent some money of hers together with a contri-
bution from you, which was to be applied to Mrs. Havens' travelling ex-
penses, in case they were not provided from any other sources. I spoke
to Mrs. Wood, the Special Object Secretary, about writing to the Board
of the Northwest to find out whether they were disposed to do anything.

They write: "I am sorry Mrs. Lillian Havens is away just now. I under-
stand she has gone East to visit some kinspeople, so I cannot tell cer-
tainly whether she will be able to pay her travelling expenses, but
she will furnish her own outfit. She has a small income of her own.
Yes, we understand is that Mr. Thomson, the father of Miss Mary Thom-
son, who was called home from India, is to pay Mrs. Haven's salary. I
do not like to take the responsibility of pledging for any of the ex-
pense, without consulting the women of the Executive Committee, but I
feel quite confident her travelling expenses will be met by our Board,
if Mrs. Havens is not able to do it."

I wrote Miss Thomson that if the money was otherwise provided,
we would hold what had been sent from you and herself, subject to her
orders, but otherwise, it would be applied to Mrs. Haven's travel.

We are greatly pleased with Mrs. Havens. She is a very attract-

Miss G.E.Wilder,p.2.

ive woman, of beautiful spirit, who will I think make an admirable and in every way harmonious member of the Settlement, provided none of the unmarried young men interfere!

With kind regards to your mother and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

Wm. M. F. J.

July 22, 1904.

16.

Dr. J. R. Williamson,

33 Braid Road,

Edinburgh, Scotland.

My dear Dr. Williamson:

I have been just swamped here, or I would have written before this in reply to your letter of June 11th, which came while I was away from New York, and was taken up as soon as possible after returning. I have had quite a good time this summer, attending the various summer conferences, including our General Assembly and the Jubilee Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, I think I have been at about twelve conferences or conventions during the last ten weeks. I saw Dr. Wanless, both at the General Assembly and at Northfield and he spoke warmly of you and of his hope that you might go back to Kiraj. Very careful consideration, however, has been given the whole question here, and I am very sorry to have to say that I have been instructed to write that, in view of the certainty of the more or less indefinite delay before you could go back to India and of the uncertainty of the future in India, the Board feels that it would not be prepared to assume the risk that would be involved. It sincerely hopes that you may soon be perfectly well and that in the event of your returning to India, the favorable opinion of Sir William Broadbent and the favorable, but guarded opinion of Dr. Harford may be fully realized. At the same time, the many disappointments and trying experiences through which the Board has passed in the matter of the health of missionaries make it very conservative, and it feels very regretfully obliged to say

Dr. J. R. Witherspoon, D.D.

that it cannot undertake the responsibility of sending you back to India. I do not need to tell you that I am personally anxious to see you to me, personally, or how eagerly I hope that the future may indicate that the Board has been over-cautious in this matter; and yet every year brings new experiences that confirm the wisdom of the conservative course which the Board feels that, in justice to the responsibilities which it bears, it must pursue.

I am instructed to add that the Board will gladly provide a retiring allowance, equivalent to the home allowance for three or four months, in addition to what payments have been already made, if you have need, as I doubt not you do, of some such present assistance. I fear you may need something, immediately, and so have spoken to Mr. Hand, asking him to send at once two months' allowance on this account, the balance to be remitted, if needed, as soon as we hear from you as to the satisfactoriness of this arrangement.

I hope that you and I may keep up our correspondence and that I may often hear from you! Sometime, surely, you will come to America, whatever your plans for the future may be; or I will look forward to the prospect of seeing you somewhere abroad.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

W. H. C.

July 27th, 1904.

Rev. L. B. Tedford,

Kolhapur, India.

My dear Mr. Tedford:

I think that I have been owing you a letter for some time. Your last letter to me was dated December 11th, written while you were itinerating. You spoke in it about your regret that we would not be able to take up work at Belgaun, and also of some photographs of the nice buildings offered to us there. None of these letters were ever received, so far as I know.

One of the points touched on in your letter was the expectation of your son to finish his college course and go out to India as a missionary, and your question as to whether it would be well for him to go out for a year before entering the seminary. I think that oftentimes a year of practical work between college and seminary work is a very good thing, but it ought to be, I think, some hard, practical work, and not mere travel or rest. If your son could have gone out to India for a year, and gone actively into work it might have been a very good thing for him, although I think some work here at home might be even better, some work in city missions, or in the Y. M. C. A. or even in business. You said he would be twenty-six, I believe, at the end of the Seminary course. From the point of view of age I should not think it would matter much whether he took the extra year or not, although, of course, a man who has been trained in the mission field, and grown up there, and has some knowledge of the language, does not need to consider as much as another the importance of getting out to the field as early as possible for the sake of language study.

It must be a great joy to be able to look forward to a son coming out into the work.

Was the last cool season a very fruitful one in the work? I hope that it proved so, and that this coming cool season may show a yet larger measure

No. 2, L. B. T.

of itinerating work and fuller results from it.

I enclose herewith a table which I think will interest you. It is very encouraging to note such a growth of our missionary work. There have at times been setbacks, but on the whole there is a steady movement upward. If the last four years were added the growth would be even more remarkable so far as receipts are concerned and the number of communicants. The disturbing element in the work I have marked. According to this column our growth has been less satisfactory in the matter of ordained ministers than almost anything else. The report for 1904 shows 176 ordained natives, while our total receipts and disbursements have been more than \$1,100,000. This is only six more ordained men than we had four years ago, and is actually eleven less than we had eleven years ago. There must be some mistake, I think, for 1899. I am going to have that looked up. But one great need in our missions, surely, is for more ordained men and more careful attention to the raising up of such men. I know some missions where there are no ordained men, and others, old and large missions, where no new man has been ordained for perhaps six or eight or ten years.

I hope that in the midst of all your duties you find time and keep time for your inward life of bible study and prayer. I saw recently the testimony of George Muller with reference to his Bible Study, which was very suggestive:

"The vigor of our spiritual life will be in exact proportion to the place held by the Bible in our life and thoughts. I can solemnly state this from an experience of fifty-four years. In July 1829, I began this plan of reading from the old and new Testaments. I have read since then the Bible through one hundred times, each time with increasing delight. When I begin it afresh it always seems like a new book. I cannot tell how great has been the blessing from the consecutive, diligent, daily study. I look upon it as a lost day when I have not had a good time over the Word of God. Friends often say to me, "Oh, I have so much to do, so many people to see, that I cannot find time for scripture study." There are not many who have had more to do than I have had. For more than half a century I have never known a day when I have not had more business than I could attend to. For forty years I have had annually about thirty thousand letters, and most of them have passed through my own hand. I have nine assistants always at work, corresponding in German, French, English, Italian, Russian and many other languages. As pastor of a church with twelve hundred believers great has been my care; besides these the care of five immense orphanages, a vast work; and also my publishing depot/ the printing and circulating of millions of tracts and books; but I have made it a rule never to begin work until I have had a good

No. 3, L. B. T.

season with God, and then I throw myself with all my heart into the work for the day with only a few minutes interval for prayer."

There is a very striking passage of the same kind in the life of the late General Armstrong of Hampton. Armstrong was about as different a type of man from Miller as can be imagined, and yet he speaks of spending one tenth of his waking time in prayer, and of regarding his prayers as the best work he ever did. Surely there must be a living connection between the intense fruitfulness of the lives of Miller and Armstrong and this unusual fellowship with God nourished in His Word and in prayer.

With kindest regards,

Your sincere friend,

M. J. [unclear]

1.

July 29, 1904.

Miss Mary J. Thomson,
Elora, Canada.

My dear Miss Thomson:

Your note of yesterday with its enclosed draft for \$300. for Mrs. Haven's salary for one year, is just received. I enclose herewith Mr. Hand's acknowledgment.

I was just about to write to you to say that the ladies of Chicago write that they will expect to meet Mrs. Haven's travel to the field, so that the money which we have received from you and Miss Wilder will be applicable to some other purpose. What are your instructions regarding it?

Very cordially yours,

August 2nd, 1904.

Mrs. J. M. Goheen,
Kotahapur, India.

My dear Mrs. Goheen:

Your good letter of May 1st with reference to the famine orphans came long ago. It was very good to hear from you, as it always is, and I am especially glad to get in a letter from the new Miss Brown a photograph of you and Mr. Goheen, looking very natural. You speak in your letter of understanding that friends in Pittsburg are sending money for Mr. Goheen and for some children under your care, and that you can draw this from the Treasurer. Mr. Hand says there must be some mistake, as we have no record of having received anything from any organization in Pittsburg for your work, but if it came from individuals it would be necessary for us to know their names before we could trace such a gift.

By the time this letter reaches you the hot season will be almost over, and the pleasant weather of the fall will be at hand. I trust that you and Mr. Goheen are both well, and that you have had some good rest during what we would call the summer.

How good it is to know that in our work we can have the unfailling presence of Christ with us, even when our moods are the most disappointing, and difficulties without seem the most forbidding. A good friend in the Episcopal church, with whom I was talking a while ago told me that he considered that promise the most wonderful in the Bible. All power in heaven and earth is Christs', therefore, He was not going to use it, but was going to trust His disciples with it. He would go with them, and bless them with His unfailling presence, but they were to do the work, and if they did not do it, although all power was His, He would wait until disciples came to Him who would

No. 2, Mrs. J. M. G.

do it. I remember hearing the Archbishop of Canterbury speak on this very theme in London, four years ago. He said that the fact that Christ offered His presence to His disciples and yet made His ultimate triumph depend upon His people's willing service, seemed to him wonderful almost beyond belief. When we think of it so, what a stimulus it is to fidelity, and such zeal as filled our Saviour when he said, "I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work". I wonder if you ever saw the little poem by Thomas Whytehead, poet laureate, I believe, some centuries ago, entitled "The Second Day of Creation, in which he speaks in some noble verses of this constant, unseen Presence with him:

I gaze aloof
At the tissued roof,
Where time and space are the warp and woof,
Which the King of Kings,
Like a curtain flings,
O'er the dreadfulness of eternal things.

If I could see
As in truth they be,
The glories that encircle me,
I should lightly hold,
This tissued fold,
With its marvellous curtain of blue and gold.

For soon the whole,
Like a parched scroll,
Shall before my amazed eyes uproll,
And without a screen,
At one burst be seen,
The Presence in which I have always been.

Would that we all lived more constantly in the sense of this Presence.

With warm regards to Mr. Goheen and yourself,

Your sincere Friend;

M.

July 29, 1904.

Miss Sybil H. Brown,
Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency,

India.

My dear Miss Brown:

Your good letters of May 20th and June 15th have both been received; the former was written from Pahalla as a Station letter and the latter from Ratnagiri. I want to thank you heartily for them and for the genial good spirit of them and the good sense which we have counted on in you as being one of your good assets in the Mission work. I want to thank you, also, for the beautiful little photographs which you sent. I can well understand how happy you have been in the mission circle and in taking up your new work; and I can understand, also just the temptations of which you speak in connection with the spiritual life since reaching the field. After all, however, these difficulties are the very discipline that we need for the best developments in life. I was thinking the other day over one of my favorite Bible verses in the last chapter of the first letter of Paul to the Corinthians, "I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost, for a great door and effectual is opened unto me and there are many adversaries." That word "and" is the essential word. Most people would have said "but". They are willing to take advantage of any opportunity that presents, in spite of the adversaries that need to be overcome, but they regard the latter as a drawback. Paul seems to have regarded the existence of the adversaries at Ephesus not as qualifying, but as constituting the opportunity there. He was

Miss S.G. Brown, p. 2.

in the world for the purpose of vanquishing adversaries and he heartily relished the prospect of encountering the host of them who were waiting at Ephesus, and whose presence there made Ephesus like a great door and effectual. I like to think of this truth, both from the point of view of character and of service. It is good to know that we get all the better character from the conquest of difficulties, and that it is a fine thing that it is so hard to be a Christian. You remember how Browning puts this:

"And so I live you see
Try, prove, reject,
Prefer still struggling to effect
My warfare.
Happy that I can
Be crossed and thwarted as a man;
Not left in God's content apart
With ghostly smooth life, dead at heart,
Tame in earth's paddock
As her prize.
Thank God
No paradise stands parted
To enter, and I find it hard
To be a Christian,
As I said."

And partly with reference to character and partly with reference to service, Browning is putting the same truth in one of the stanzas in Rabbi Ben Ezra.:

"Then welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand
But go.
Be our joy three parts pain,
Strive, and hold cheap the strain,
Learn, nor account the pang,
Dare, never grudge the throe."

All this is surely just as true in the realm of work as it is in our personal life. Our work gains added glory from the difficulties which confront it, and which it must overcome. I have always like to recall a saying of Stanley's regarding the young African explorer, Glave, "He was one of those men he relished a task for its bigness and greeted hard labor with a fierce joy".

Miss S.G. Brown, p. 3.

The consciousness of having hard work to do is surely one of the greatest joys of life; far better than any of these fictitious joys, such as the sense of being seen by spectators, or winning what the world calls prizes.

You ask whether your support had been taken up by any particular church. In reply, I would say that we have had no word in this regard.

With reference to the need of the special manual training outfit, of course, the thing to do will be to have that inserted in the estimates to be passed on by the Mission at its annual meeting, and forwarded to the Board.

If you have any special friend in Boston, or two or three friends, who you think might be willing to give this amount, personally, as an extra gift, I do not think there could be any objection to your writing to them.

I hope you will often write to us here, and let me know whenever I can be of service or help to you.

With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

John T. Green

August 2nd, 1904.

Rev. J. P. Graham,
Kadoli, India.

My dear Mr. Graham:

Your kind letter of June 16th, enclosing list of the orphans supported through the Board received some days ago. Thank you very much for your kindness in sending it. I am writing to Mr. Sturgis regarding the orphans whom he is supporting. He is a thoroughly good man, but a man of a great many interests and I think he is beginning to feel a little like withdrawing from the support of his orphans, so that anything that could be sent directly to him of a sort to retain his interest it might be wise to send. Do not intimate that I have dropped any hint of this kind, but the generous support he is giving is too valuable to forfeit if by any possibility we can retain it.

I enclose herewith a table which I think will interest you. It is very encouraging to note such a growth of our missionary work. There have at times been setbacks, but on the whole there is a steady movement upward. If the last four years were added the growth would be even more remarkable so far as receipts are concerned and the number of communicants. The distressing column is the one I have marked. According to this column the growth has been less satisfactory in the matter of ordained ministers than almost anywhere else. The report for 1904 shows 176 ordained natives, while our total receipts and disbursements were more than \$1,100,000. This is only six more ordained men than we had four years ago, and actually eleven less than we had eleven years ago. There must be some mistake, I think, for 1893. I am going to have that looked up. But one great need in our missions, surely, is for more ordained men and more careful attention to the raising up of such men. I know some missions where there are no ordained men, and others, old and large missions, where no new men has been

No. 2, J. P. G.

ordained for the past six or eight or ten years.

One of our best missionaries in Ohili, who has been thinking of this subject, and feels no little solicitude about it, wrote as it seems to me, very sensibly in a letter which I received only a few days ago, part of which, I think will interest you:

"The great question, in my mind, that calls for careful solution, is that raised in your letter of April 2nd, and repeated in Dr. Ellinwood's circular of May 12th. The Mission has had it up more than once, and one year obtained from the Board an increase of appropriations for native work in lieu of another missionary in place of Mr. Lowe. Afterwards we asked for the missionary to be replaced, but expecting the same funds for current work. This has been granted, and still we cannot keep up with the demands. I see no way out of the present situation but to retrench on our missionary force, IF THEREBY WE CAN HAVE A CORRESPONDING INCREASE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIVE WORK. Otherwise we might as well keep on with our present force, with all of its lack of economy for the Board. As missionaries we should be more of leaders and superintendents than local workers, an end that can be accomplished only as we have more native workers. Some of the Mission say "Amen" to this, but maintain that we must have a sufficient force to give instruction to the workers. Quite right, - but what class of instruction? Personally I am quite a radical in opposition to the amount of theoretical, theological and philosophical instruction which is generally considered needful, both at home and in the foreign field to fit young men to do the work of the ministry. We try to put them all through the same mould. I would have more emphasis put upon the practical work of leadership on the part of a few, and bring them up to this through longer years of work and experience, making the book study an incidental, though not less important part of preparation. In this way, it seems to me we might get along with a smaller number of missionaries, and have a larger number of native workers. It means getting along with a lower average grade of workers, for a time at least. And it means a throwing of more of the responsibility for the proper development of the churches upon the people themselves. That is what Paul did. Of course, we should have some sorry effects with some of our churches, but so did Paul. I am not sure but that in the end we should see just as great, if not greater results, than under our present plan.

But it should be borne in mind that for this purpose we missionaries are leaders, and not merely workers. I think you will understand my meaning. I am not criticizing present missionaries on the field, although I sadly feel the lack of that proper training for leadership which should have been given me during my theological course in place of so much Greek, Hebrew and theological philosophy. These latter should be reserved for the few who have special aptitude for them, and not crowd out the more important instruction in practical work and leadership, which the majority of ministers and especially missionaries will be called upon to exercise. In short, the real solution of the problem proposed by Dr. Ellinwood's letter lies, in my mind, in the proper preparation of missionaries, and in the differentiation of their work. Let the Board go outside of the Theological seminaries for their workers, if need be, but let them look for leaders rather than theological students. I can assure that some of the better experiences of the Board in the selection of missionaries have been with those who have had charge of churches in the States and were apparently successful there; but on the whole, such successful experiences should count in favor of the need for the foreign field.

No. 3, J. P. C.

For ourselves, here in Chili, it seems to me that we should open new places of work, only so fast as we have a native worker of some kind to take immediate charge thereof, and, as missionaries, give our whole time to superintendance and instruction, unhampered by weekly responsibilities for the conduct of any given place of worship or evangelization? Only in this way shall we be able to meet the demands of the field upon us, and avoid a continual increase of contributions from home."

I hope you and your daughter are both well, and with kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Robert M. Mason

August 9th, 1904.

Miss Alice L. Giles,
Kolhapur, India.

My dear Miss Giles:

Your good letter of May 5th was received just after the General Assembly. I was very glad to get it and the admirable article on the Plagues of India. The letter was duplicated at once, and a copy sent to Mr. DeCamp, as you desired, and a number of copies were given to Dr. Halsey for use in the church papers.

I was glad to have the comments of your letter, also on the subject of Dr. Beston's withdrawal from the settlement. There is nothing to add to what I wrote some time ago, in asking the Mission what its purpose was in reference to Dr. Beston's work, inasmuch as the Board would not have felt able to send a woman doctor to the Mission except for the settlement.

I am sure you are going to be greatly pleased with Mrs. Havens. She is a good sensible, cheerful, devoted woman, and I think just the kind you want.

I trust you have not had a very severe hot season in India this year. We have had a delightful summer here. There have been some hot days, but for the most part the summer has been beautifully comfortable.

How are you getting along with the proposed building at Kolhapur. Have you gotten a permit for building yet? It must be hard to have patients to wait, and yet I know that you have sub-
patience and realize well that if God can be as patient as He is with us we ought to be patient when our plans have been delayed.

No. 2, A. L. G.

How good it is to know that in all our work we can have the unfailing presence of Christ with us, even when our needs are the most disappointing, and the difficulties without seem the most forbidding. A good friend in the Episcopal Church, with whom I was talking the other day, told me he considered that promise the most wonderful in the Bible, especially in the setting of it. All power in heaven and earth is Christ's, but he was not going to use it, but was going to trust His disciples with it. He would go with them and bless them with His unfailing presence, but they were to do the work, and if they did not do it, although all power was His, He would wait until disciples could come to him who would do it. I heard the Archbishop of Canterbury speak on this very theme in London, four years ago, and he said the fact that Christ offered His presence to His disciples, and yet He made His ultimate triumph depend upon His people's willing service, seemed to him wonderful almost beyond belief. When we think of it so, what a stimulus it is to fidelity, and such zeal as filled our Saviour when He said "I must work the works of Him that sent me, while it is day, for the night cometh wherein no man can work." I wonder if you ever saw a little poem by Thomas Chydenne, poet laureate, I believe, some centuries ago, in which he speaks in some noble verses of this constant unseen Presence with Him:

"I gaze aloof
At the tissued roof,
Where time and space
Are the warp and woof,
Which the King of Kings
Like a curtain flings,
O'er the dreadfulness of eternal things.

No. 5, A. B. C.

But if I could see
as in the days of old,
The glories that surround,
I should lightly hold,
This tissued fold,
With its marvelous curtain of blue and gold.

But some day the whole,
Like a parched scroll
shall before my amazed eyes uproll,
And without a screen,
At one burst be seen
The Presence in which I have always been.

Wish that we all lived more constantly in the sense of this
Presence.

With kind regards to Miss Sherman and yourself,

Very sincerely yours,



August 5th, 1904.

Rev. W. H. Hannum,
Vengurle, India.

My dear Mr. Hannum:

Your two letters of June 30th were received day before yesterday. I received also a copy of the printed report of the Mission which you kindly sent. I was glad to get all the news about the station and the native work. You will have heard before this of the appointment of Mr. Kerman and Mrs. Havens. I delayed writing until after the Conference for New Missionaries, in order that I might be able to write with certainty. Mrs. Havens needed a slight operation which was performed in the Hospital here after the conference, and she is now perfectly well. The impressions are very favorably indeed. I think she is going to make a most genial addition to the settlement, and a very effective addition to the Mission. Mr. Kerman I wrote fully of in my letter. I think he is going to be a conscientious, happy and winning worker.

No disrespect was intended to Mr. Seiler in my reference to him in the letter of February 5th. If his health is sufficiently recovered to allow his return to India the Board will cheerfully approve, and our impression was that the mission's judgment in sending him was that he would not be able to return, and the provision of the Manual is that at the expiration of two years at home the missionary's connection with the Board is discontinued, save under special action of the Board.

I am sorry you had rather a disappointing health change, still, I hope it had you all good, and that you and Mrs. Hannum and the

No. 2, W. H. H.

children are quite well.

I have had quite a little correspondence with Dr. Williamson, and am awaiting a reply to my last letter, in which I intimated that the judgment of the Board, on the whole, was adverse to his return to India, in view of his past record, the certainty of the necessity of his having to stay for a year or so in England according to the doctor's judgment, and then the uncertainty of his being able to carry on the work in India. I have known Dr. Williamson a long time, and feel a very warm friendship for him, and feel sorry that it seems likely that he will not be able to go back.

I have been looking over again some of the papers of General Armstrong, the founder of Hampton, whose admirable biography by his daughter I have been recommending in many mission letters. The more I read of his sayings and feel the personality of the man, the more stimulating and helpful does his example become. Starting with practically nothing but his own energy and faith, and his own confidence that any man who tried to do right and help the world, by the strength of God would succeed, he built up his great institution and left his abiding impression on the life of those men, and made a grand contribution to the effort to work out the great problem of the negro. Just yesterday I came upon some copies of the memoranda found among Armstrong's papers after his death, copies of which Dr. Frissell, his successor, sent to a number of his friends some years ago, and is now embodied in the biography. If you saw this memoranda at the time you will be glad to have it recalled to your memory;

No. 3, W. H. H.

"Now when all is bright the family together and there is nothing to alarm, and very much to be thankful for, it is well to look ahead, and perhaps say the things that I should wish known should I suddenly die. I wish to be buried in the schoolyard grave, among the students, where one of them would have been put had he died next.

I wish no monument or fass whatever over my grave, only a simple dead stone, no text or sentiment inscribed, just the name and date. I wish the simplest funeral service, without sermon or attempt at oratory - a soldier's funeral.

I hope there will be enough friends to see that the work of the school shall continue. Unless some should make sacrifice, it cannot go on.

A work that requires no sacrifice does not count much in fulfilling God's plans, but what is commonly called sacrifice is best, the happiest use of one's resources. The best investment of time, strength and means. He who makes no such sacrifice is most to be pitied. He is a heathen, because he knows nothing of God.

In the school the great thing is not to quarrel, to refrain from all hasty, unwise words and actions, to unselfishly and wisely seek the best good of all, and to get rid of workers whose temperaments are unfortunate - whose heads are not level, no matter how much knowledge or culture they may have. Cantankerousness is worse than heterodoxy.

I wish no effort at a biography of myself made? Good friends might get up a pretty good story, but it would not be the whole truth. The truth of a life usually lies deep down - we hardly know ourselves - God only does. I trust His mercy. The shorter one's creed the better "Simply to Thy cross I cling" is enough for me.

Prayer is the greatest thing in the world. It keeps us near to God - my own prayers have been most weak, wavering and inconstant, yet it has been the best thing I have ever done. I think this is the universal truth. What comfort is there in any but the broadest truth?

I am most curious to get a glimpse of the next world. How will it all seem? Perfectly fair and natural, no doubt. We ought not to fear death. It is friendly.

The only pain that comes at the thought of it is for my true wife and dear, blessed children. They will be brave about it all and in the end stronger. They are my greatest comfort.

It pays to follow one's best light - to put God and country first, ourselves afterwards.

Taps has just sounded.

S. C. Armstrong,

Hampton, Va.,

New Year's Eve, 1890.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

✓
August 11th 1911

Miss Mary J. Thomson,

Windsor, Ontario, Can.

My Dear Miss Thomson:-

Your note of the 9th is

just received, and we are forwarding the \$20. to

Miss Giles, and the \$250. to Miss Schuman, as

you requested.

Very cordially yours,

W. J. ...

✓
August 11th, 1904.

Dr. A. S. Wilson,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Dr. Wilson:-

Your note of July 7th, telling of the necessity of Dr. Hume's return to Bombay, was received a week ago. I had not written in reply to your previous letters, partly because we were simply swamped here with the correspondence, partly because everything was indefinite with reference to Dr. Williamson's plans, partly because and also it was evident that things were not definite with reference to Dr. Hume's own movements. I hope you may be able with what help you have to get along without over-burdening yourself and breaking down.

I was out to one of the Western Student Conferences a little while ago, and one of the students gave me a little pamphlet containing two lines written by a graduate of the University of Illinois, to show some justification regarding their work. It seemed to me a most admirable little pamphlet, furnishing a good standard for mission letters; if only we could get from each Station once in two months letters as interesting as these, we could do an immense amount toward getting money from special object gifts toward satisfying those givers who want definite information regarding the work to which their money goes. I send the little pamphlet that was given to me, feeling sure that it will interest you.

I have been looking over again some of the papers of General Armstrong, the founder of Hampton, whose admirable biography by his daughter I have been recommending in many mission letters. The more I read of his sayings, and feel the personality of the man, the more stimulating and helpful does his example become. Starting with practically nothing but his own energy and faith, and his own confidence that any man who tried to do right and help the world, by the strength of God would succeed, he built up his great institution and left his

Dr. Wilson, 2.

able to give to the life of those men, and made a great contribution to the effort to work out the great problem of the negro. Just one other thing I have up - some copies of the memoranda found among Armstrong's papers after his death, copies of which Dr. Friswell, his successor, sent out to a number of friends 300 years ago, and is now embodied in the biography. If you saw this you would at the time you will be glad to have it recalled to your memory, and I enclose you a copy of it. It is a fine thing to think of Armstrong, who was above all, strong and a man of action and energy, feeling his life of power in those hours of prayer. I think it was his practice to give one-tenth of his waking time to prayer. But it was his conviction, as you will see, that this was the best work he had ever done.

Your brother Edgar and his family passed through New York a few weeks ago. I was away at the time, but Dr. Brown saw them, and was down at the ship when they sailed. I hope they may have a good rest in England, and reach India in due season. I am glad Edgar could be here during the last days of your father, and am sorry that when you come you will find his place empty. It was a noble life, and it has left behind it a fragrance that will not die.

With kind regards to Mrs. Wilson and yourself.

Very cordially yours,

Wm. L. G. 50
 1877 - 50
 W. L. G.

✓

August 12th, 1904.

The Rev. A. L. Wiley,
Ratanagiri, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Wiley:-

About three years ago, Lowell Chapin of Chicago, Illinois, undertook the support of a famine orphan, and was assigned an orphan in Ratanagiri, Phrahga Mahado, six years old, and a boy. Later, the remittances came from Donald M. Fergus, but we have now been informed that nothing more will be received. We have, accordingly, assigned this orphan to Mrs. Andrew H. Allen, 504 Dudley Street, Dunmore, Penna. She has two children, a boy and a girl, and has taken an orphan in Hoshiarpore for her boy, and this orphan boy with you for her girl. All three of them will be very much interested in these children, and if some time in any report that you send out, you could remember to send a copy to Mrs. Allen, and if by any possibility you could add to it a little personal letter about their orphan, I think it would be pleasant; but I feel ashamed to suggest any such additional burden to you, and should hope that Mrs. Allen would be quite satisfied to know that she and her children were doing good in this way, even though they heard nothing in reply.

I hope that you are all well in Ratanagiri, and that the new Miss Brown is getting along famously with the language.

A friend sent me some little time ago, a leaflet entitled "Spinning Our Own Fates," containing a quotation from William James' "Psychology." It is from a chapter on "Habit" which I read long ago, and which is one of the most helpful sermons I have ever read. I enclose a copy of the little slip herewith. What a lesson there is for each one of us here, and how clearly our own experiences testify to its truth! If we look at our own life of Bible study and prayer, of inner attitude of mind towards others, our conversation with strangers or friends

Mr. Wilery, 2.

we will realize at once what we are doing or neglecting to do is the consequence of our old past ways, that we are, in our spiritual lives, just sums in arithmetic. There is something terrible in the inexorableness of it, but there is also something wonderfully stimulating in the thought that by being faithful now in little ways and small things, we can before long reach the great character of spiritual power and goodness of which we so often dream.

With warm regards to Mrs. Wiley and yourself.

Your sincere friend,

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September 20th, 1904.

Dr. W. J. Wanless,
55 Lansdown Avenue,
Toronto, Canada.

My Dear Dr. Wanless:-

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, it was cordially voted to grant your request to be allowed to devote two months to the work of the Woman's Volunteer Movement in the medical schools, after the completion of your campaign with Mrs. McConaughy. I believe this is good service to render to the mission cause in general, and I am glad that our Church has a missionary so well fitted for the work, and that you are so cordially ready to take it up.

I brought up before the Board, also, your proposition that you should be allowed to raise special funds for Belgium. Mr. Spinning had made a similar request in behalf of his work in Chili, asking that "all new contributions received in the campaign in Illinois, to the amount of five thousand dollars, be devoted to the church building in Valparaiso." The Board did not feel that it could approve of either of these plans. If the contributions of the churches last year were inadequate to meet the actual appropriations of the Board, and these appropriations as you know fell far short of what was asked for by the Missions for their existing work, independent of any occupation of new Stations or property matters, the Board's strong feeling is that everything within its power and the power of the Missions should be done first of all to lift the contributions of the churches to a plane on which the requirements of the Missions for their existing work can be more adequately met; and it does not feel that it would be fair to the claims of the Missions as a whole, and especially to those Missions that do not have representatives engaged in special campaigns, to divert to special objects, such as Belgium and the Chile Church, what might be obtainable for what all the Missions would regard as prior obligations. Of course we most earnestly wish that the churches might give enough to meet these obligations, and

Dr. Wanless, 2.

also to provide for such developments of the work as would be involved in an occupation of Belgaur, and such plain necessities as the Valpárese case; and I am authorized to say that, if you and Mr. Spiering met any individual or two who, having means, would be willing to take up such responsibilities with they could not be interested in the other obligations, it would seem a very clear duty to take advantage of such disposition on their part to carry forward the work; but, for the reasons intimated, the Board did not feel that it would be justified in approving of any general appeal.

Thank you very much for your good letter regarding Dr. Williamson. I would send you a long letter I have from him, but I want everyone here to read it. He writes in excellent spirit, and I think the principle that he has in mind is the right principle. It is indeed the principle which the Board has always supported as against such pressure from some of the Missions. The principle of a business contract relationship between the Board and the missionaries which Dr. Williamson deprecates, is just the principle which the Board has always deprecated, but which has been insisted upon by many missionaries. I can easily assure Dr. Williamson that the principle which he has in mind the Board is extremely anxious to safeguard. The only question of difference of view seems to be as to what was right and just in the particular case of Dr. Williamson. He was connected with the Board for about thirty-one months in all, of which about twelve (?) were not spent on the field. His wife had been in the bounds of the Mission for two months. Immediately after a trip home at their own expense, the Board met their entire expenses here in Great Britain, and it was provided full allowance for four months, offering to provide allowance for a further three months and a retiring allowance. If there were any justification for the Board's thinking that it was not wise for it to count upon sending Dr. Williamson back to India, it seems to me that this would be regarded by almost everyone, as a generous provision. The question would seem to be, therefore, as to whether the Board was justified in feeling that it ought not to hold itself under responsibility to send Dr. Williamson back. On this point there is, first, Dr. Williamson's past

Dr. Wanless, S.

record in India; second, the fact that the two doctors in England, while they think he will ultimately be able to go back, say that he ought not to think of going back for a year; and third, the misgivings which I know exist in India as to the wisdom on health grounds of Dr. Williamson's return.

On every account, of course, the Board would wish to do what was just, and I am sure will be ready to consider any other suggestion. Have you anything that you would propose?

With reference to the adjustment of home allowance with the Student Volunteer Movement, Dr. Halsey has handed me your letter of the 14th, and the matter will be brought up at once. This letter, ^{of yours} came since I began this letter to you. When the matter was laid before the Board, the supposition was that, as before, the Student Volunteer Movement would relieve the Board of all expense. My recollection was that the matter was clearly understood in the Bryn Mawr church. Your letter introduces some new elements, and I will write to you again after the whole question has been considered here.

With warm regards.

Your sincere friend,

October 5th, 1904.

Dr. W. J. Wendless,
c/o Mr. David McConeughy,
Quincy, Illinois.

My Dear Dr. Wendless:-

The first meeting of our Board since I last wrote to you, was held yesterday. We brought up then the question of the continuance of your home allowance during the time of your connection with the Student Volunteer Movement, the Movement to meet all extra expenses during the three months that you will be traveling around, devoting part of your time to it, and part to your ordinary purposes of your furlough, and the Board cordially voted to approve the arrangement you have suggested.

I hope you are having a good trip in Illinois. We are still waiting word from you and Mr. Spining or from Mr. McConeughy in your behalf, as to whether either one of you will be able to go to the Synod of Minnesota and of Wisconsin. We want some representative of the Board at the Synod of Minnesota at Marquette, on October 14th, and someone at the Synod of Wisconsin at Janesville, on the 12th. Possibly our letters on the subject have miscarried, but I wish you would telegraph us at once whether you could go to either or both of these meetings; and if Mr. Spining is with you, and you cannot go, will you please find out whether we will be able to do so?

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

It would be, and it is, to be a part of the...
 according to those who believe that the...
 artist.

The... between you and the... would be...
 of view... of these points, the... would be...
 commercially, and that you would be...
 should be... for a distinct purpose, should
 be... to the... interest.

... of course might...
 the... in a particular instance, ...
 the Board ought not to...
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[Faded header text, possibly including recipient and sender information]

In accordance with the action about which I wrote, I have been instructed to make an allowance of seven months' pay for you, in order that your obligation should be fully discharged, the allowance for you or the same. I have thought over various problems of the company called to deal during the past year, and I do not believe that the course of action taken can be unjustified. I remember the course of action taken in retaining upon the roll of workers. In all of these cases I think satisfactory arrangements have been made, including the obligation on the part of the Board that it has cheerfully assumed in your case.

The two hundred pounds of which you have spoken, of course revert to you, in accordance with the usual practice. I am always ready to serve in the event of any further need.

I fear my word in my letter of July that Williamson may have been carelessly repeated to you. I am sure that you will be able to find the necessary evidence to support my statement. I am, Sir, very truly yours,

[Faded closing text, possibly including a signature and date]

Mr. Williamson, 4.

... Mr. Williamson is a man of there of the ... of the ... - about the ... I think, ... possible for her ... closely associated with the ... of the ...

... the practice of your English Missionary Societies very ... cannot say whether perhaps ... means may not be governed ... that may be their ... to those who are ... with the ... Societies. ... find that, as far as our American organizations are concerned, the ... our Board has pursued, ... beyond what ... felt able to do.

I might add one other ... with the ... with our ... Societies, ... the ... of ... The only ... is allowed on the ... of relationship, ... that the ... is ... at which ... was ... has ... in providing for ... The ... is ... of ... the ... the Board is ... the ... the ... the ... but it is also true that ... which would not be ... initial ... especially the case where ...

... the ... of ... the ... which ... I can ... you ... of ...

... upon a ... The ... I ... in ... as ... or diverge so ... Mr. Williamson and yourself, I am, ...

October 12th, 1904.

The Rev. J. P. Graham,

Kodoli, Kolhapur, India.

My Dear Mr. Graham:-

While I was away from New York the latter part of August, your letters of July 22nd and August 5th were received, and shortly after, a note signed by you and Mr. Jolly and Mr. Wilson. All this correspondence was given at once to Mr. Hand, the Treasurer, as the Board makes him primarily responsible for all questions of title and transfer of property.

As soon as I heard of the receipt of the correspondence I spoke to Mr. Hand about it, and when later it came back to me to read, I saw the request in the letter of August 12th for information as to the conditions under which the Board holds property in other countries, as to the rights that are guaranteed by Great Britain under treaty to American citizens residing in India, including Native States, and your suggestion that you would like this information in time for the Annual Meeting in October. Mr. Hand is away now, and will not be back for some time, but I fear that the information desired may not have been forwarded.

And indeed I gather from the receipt of your printed appeal to the Government in Bombay, that on maturer thought it was deemed best not to delay any longer in making your representations to the highest authority to which you could appeal. It seems to me of course a thoroughly valid and unanswerable statement that you have made, and we shall earnestly hope that it may receive a favorable response.

I will see that a copy of your appeal is given to Mr. Hand, for the information of the Finance Committee, which has charge of all such questions, and it may wish to send some word to you regarding the matter.

I have been looking over the Treaties and Conventions of the United States, and in the brief examination I have made, have thus far found only found reference to them regarding the rights of American citizens in India, as follows in the Treaty of 1794:

"Neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the said States to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British Government established there; and if any transgression should be attempted against the regulations of the British Government in this respect, the observance of the same regulations may be enforced against the citizens of America in the same manner as against British subjects or others transgressing the same laws. And the citizens of the said States, whenever they arrive in any port or harbour in the said territories, or if they should be permitted, in manner aforesaid, to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the laws, government and jurisdiction of what nature established in such harbour, port or place, according as the same may be."

This is in connection with speaking of the Treaty with the East Indies.

There may be other Treaty provisions between the American and British Governments, and I shall call Mr. Hand's attention to the matter as soon as he returns.

I hope that you and your daughter are both very well, and am sorry that all this annoyance has broken in, as it just have broken in, upon your work.

With kind regards.

Your sincere friend,

Robert D. Haynes

P. S.

Since writing the above, your letter of September 15th, calling attention to the Convention of 1899 between the United States and Great Britain, and the application of its terms to India as notified our Government at Washington by the British Government, has been received. I am writing to Washington concerning these documents, and the whole question will be taken up by Mr. Hand and the Finance Committee as soon as he returns to New York. I may be able to get all the papers before the Council and the Board before Mr. Hand returns, so as to save time; but you will let us know, will you not, immediately upon receipt of any reply to the Petition to Bombay?

R. E. S.

October 15, 1904.

Dr. Alexander S. Wilson,
Miraj, India.

My dear Dr. Wilson:

I have received from you, since writing to you last, I think, your good letters of August 4th and 9th and Sept. 1st. Thank you very much for your expression of judgment on the furlough question. I knew there would be a difference of view. The two schemes ought both to be allowed - the present manual arrangement and the other plan of which I would write. Missionaries might be allowed to choose at the beginning which they would adopt and then carry out the plan consistently, throughout.

I was very much interested in what you wrote about the time of leaving the field. Possibly, the arrangement ought to be different in Bombay Presidency and in northern India. How would it do to make the furlough in western India as you suggest? Missionaries leaving the field not before the 15th of March and arriving not after the first of June? This would very much reduce the time of absence and the consequent interference with the work. Would this scheme work in northern India, or are the conditions there such as would make it better to start a little later and arrive back a little later? I have heard of several cases lately of missionaries doing this when working on their own responsibility, but it has been generally represented as unwise to do in the matter of mission policy, and doubtless it is wise that mission policy should concur on the side of caution and wisdom. At the same time, there is an element of truth in the conviction of many that the risk we are will-

Dr. A.E. Wilson, p.2.

ing to take on our own lives, ^{here} we ought to be willing to take on account of the cause.

The question contained in your letter of August 9th. with reference to missionary representation in the General Assembly in the future, in view of the organization of the United Presbyterian Church in India is answered by the General Assembly's standing rule, #15, as follows:

"In all regions where through the organization of the Union Presbyteries or the existence of Missions without Presbyterial organization, there are no Presbyteries in connection with this Assembly, each Mission organized as such under our Board of Foreign Missions, may send to the general Assembly an ordained missionary, or ruling elder as a delegate; and the Standing Rules of the Assembly are hereby so amended that such delegate is entitled to sit as an advisory member in the Assembly, and to speak, under the rules, on all questions, and that his expenses from his domicile in this country to and during the Assembly, and return, shall be met as those of Commissioners, out of the funds of the Assembly."

Thank you very much for the clipping in your note of Sept. 1st. with reference to the deficient rainfall and the possible failure of crops and consequent famine. I hope that after all, enough rain came to save the situation. I have seen in the papers that another great famine was now inevitable, but hope that the danger which was so much feared, has passed.

What a comfort it must be, when the difficulties seem so great and one's companionships do not always supply the help that the soul needs, to rest with implicit faith on the promise of Christ, "Lo. I am with you"; to believe that that promise gives expression to a great living reality. Only we do so easily neglect the cultivation of it and often times live in desolation, when right beside us the Saviour is waiting to be let in with light and joy and fellowship in our lives. I remember some lines that I learned years ago. I have seen them attributed to Dr. Faber, but I am sure that it was a mistake:

"Have you and I to-day
Stood silent as with Christ, apart from
Joy or fray

Of life, to see by faith His face;
And grow by brief companionship more true,
More nerved to lead, to dare to do
For Him at any cost? Have we to-day
Found time, in thought, our hand to lay
In His, and thus compare
His will withours, and wear
The impress of His wish? Be sure
Such contact will endure
Throughout the day, will help us
walk erect
Through storm and flood; detect
Within the hidden life, sin's dress, its stain;
Revive a thought of love for Him again;
Steady the steps which waver, help us to see
The footpath meant for you and me."

I think oftentimes, we deprive ourselves of the greatest blessings of our lives, simply through failing to discern how dependent they are on simple conditions, which it is within our own power to comply with or neglect. If we take time for such fellowship, we shall possess it, and if we are unwilling to take time, we shall lose it; is it not so?

I had a few days ago, a helpful illustration of this connection between our compliance with simple conditions and the reality of the blessing. A few of us spent a whole day together alone, just talking about the Christian life, and our temptations and the possibilities of help in Christ, and what He expects of us and how we can fulfil His expectations. And just a day of such fellowship with one another, such opening of our hearts to the influence of Christ and the consecration of His spirit, led us all to our work in greater joy and lingers with us all, I think, as a special fragrance and peace ever since. You must sometimes miss this sort of fellowship on the mission field. Miss Pratt of India, who has been at work there for thirty years and who sailed for her field this week, told us at our little prayer-meeting the other day, that sometimes for a whole year she would not hear a single English sermon, and often for months would not be in a prayer meeting where her own language was spoken. I think it is a great pity when in each Mission, there cannot be a little circle

Dr. A.S. Wilson, p.4.

of friends whose lives are one in love and fellowship and power.

With kind regards,

Your sincere friend,

[Handwritten signature]

[Faint handwritten notes]
The long history of the...
how can...

Miss Grace L. Enright,

Sangli, Bombay Presidency, India.

My dear Miss Enright:

Your letter of Sept. 6th. from Bombay, offering your resignation as a missionary of the Board, came a week ago and would have been presented at the meeting of the Board on Monday had not your note of Sept. 15th., withdrawing your resignation come to hand. I was very glad to get the second note and indeed was glad to be acquainted in the very frank way in which you set the matter forth in your first letter and with your frame of mind, though I earnestly hope that it may be so far modified as to make it possible for you to work harmoniously and happily in our Mission. I wonder a little whether you are not making the mistake of identifying vital principles with the external forms which those principles wear, when applied under different circumstances. For example, Jesus told His disciples that they should wash one another's feet and there are Christians still who believe that that command should be obeyed literally, and they wash one another's feet, and copying the example of Paul, they salute one another with a kiss. I do not suppose that all Christians understand that these forms of speech are only principles applied to different circumstances. As Bishop Thoburn said at the Student Union Convention in 1886, the command to wash one another's feet, would more naturally mean to black one another's boots; and we do not greet one another with a kiss as Christians, and I do not suppose that even in your strictest adherence to the counsels of the New Testament, you would have thought of putting this injunction into practice.

the same as the

I think there is a difference between the method and principle. The latter is unchanging, but the former is not. It is the dress which changes with different conditions and surroundings. I think it is well to quote a few paragraphs which I wrote sometime ago, as an introduction to a little discussion of the Principles of Jesus, as applied to our human life:

"Jesus Christ is the revelation of right in life. Whatever He approves is right. Whatever He condemns is wrong. But what would He approve if He were here to-day, and what would He condemn? It is possible to err in either of two ways in answering this question. (1) Some attempt to apply with rigid literalness the exact sayings of Christ to present conditions. 'Sell all that you have', 'Lay not up treasure on the earth', 'Give to him that asketh of thee', 'Lead' - these sayings and others are treated as legal prescriptions to be mechanically obeyed. But this view is impossible. None of its advocates sells all that he has. Tolstoy does not. It is un-Christlike. Jesus did not come to establish a new legislation in place of the Mosaic code. He came to displace legalism by the spirit of a true life, to supplant prescription by principle. He refused to tell all things to His disciples as a pure legalist would have done, or to issue minute instructions concerning their conduct. 'The Spirit will come', he said. 'He will guide you'. (2) On the other side, men err in so refining away the teaching of Jesus in ethical sublimes that nothing solid and stable is left. Jesus established no organization, they say. He laid no hard constraints upon men. He broke up the enslavements of the past whether of opinion or of ritual. He lives now not as the teacher of a doctrine or the founder of an institution, but as an influence, an inspiration, an evidence of what we may be if we will be brave enough to be free. But Jesus was not just this. He came to give men power to live a new and eternal life, it is true. But the new life was to be the eternal life lived in time before entering upon eternity. And he revealed Himself the objective standards and principles of the eternal life thus abiding in time.

Following in Jesus' steps, accordingly, is not wearing the sort of clothes which He wore. Neither is it merely the possession of a sweet feeling towards all men irrespective of the moral life. It is the application to conduct to-day under its changed conditions of the principles which found expression in the life and teaching of Jesus nineteen hundred years ago, but which, because they are principles, are not local, transient and personal, but universal and abiding.

The purpose of these studies will be to seek in the life of Christ for some of these principles which should guide our lives. These principles found one application in His life. He lived in His own age and country, and He fitted Himself to His time and the people among whom He moved. We live in another age, and the methods and problems of our life are different, but the same principles which guided Him are to guide us. He washed His disciples' feet, for example and told them 'Ye also ought to wash one another's feet'. Now that teaches us, not that we should preserve the ancient custom of foot-washing, but that the principle of humility and service should rule us now as it ruled Him then".

Page 3 of 3

I trust that your second letter indicates that your mind has come to see the error of the view you were drifting toward, as indicated in your first letter.

In accordance with your request, we shall of course make no mention of your resignation when writing to the Mission, and I hope that you may be so absorbed in the work with energy and singleness of aim as to make you quite happy in it, and lead you above the small occasions of disagreement which I think will overtop some of the more vital things.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Robert

October 9th, 1904.

Miss Grace P. Miller,
Canton, Mass.

100 North Street, Boston, Mass.

My Dear Miss Widener:-

Your letter of the 6th received yesterday. I was very glad indeed to hear from you, but your Mother has not been so well in Norway, and that you yourself are still far from being as strong as we had wished and prayed. I think you are doing wisely in accepting Dr. Taylor's judgment, and deciding to wait a while longer. I hope you may soon become conscious of increasing strength, and that in due time you may enter upon a new period of physical vigor that will enable you to resume and carry on for many years the work in India.

With warm regards to your Mother and yourself.

Your sincere friend,

November second, 1904.

Dr. W. J. Vanless,
50 Lansdowne Avenue,
Toronto, Canada.

My Dear Dr. Vanless:-

I enclose herewith a letter which will explain itself. Mr. McCaughey showed me his telegram to you, and I hope that before this it has been possible for you to arrange to be at Milwaukee from Saturday till Tuesday. I have written to Mr. Constock, telling him of Mr. McCaughey's telegram to you, and also of my telegram of to-day, which I hope will have already reached you. Perhaps before this, you will have notified Mr. Constock, and I hope it may have been favorable word that you could send him. I am writing to him that he will hear directly from you, if he has not already done so.

With warm regards.

Your sincere friend,

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November 9th, 1904.

The Rev. A. P. Graham,

Kodli, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Graham:-

Since writing to you last, I have received a copy from Washington, of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, relating to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property, of which you speak in your letter of September 13th. It is perfectly clear and explicit. I am giving this Convention and your letter of September 13th to Mr. Hand, and suggesting to him laying the whole matter before Mr. W. E. Stiger, the Counsel of the Board. At the same time, I am inclined to think that Mr. Hand may deem it wiser to wait until we hear the issue of your petition of September 5th to the Government in Bombay. You will let us know, will you not, as soon as you have any reply to this petition? It seems to us to be a most effective statement, and I hope it may call forth a satisfactory answer, which I should like to have.

With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

W. E. Stiger

November 10, 1904.

Dr. W. J. Wanless,
C/o Mr. F.C. Comstock,
Milwaukee, Wisc.

My dear Dr. Wanless:

Mr. McConaughy has already told me of the adjustment by which you were able to satisfy both St. Paul and Milwaukee. I am very glad that you were able to arrange it so.

Do you think you could find time in the near future to write a paper of 1500 or 2000 words, containing hints and advice to new missionaries on the subject of Health. We are getting out a little book of counsel to new missionaries, made up of papers written by the most experienced missionaries, and we need, in order to complete the little volume, such a chapter as I have suggested. We have one addressed especially to women, written by Dr. Colwell, formerly of Allahabad, but we want one a little more general and yet not too miscellaneous. I think you will understand what is desired. Just the sort of counsel that you would want to give to a group of young men going out to the mission field. If there is anything that you think ought to be said especially to young married men, do not hesitate to put it in. We want the book to be as attractive as possible.

Very cordially yours,

✓
November 10, 1901.

The Rev. A.E. Wiley,

Ratnagari, Bombay Presidency,

India.

My dear Mr. Wiley:

I enclose herewith a letter to the Mission. I hope that you and Mrs. Wiley are very well and that you have not been making any mistakes as to what the Lord's leading is in the matter of spending money. You wrote in your note of July 11th. that you were not going to curtail, but were going right on using all the money you could under the Lord's guidance. I am not a bit afraid, provided you do not make any mistake as to what His guidance is. He does not ever guide people to do wrong or to spend what they have no right to spend; and that if you do not do anything that He does not guide you to do, you will be happy and there will be general happiness all around!

What a comfort it is, when the difficulties seem so great, and one's companionships do not always supply the help that the soul needs, to rest with implicit faith on the promise of Christ, "Do whatever I shall command you, and you shall prosper." This promise gives us access to a great and living reality. Only, we do so easily neglect the cultivation of it, and oftentimes live in desolation, when right beside us the Saviour is waiting to be let in, with light and joy and fellowship to our lives. I remember some lines that I learned years ago; I have seen them attributed to Dr. Babcock, but I am sure that they are his.

"Have you and I to-day
Stood silent as with Christ, apart
Not to pray
Of life, to see by faith His face;
And grow by brief companionship

The Rev. A.E. Wiley, 1.2.

More nerved to lead, to dare, to do
 For Him at our cost? Have we to-day
 Found the way to Him, our God, our King,
 In His, and thus to Him
 The will of His will, the love of His love,
 The power of His power, the peace of His peace,
 The joy of His joy, the life of His life,
 The light of His light, the truth of His truth,
 The love of His love, the life of His life,
 The light of His light, the truth of His truth;
 Steady the steps which waver; help us to see
 The footpath meant for you and me.

I think oftentimes we deprive ourselves of the greatest blessings of our lives, simply through failing to discern how dependent we are on simple conditions, which it is within our power to comply with or neglect. If we take time for such fellowship, we shall possess it, and if we are unwilling to take time, we shall lose it. Is it not so? I had a few weeks ago, a helpful illustration of this connection between our compliance with simple conditions and the reality of the blessing. A few of us spent a whole day together alone, just talking about the Christian life and our temptations, and the possibilities of help in Christ and what He expects of us, and how we can fulfil His expectations. And just a day of such fellowship with one another, such opening of our hearts to the influence of Christ and the consecration of His Spirit, led us all to our work in greater joy and lingers with us all, - thank, as a special fragrance and peace ever since. You must sometimes miss this sort of fellowship on the Mission field. Miss Pratt of India, who has been at work there for thirty years, and who recently sailed for her field, told us at our little prayer meeting one day that sometimes for a whole year, she would not hear a single English sermon, and often for months would not be in a prayer meeting where her own language was spoken. I think it is a great pity when in each Mission, there cannot be a little circle of friends whose lives are one in fellowship and prayer.

With warm regards to Mrs. Wiley and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

November 10, 1904.

The Rev. R. C. Richardson,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency,

India.

My dear Mr. Richardson:

I enclose herewith a copy of the Mission letter, which I received from Mrs. Richardson in her letter of July 26th. that you had been elected to this office.

I am afraid that I have never written, congratulating you and Mrs. Richardson on the birth of little Mary, just about a year ago. I see she misses by one day coming on the day of All Saints. I hope she is not showing any lack, however, in the matter of preparation.

I had been quite a while since any letters had come from West India, but I suppose we shall soon get a good supply in connection with the minutes of the Mission Meeting. I hope you had a thoroughly good and profitable meeting.

I would like to suggest to you a line of study, that has occupied my mind for some time, and all hours as I could find in the last two summer times. It has been the study of missionary principles in the lives of some missionaries. The first one I took up was Raymond Hall, studying his life from the point of view of its embodiment of the essential missionary principles, and especially in the matter of his willingness to be overpowered in its missionary purpose by the opposition and callousness of that century, long before there was a missionary spirit. The second life was that of George Bowen, who made the most earnest attempt, probably, that has ever been made by any missionary to carry out the eschatological mission of the Holy Spirit; and

The Rev. F.C. Richardson, D.D.

the fourth, the life of Alexander Duff, as representing the
 still more the same, and the fifth, representing such different types
 of temperment and general disposition, and to examine the way the
 men dealt with the problems, which in principle are the same as our
 problems to-day. The next lives I took up were those of some of the
 men who have worked for Missions at home; such as Fuller, who was the
 great force at home behind William Carey; Chalmers, in his relations
 to the cause; and another man, the first Secretary of our Board, and the latter the first Treasurer
 and the Second Secretary of the American Board; both of the latter,
 Mr. Lovrie having been United States Senator for Pennsylvania. I hope
 to go on sometime to study other lives, like those of Patterson and
 James Chalmers, as representing two different types of missionaries
 among the simpler peoples; Wells Williams and Verbeek and Macdonald,
 as representing the inevitable political consequences of missionary
 activity; and John Lawrence and Chinese Gordon, as representing the
 proper Christian spirit in which political duty should be discharged
 in Asia and Africa. I think the study of such lives, with direct
 reference to our own conditions and problems, is a most stimulating
 and helpful thing. It gives us courage to deal boldly with such
 situations, in which otherwise, I fear, we are content to drift along
 and let things develop themselves.

With kind regards to Mrs. Richardson and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

121
Ngy .10,1904.

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Miss Grace L. Enright,
Sangli, Bombay Presidency,
India.

My dear Miss Enright:

Your letter of Sept. 29th. renewing your resignation was presented to the Board at its meeting on Monday of this week, and your resignation was accepted. You will see the letter which goes to the Mission by this mail, in which I report this resignation and quote at length, as you requested, your letter of resignation. I am sending you also a copy of the letter to the Mission, in order that you may have a copy of your letter of resignation.

So far as the principles involved in the reasons for your resignation are concerned, I wrote in my last letter to you. So far as there may be personal problems involved, that, of course, is another problem. But I know how difficult such problems are and am sure that you have sought to find the will of God and to do what you believe to be your duty.

Praying that God may greatly bless you and guide you by His spirit, I am,

Your sincere friend,

November 20, 1904.

To the West India Mission,

My dear Friends:

I am sorry to have to report to the mission what yet, I suppose, is already known to you, namely, that Miss Enright has presented her resignation and asks that the Board accept it immediately. The Board would have preferred, of course, to have been allowed the matter to rest until it could have corresponded with the Mission, but Miss Enright is anxious to have action taken at once and the matter being laid before the Board at its meeting on Monday, it was voted to accept Miss Enright's resignation, to take effect December 31st., unless Miss Enright desires to withdraw earlier.

Miss Enright wishes that her letter, concerning her resignation should be communicated in full to the Mission. In accordance with her request, I quote it herewith:

(Sept. 6, 1904)

"In writing to you to-day, I wish to offer to the Board of Missions my resignation from the work of the Western India Mission. In thus resigning from the work of the Western India Mission, I feel that I am led by the Holy Spirit, and in doing so am carrying out not only God's purpose for my own life, but also His purposes for the work in India. There are several reasons which have led to my resignation at this time, but they may all be summed up briefly in one, and that is the differences of opinion which exist and have existed indeed for some time between my associates in the work and myself. If these differences of opinion had been along other lines, I would not have felt justified because of them in resigning from the work, and as it is, I have gone with the work and I have remained in the Mission until God has shown me definitely that it is His will I should withdraw from it. The differences of which I have spoken concern both doctrine and practical living, and in the former, of course, touch Church as well as Mission, and so make it really important to us as well as undesirable that I should remain under the Presbyterian Board, and I am sure that you will see it in this light.

When I came out to India two years and a half ago, I was in a spiritual light and I saw the truth of the glorious doctrine of Divine Sanctification, and to see the truth of the glorious doctrine of Divine Sanctification, and to enter into the gracious experience of it - praise His Name; the doc-

Doctrine of Entire Sanctification as a definite experience and a cleansing
 gift for all born members of the church, is entirely foreign
 to the doctrine of the Wesleyan Church; therefore it does not seem to
 me that it is advisable or profitable for one advocating such a doctrine,
 and necessarily feeling bound to teach it - to remain upon a board or in
 a church which does not endorse that doctrine. It seems to me that in do-
 ing so, I am doing neither to the board nor to myself. There are smaller
 differences, but this is the principal difference in doctrine to which
 I have alluded. The differences in practical living are almost numerous.
 I have alluded to the differences in rules for practical living
 and by example in the work before the same, but we do not feel these
 things alike, and the result is in many things we do not harmonize. I could
 not, if I could, nor do I think it wise to enter into all the de-
 tails of the different views which we entertain, but for the sake of
 example, I will mention a few. I read in the Bible that "women should
 cover their heads in modest apparel - not with gold or pearls or costly
 array, but in simplicity, and each one should practice the same; but the other mis-
 sionaries do not agree with me in my interpretation of the passage, al-
 though it is certainly as plain as "Thou shalt not steal", consequently
 our teaching among the people differs in accordance with the difference
 in our views. Again, I read "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy",
 and we differ in our judgment of what it means to keep holy the Sabbath
 day. I read "Come out from among them and be ye separate", and we dif-
 fer in the interpretation of what passage. Let me say for the credit of
 the Wesleyan Church that concerning these commands of Scripture, they obey
 them in every respect as the Christian world at large obeyed them, but
 not according to the deeper light which God has given me; hence, we do
 not harmonize in these things. And this is no new state of affairs. It has
 been the condition of affairs in the relations between myself and my
 fellow-workers since I have been in India. It is not, nor would I have
 any doubt for a moment, that there exists or ever has existed any un-
 pleasantness in our relations toward each other; for they have never been
 anything but the most pleasant and friendly, and there is not a member
 of the mission for whom I have not the most genuine regard and Christian
 love, and as far as I can judge, they have the same feelings toward me;
 and in leaving the mission, I leave the friends there with genuine regret;
 but even when no open unpleasantness exists, yet there can be no real
 harmony in our work where there exists such widely different
 views of God's truth, and there can be nothing effectively accomplished,
 especially among heathen people, where teaching varies so widely, con-
 sequently the work is hindered.

Thus, aside from all consideration for the work, although
 my relations with my associates are perfectly pleasant, yet differing
 in many of our views, it is a strain on both sides. It is hard for
 me to be so different in practice from all around me, and it is probably
 equally hard for them. I feel that I am many times a restraint upon them,
 and I feel that I am a restraint upon the home life of the mis-
 sionaries with whom I live, and I feel that this is not good for them or
 for me; it is not good for me mentally and therefore not good for us,
 and I do not think I need to say more concerning my reasons for
 leaving the mission. I wish it had not been necessary to say so
 much, but I feel that you should know clearly what my reasons were. As I
 have said, there has been lack of harmony in our views since I first en-
 tered the mission, although it has increased with the years as God has
 led me to see things in a clearer light - but until this time, I have
 tried to do my duty with my own view, remain in the mission and
 go on with the work as usual - and had been so, but God has shown

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me the things I have already mentioned - that my only real preference is to the work, so that neither my associates nor myself would be able to do our best among the people, and it would in our relations as fellow-workers, discomfort for them as well as for myself, and beside all this, I feel that God has definitely called me to labor with the nation represented here in India the work of the Free Methodist Church in America. I have taken this step only after much prayer and an earnest desire to know God's will, and I feel that in taking it, I am in His will. There are elements of genuine regret in the feelings with which I make this resignation, for it means leaving my mission here and the associates whose friendship I have valued, whose kindness I have experienced - and I do so in my Father's will. It is my desire to enter upon my new field of labor of the Free Methodist Mission as soon as possible. May I therefore respectfully request that this resignation be accepted at the earliest time possible and not be delayed. In closing, I wish to thank the board for the sympathy and for the prayers which I know have gone up for me while I have been in India and also for their many kindnesses. It is with the same feeling of regret with which I sever my connections of the Mission on the field, that I sever my connection with the Board of Missions. Through your instrumentality, I am in India today, and I shall with all my heart that I might have given you a longer period of service, but you has seen it otherwise."

I do not know whether Miss Enright expects to accept a regular appointment under some other Missionary society, but in case she does anticipate such a connection, I would recall the rule which, after having been formally accepted by the various societies, boards and churches governed their practice, namely:

"That a missionary leaving the society which sent her to the field within one year of her arrival, shall return to her society her account, the amount expended by her society for her outfit and traveling expenses. That for each year beyond the first year, an amount shall be deducted from these expenses in fixing an equitable return, and that after four years, she shall be regarded as having discharged all such obligations by the service rendered."

I am very sorry that we are to lose Miss Enright from the missionary service of our Church. I regretted to suggest to her that she might not be making the mistake of thinking that she could do her work on external forms which have sometimes been applied in some different circumstances. We shall wish her God's guidance and blessing in any work which she may undertake.

I would report that Mr. Emerson has sent a check for \$70. to provide a Thanksgiving fund for the expenses of the missionaries. Those in charge of Mr. Emerson's organs are free to send it to the work on the

The West India Mission, p.4.

Mission Treasurer, the same to be reported to the Board as a charge against the Famine Orphan Fund/.

We have not yet heard from the Mission in answer to the inquiry in my letter of June 21st. with reference to Dr. Weston. You may remember that in May by circular letter, the Mission requested the Board to appoint Dr. Weston "a full member of the Mission; her appointment to date from January 1, 1904." I replied in behalf of the Board to this request on June 21st., stating that the Board, while recognizing the personal reasons which necessitated the proposal, felt that there should be some further statement as to Dr. Weston's proposed work, and the existence of any other reasons for the Mission's request than the personal considerations referred to. Very probably, the matter will have been acted upon at the Annual Meeting and the whole ~~matter~~ question can be promptly adjusted as soon as the Minutes of the Mission Meeting are received.

I hope that it was a good meeting and that God's blessing was upon it and that it may be upon the work of the Mission during the coming Winter in greater power than ever before.

Miss Wilder writes that the doctors still advise against her return to India, but hold out the hope that if she will stay a little longer in Europe, she may return to India with the prospect of being able to work there in better health and with a larger measure of strength, than she has known for years. We have, of course, advised her to follow their counsel and to wait patiently the time when the doctors can approve of her return. Miss Wilder is drawing no home allowance; her salary going at her request and that of her friends here, to provide ~~her support~~, it, toward the fund for the Village Settlement.

With warm regards to all,

Your sincere friend,

Handwritten signature

November 16th, 1904.

Miss Bertha G. Johnson,

Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Miss Johnson:-

Your good letter of July 23rd came quite a long while ago. I was glad to have such a long letter from you giving so many helpful items of news about the Station. I hope you are still perfectly well, and that by this time the terrible twists of the language come easily to your tongue. I presume you are past the time of chief difficulty, and are now where the work goes forward by its own momentum, helped along by good applications of will and the resolution to speak the language with thorough efficiency. I think sometimes we are tempted to be satisfied with fair results, far less than we ought to aspire to in such things. Here at home, in the matter of our own language, some people are content with very inferior knowledge of it and the ability to use it in only the less effective ways. Others are bent upon getting a full and rich control of it. Just as here at home one wants to know how to speak one's language so as to talk with anybody, so it seems to me one ought to desire on the mission field so to know the language as to be able to converse easily and persuasively with anyone, learned or humble.

I was glad to read in your letter from one of our missionaries a few days ago, in Japan, of the way in which he had been spending his last summer improving his use of the language. He is already I believe one of the best speakers of Japanese among the missionaries. But he wanted to be able to go in more deeply, and especially to read Japanese easily. Because the language is written in the Chinese characters there are many missionaries who give up any hope of being able to read it. Still, I think if I were a missionary in Japan I would want to know how to read the language as well as to speak it; and in any field I think I would want to learn how to speak it both fluently and well. I hope you will keep up your work on the language, and get a reputation for speaking

Miss Johnson, 2,

it with precision and beauty.

No very many letters are written here without interruption these days. Just before beginning this letter to you, I was writing to Dr. Heston, and was interrupted in the middle of it by a very nice fellow, who was troubled as to whether the higher criticism of the Gospels had not destroyed whatever evidence there was for the belief in the Divinity of Christ. Now, this letter to you has been interrupted. It is good discipline to accustom one's self to liking such interruptions. I suppose you have your full share of them, and that the missionaries in charge of the famine orphans, and indeed of all schools, regard these interruptions as their chief work, and the intervals between interruptions as incidental.

I have not heard anything of Miss Patterson for quite a long while. I am afraid that she has had to give up the hope of going back to China. I was very much surprised to know that she was so near breaking down, as I had supposed that she was a pretty strong girl, and of course North China is not one of the hardest mission fields in the matter of climate.

If you want two good helpful books to read, I would suggest S. D. Gordon's "Quiet Talks on Power," and "Quiet Talks on Prayer." I have not seen the second, but the first I have seen, and it is a good, strong book. It has done much good, and will I think do much more.

I have been reading this last year a good deal more missionary biography than I have read for some time, and have found it very helpful. So many of the old missionaries faced the same problems which we are facing to-day, or at least problems which involved the same principles as our problems, and there is a great deal to be learned from the way in which they dealt with their problems, and tried to work out wise solutions. If you have not read the Life of William Carey, or the Life of Alexander Duff, I think you would get great help from doing so, having in mind the bearing of their problems and experiences upon your own life and the questions which confront you in Western India.

I am looking forward with pleasure now to the receipt of the reports of

Miss Johnson, 3.

the Minutes of the annual meeting. It has been a long while since any letters have come from Western India with reference to the work. There almost always is a lull just before the Minutes come after the annual meeting. The Station reports from Western India are always such good reports that one looks forward to them with more than ordinary interest.

With kind regards to you all.

Your sincere friend,

✓
November 15th, 1904.

Mr. Winifred Heston,

Miraj, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Dr. Heston:-

Your good letter of August 16th was received in due time, and I had hoped that long before this it had been possible to get definitely settled the question of your relationship to the Mission, and of your salary; but, with the exception of a letter from Mr. Marshall of Vengarie, I think there has been no reply to the inquiries of my letter of June 21st. I referred to the whole question in a letter to the Mission which went by the last mail. The situation in a nutshell, from the point of the Board, was this: At its annual meeting in 1902, the Mission asked for a woman physician for the Village Settlement. It did not ask for a woman physician for any other work of the Mission at that time, and has not asked for any such worker since, until it voted last spring to request the Board to appoint you a regular member of the Mission. Yet there was no intimation as to whether the Board was to be asked to send another woman doctor to the Settlement, or to what work in the Mission you were to be assigned. What the Board was desirous of knowing was how urgent was the need for the appointment of a woman doctor in the other work of the Mission, irrespective of the personal question that had arisen, the Mission not having deemed any such needs sufficiently urgent to warrant them in asking for a woman doctor at its annual meetings in 1902 and 1903. The Board desired to know also, whether the Mission now believed that there was no need for a woman physician in the Settlement, or whether it would be expected to send out another doctor for that purpose. Doubtless these questions will all have been considered at the last meeting of the Mission, and the Minutes which ought soon to be at hand will give all the needed information, so that action can be taken here. With every disposition to be of service to you, it is simply impossible without the ability to answer the inquiries which are raised from the Board's point of view -- inquiries which are not only perfectly proper, but which

Dr. Heston, 2.

in justice to the whole work and the Church have to be raised.

With reference to the urgent need that you have felt for some ability to relieve your Mother's anxiety, I need not tell you how thoroughly I sympathise with you as to that, although I do not think that the Board would feel that that was a consideration on the basis of which an increase of salary could be made. If you would be willing to let me know how much you need for that purpose, however, I think I know a way in which some help could be provided that would go some way at least toward relieving your anxiety.

Mr. Marshall wrote from Vangurle very strongly in your interest in his letter, and I think I ought perhaps to quote to you what I wrote in reply, as you might not unnaturally feel even more difficulty in understanding the Board's delay in accepting the Mission's recommendation than Mr. Marshall has had. It was as follows:

"With reference to Dr. Heston, your letter of July 26th is the only reply to mine of June 21st that I have received, although I have one or two letters from Dr. Heston herself, one of which was written since that letter, but of course does not attempt to answer inquiries which were addressed to the Mission.

"I am quite a little surprised at what you say in your letter, when you write, 'I must first express my utter surprise at each and every question of the Board, and especially the expression of 'our very strong feeling here is that the Settlement's need of a physician if it is to do its work is a real need.' And I gather from what you then go on to say, that you think the Mission does not feel that the Settlement needs a doctor. I am sure that if we had gained this impression from the Mission here, no doctor would ever have been appointed. Dr. Heston was appointed on the request of the Mission at its annual meeting in 1902, where, in asking for new missionaries, the Mission asked first for men, second for 'one lady physician for the Village Settlement' and third, for a man for the industrial work at Kodoli. So that the appointment of a doctor was in direct response to the request of the Mission, which did not ask for a doctor for any other Station or for the Mission at large, and has not done so since, except in requesting that Dr. Heston should not be now appointed a member of the Mission on this basis, and not left as a member of the Village Settlement.

"With reference to Dr. Heston's salary and the importance of that element of the problem, I can only say that the Mission did not ask for a simple increase of Dr. Heston's salary, but for her appointment as a full member of the Mission. If what the Mission had in mind was only to have Dr. Heston's salary increased, would it not have merely asked for such an increase as was necessary? What it did ask was for her appointment as a full member of the Mission, and my inquiry was directed to cover the point that the Mission had not asked for a woman doctor except for the Village Settlement, and that Dr. Heston would not have been sent out except for the Village Settlement, and if it acceded to the Mission's action, the Board would like to know whether in the judgment of the Mission, the Village Settlement did not need a doctor now, such as was asked for by the Mission in 1902? Otherwise, Dr. Heston would be transferred to the Mission when no such worker had been asked for, and another doctor would have to be sent out for the Settlement, for which the Mission had asked for such a worker."

Dr. Heston, 3.

We have been very glad to hear of the efficient way in which you have taken hold of work that has been committed to you, and I shall rejoice with you when this whole question is definitely settled, and you can devote yourself with thorough concentration of mind and peace of heart to your work. I realize of course that it is a misfit to have you in the Settlement, and only blame myself that I did not realize this with sufficient clearness from the beginning to have advised you to wait until some other opening appeared on the mission field. One gets into the way of thinking sometimes that all Christians ought to be able to work together in the closest relationships even though they are of diverse temperaments and views. But, as a matter of fact, very good Christians do not succeed in doing that at home, and a heathen land provides a very much worse atmosphere in which to accomplish it, and lacks all those little opportunities of easement which here at home oftentimes make such associations not happy, but bearable. I am saying this without suggesting any criticism of anyone, either the other members of the Settlement or yourself.

I was interrupted just at that point by a young man who came in, whose name I did not get, and whom I do not remember of ever having seen before, but who was wrestling with the elementary problems of the Christian faith, as to whether we might rely upon the Gospels, whether we had sufficient ground for believing in Jesus Christ as the Son of God; what kind of testimony is available and of use in support of spiritual truth. And now, as I come back to take up the letter to you again, after having talked with him and trying to help him answer his inquiries, it seems to me that you must feel just as you have expressed yourself in your letters, - a sense of sorrow that such problems should have to arise and stall up time and strength which you are so eager to give to the direct work of showing forth the spirit of the great Physician, and winning those whom you have the opportunity of helping, to faith in Him and His loving service in the world.

I am sorry for all the hard and bitter discipline which your experiences have brought to you since you went to India, but am grateful that you have

Dr. Heston, 4.

not at any time felt tempted to run away from the work, or to give up the great privilege of serving our Lord Jesus Christ among the needy souls of India.

With kind regards.

Your sincere friend,

1904
November 15th, 1904.

The Rev. A. W. Marshall,

Vengurle, Bombay Presidency, India.

My Dear Mr. Marshall:-

Your good letter of July 26th came the last day of August. I was away from New York at that time, and I have been pretty slow in over-taking this fall the correspondence that does persist in piling up no matter how hard one tries to keep abreast of the work.

With reference to Dr. Heston, your letter of July 26th is the only reply to mine of June 21st that I have received, although I have one or two letters from Dr. Heston herself, one of which was written since that letter, but of course does not attempt to answer inquiries which were addressed to the Mission.

I am quite a little surprised at what you say in your letter, when you write, "I must first express my utter surprise at each and every question of the Board, and especially the expression of 'our very strong feeling here is that the Settlement's need of a physician if it is to do its work is a real need.'" And I gather from what you then go on to say that you think the Mission does not feel that the Settlement needs a doctor. I am sure that if we had gained this impression from the Mission here no doctor would ever have been appointed. Dr. Heston was appointed on the request of the Mission at its annual meeting in 1902, where, in asking for new missionaries, the Mission asked first for men, ~~second~~ for "one lady physician for the Village Settlement, and third for a man for the industrial work at Kodoli. So that the appointment of a doctor was in direct response to the request of the Mission, which did not ask for a doctor for any other Station or for the Mission at large, and has not done so since, except in requesting that Dr. Heston should be now appointed a member of the Mission on this basis and not left as a member of the Village Settlement.

With reference to Dr. Heston's salary and the importance of that

Mr. Marshall, 2.

element of the problem, I can only say that the Mission did not ask for a simple increase of Dr. Heston's salary, but for her appointment as a full member of the Mission. If what the Mission had in mind was only to have Dr. Heston's salary increased, would it not have merely asked for such an increase as was necessary? What it did ask, was for her appointment as a full member of the Mission, and my inquiry was directed to cover the point that the Mission had not asked for a woman doctor except for the Village Settlement, and that Dr. Heston would not have been sent out except for the Village Settlement, and if it acceded to the Mission's action, the Board would like to know whether in the judgment of the Mission the Village Settlement did not need a doctor now, such as was asked for by the Mission in 1902? Otherwise, Dr. Heston would be transferred to the Mission when no such worker had been asked for, and another doctor would have to be sent out for the Settlement, for which the Mission had asked for such a worker.

I understand that the whole arrangement has been a misfit, and I suppose the only right thing now will be to make arrangements which will remedy what has evidently been a mistake. It is another case of a supremacy of personality over strong wills. I suppose that we ought to have been wiser and foreseen that Dr. Heston would not be adapted to the Settlement, and have refrained from sending her to it. Only, at the time that would have involved refraining from sending her to the field at all, as the Settlement was the only opening. This might have been the wiser course. As another opportunity would soon have opened shortly, if not in India, in some other field.

I am very glad you wrote so freely about the matter. I hope what I have written has served to make the grounds of my inquiry a little clearer, and I hope the Minutes of the Mission meeting when they come will put the whole matter in such shape that they can be laid before the Board, and a final adjustment made that will be as satisfactory as possible to all concerned. I shall keep your letter with the file I have on the subject to lay before the Board in connection with any action that may come in the Mission Minutes.

I hope that you and Mrs. Marshall and your little one are all very well.

Mr. Marshall, J.

Did you have a good rest this hot season? and how is the work opening up this fall? I was so glad to learn from the various letters that at the last moment rains came that removed the grave apprehensions you were beginning to feel lest you might have another terrible famine in the Presidency.

Do you see any real advance in the work in your field? I should be very glad to have you write some time about the Native Church, and how it impresses you, and what its character and possibilities are. And how are all the famine children coming along? What is your hope from them for the Church? Do you think we are going to get a good body of well trained, strong characters from them?

With kind regards to Mrs. Marshall and yourself.

Your sincere friend,

Russell E. Speer

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December 7, 1924.

Dr. W.J. Wanless,
38 Lansdowne Avenue,
Toronto, Canada.

My dear Dr. Wanless:

I am so glad that you could find time to write out the medical advice for new missionaries. I shall look forward with much interest to reading it when it comes.

Mr. McCausagy told me about the meeting in Rochester. It must have been a fine meeting and I wish I could have been there to see it.

You are doing great work in this matter and I hope you are not going to overdo on your furlough, and not have the benefit from it which you ought.

Very cordially yours,

Robert E. Speer

The mess. is just recd

December 10th, 1904.

Dr. W. J. Woodard,
Care Mrs. Livingston Taylor,
Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

My Dear Dr. Woodard:-

We want immediately a medical man for Cebu in the Philip-
pines. I think that is the only imperatively urgent need. Of course there are
other places where medical necessities would be felt, but we have the support
pledged for this year in Cebu, and other needs after this are chiefly for unedu-
cated men or for teachers or for women. Looking forward to the future, of course
it is difficult to say just what the needs will be, but I think the next year
or two will call for the following medical assistance: One woman doctor for
Panama, Paris. One woman doctor for Boston, China. One medical man for
Shantung. One medical man for Java. One medical man for Western India. Of
course this list is very imperfect. The board may not be able to send some of
these people, and may have to send a great many more. As you know, vacancies
may occur at any time because of death or resignation, which constitutes urgent
emergencies.

It seems to me the best thing to do is to urge the duty of the work,
leaving the details for the development of the future. Will you keep this in
mind as well as I do, and doubtless a few specific needs like these will serve you as
well and probably to urge the call concrete.

The Minutes of the annual meeting will be sent you soon. I shall be glad
to let you see them after they come.

Ever your friend,

Robert H. Speer

